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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds northwest.

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JOHN S. TOOKER WEDS MAUD J. HUNNEWELL

The Marriage Ceremony Performed in London July 15.

Bride's Divorce from Hollis H. Hunnewell, Jr., Last October Recalled—She Was Once Known as Horsewoman and Athlete.

Announcement is made this morning of the marriage of Maud Jaffray Hunnewell to John Stansbury Tooker in London July 15. This news does not come as a surprise to society either here or in Newport. Mrs. Hunnewell obtained a divorce decree last October at East Cambridge, Mass.

John Stansbury Tooker, who is better known here as "Jack" Tooker, is the son of Gabriel Mead Tooker of Newport and the brother of Mrs. Whitney Warren and of the late Mrs. J. Wadsworth Ritchie, who died recently in Scotland. Maud Jaffray came from the Jaffray family of Westchester, the daughter of Howard S. Jaffray and granddaughter of the late Edward S. Jaffray, the millionaire merchant. One of her brothers was Percy Jaffray, the Harvard centre on Dibblee's team, who died shortly after the game with Yale in the Fall of 1898. Another is Edward S. Jaffray, who married the daughter of Robert S. Hewitt of Ardsley-on-Hudson.

She was married twelve years ago last April to Hollis H. Hunnewell, Jr., son of Hollis H. Hunnewell of Wellesley, Mass., whose country estate, adjoining the Wellesley College grounds, has for years been one of the show places about Boston suburbs. His sister is Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

The marriage was notable in its day, for Maud Jaffray was famed as a horsewoman and all-around athlete, her accomplishments in this line even extending to the practice of the art of boxing. Many were the stories of her prowess in all lines of sport, and her husband was by no means her inferior. It was he who, in schoolboy days, started the hatless fad at Groton School, which in years later he was to carry to Newport to the delight of the colony there.

Hollis Hunnewell was one of the best tennis players of the country and there were few society men who could outride him in the hunt or on the polo field.

Their first child, Louisa Bronson Hunnewell, was born ten years ago, and Maud Jaffray Hunnewell, the second daughter, was six years old when the Hunnewells were divorced last Fall. During many Summers at Newport "Jack" Tooker was the most constant friend of both husband and wife, and seldom appeared apart from the company of one or both of the Hunnewells. The beginning of the Hunnewell estrangement dates back several years, and last August Mrs. Hunnewell filed a divorce libel in Massachusetts courts, asking for an absolute decree on several grounds and seeking also the custody of the two children.

There was no opposition and a decree nisi was granted Oct. 22. Mrs. Hunnewell, after her divorce, went with her children to live at Lakewood and spent the Winter at the Laurel House there. Mr. Tooker was also at Lakewood, and, although he lived at another hotel, he was no less constantly in the company of Mrs. Hunnewell than in the years gone by at Newport. Riding, driving, and dining parties were the rule, and the reported presence of the divorced husband on one or more of these occasions caused some comment.

Early in the Spring Mrs. Hunnewell and her children went abroad, to be joined not long afterward by Mr. Tooker. Mr. Tooker's sister, Mrs. Whitney Warren, who was called abroad by the serious illness of Mrs. J. Wadsworth Ritchie, made a third member of the party. Mrs. Ritchie was married to J. Wadsworth Ritchie in 1895, and had resided abroad a great part of the time since her marriage. At the Ascot races this Spring she contracted a severe sore throat, from which fatal blood poisoning set in in a few weeks. Her mother-in-law, Mrs. Adair, who was Miss Wadsworth; Craig Wadsworth of the American Embassy, her cousin; Gabriel Mead Tooker, her father, and John Stansbury Tooker were at the Ritchie country seat, in Scotland, at the time of her death.

John Stansbury Tooker is about thirty-five years old. He is a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1888, and belongs to the Knickerbocker, Union, and Racquet Clubs here, and to the Boston Athletic Association.

Hollis Hunnewell has paid attention to Mrs. Arthur Kemp, the elder daughter of Mrs. Frederick Neilson and sister of Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt. A suit for divorce was begun by Mrs. Kemp last Fall at Newport on grounds of desertion, and in this a decree was entered a few weeks ago, giving her the same privilege of remarrying after a stated number of months that had been accorded to Mrs. Hunnewell.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18.—The marriage of Mrs. Maud Jaffray Hunnewell to "Jack" Tooker is taken as a matter of course in the society colony here. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tooker spent last Summer here, as they had several Summers previously. "Jack" Tooker's father, Gabriel Mead Tooker, was a householder at Newport until after the marriage of his daughter, the late Mrs. J. Wadsworth Ritchie, he sold his Newport property and took up a residence in England. The Hunnewell cottage here, Bellevue Court, is in the name of Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell and is taxed for $30,200.

BOYS AVERT TRAIN WRECK.

Find a Bridge Burning on the Illinois Central Road and Flag an Approaching Express.

Special to The New York Times.

ALHAMBRA, Ill., July 18.—Two boys averted a terrible wreck with the probable loss of dozens of lives by flagging the early morning express on the Illinois Central before it ran on the bridge across Silver Creek, which had been partially burned away, three miles north of here yesterday.

The boys, John and William Bilf, twelve and fourteen years old, respectively, who live on a farm near the creek, were on their way to a neighbor's when they saw smoke issuing from the bridge some little distance from them. About middle way out they discovered that forty feet of the structure had been burned away and the bridge was still in flames. They knew that the fast express would be along in a few minutes, and if it were allowed to run on the bridge it would surely go down in midstream, with great loss of life. It must be stopped, they both knew it, and they set about their important task.

They had no flag, but that trifle was soon mended. John tore up his shirt and tied it to a staff. Then together they ran up the track to meet the train. About half a mile from the bridge they heard the oncoming train, so, taking their position in the middle of the track they began to wave the flag as the train came in view.

The engineer was quick to perceive the signal and threw on the brakes, stopping the train within a few yards of the bridge. The engineer, conductor, and many of the passengers thanked the boys for their heroism. The two boys are members of a family of thirteen children.

It is supposed that the fire was caused by coals from the firepan of a passing engine.

EWEN GOES BACK TO JACKSON.

Kentucky Feud Witness Will Return to Testify, but Expects Death.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 18.—Capt. B. J. Ewen, who was forced to leave Jackson after testifying against the alleged assassins of J. B. Marcum, and whose hotel was burned after he told his story in court, will return and testify before the special Grand Jury called to investigate the burning of the hotel and the alleged attempt to bribe him to testify favorably to Curtis Jett.

He says he is certain that he will be killed by the Hargis faction. To-day he transferred the money placed in the various banks here by the newspapers that raised subscriptions for his benefit to his wife and made his will. He says the public is not aware of the danger that awaits him at Jackson.

He knows all about the assassination of Dr. Cox and was told of the entire plans by one of the leaders of the assassination band, and he says he is certain this individual, knowing that he will divulge everything to the Grand Jury, will kill him.

He will leave here Monday morning, but will be surrounded by a strong guard at Jackson upon his arrival.

FOUR CONVICTS ESCAPE FROM CLINTON PRISON.

Dig Under Wall to Sewer—Leave Striped Clothes Behind—One Has Life Sentence.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 18.—Four convicts, all "third termers," named Peter James, John Comins, John Elliott, and Edward Kennedy, this afternoon escaped from Clinton prison at Dannemora.

The men were at work in the cellar of the factory building, which is near the prison wall on the southeast side of the prison yard, and were last seen at 2 o'clock, when they were busy as usual. An hour and a half later it was discovered that they had dug a passageway from the cellar of the factory under the wall and into the sewer, which empties about a half mile from the prison.

They left their striped suits in the sewer, and it is believed that they either were furnished with some clothes or else made clothes for themselves out of overalls material, which is manufactured in the prison.

Immediately after the discovery of their flight the big siren whistle was sounded, notifying the farmers and other residents for miles around that an escape had been made. Guards from the prison were hurriedly dispatched by team and train in every direction, and there is an unbroken circle of guards surrounding the prison to-night.

Full descriptions of the men have been telegraphed to the police of every village in Northern New York, and every train, both freight and passenger, is being watched. The usual reward of $50 has been offered in each case, and it is believed that the fugitives cannot possibly get out of Clinton County.

James is serving a life sentence, while the other three each have from three to five years more to serve. One of the men is five feet four inches in height, another five feet six, and the other two are five feet eight or nine. All four are of slight build and have dark hair. So far not a trace of them has been found, although it is rumored that they are in the vicinity of Cadyville, about eight miles east of the prison. Guests of the Summer hotels in this section of the Adirondacks are not taking many long walks in the woods this evening, fearing to run across the convicts.

LEMONADE HIS UNDOING.

Chicago Man, Chased by Police, Distanced Them, Stopped to Drink and Was Caught.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Frank Lowman ran swiftly to a child's lemonade stand at 6,641 Perry Avenue, to-day, and asked Margaret Evans, aged seven, for a drink. As he gulped it down Margaret said, "Were you running a race?"

"Yes," answered the customer.

"Did you beat?"

"Yes, I beat," said the man, as he smiled at the little storekeeper, and drew from his pocket a long-bladed knife and stirred the second glass of lemonade.

"You're awful hot, ain't you?" again queried the little girl. "Did you run far? Is the lemonade cold enough!"

Just then two men turned the corner. They were the janitor of the flat building, at 6,505 Stewart Avenue, and a detective, who were pursuing the alleged burglar.

Lowman saw them and dropped the knife which he still held in his hand. He started to run, then stopped, for he had not paid for his drinks.

"Want some more?" queried the child. Lowman dropped several coins on the table as he sprinted across the street. Through a vacant lot, over a fence, and into an alley the man ran, closely pursued by the officer and the janitor, and soon another detective was in the chase.

The man was captured by Detectives Nelson and Horn after a chase of several blocks. He had been seen trying to pick a lock in the Stewart Avenue flat building with the long knife, and one of the detectives, with the janitor, had given chase. He had lost sight of his pursuers, when he stopped to drink the lemonade, and thought he had eluded them.

STEEL PLANT FOR MEXICO.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Reported to be Behind the Enterprise.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 18.—It is reported that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company of Denver is behind the project to establish a great iron and steel plant at the mouth of the Balsas River on the Pacific coast of Mexico. R. Sprague of Denver is said to have acquired in behalf of that company extensive iron ore deposits situated near the proposed site of the plant.

He is quoted as saying that several millions of dollars will be invested in the enterprise, and that the particular object of those interested is to supply the structural steel and iron to be used in the Nicaragua Canal, and supply South and Central American countries with iron and steel products. Structural steel and steel rails will be manufactured.

STRUCK BY A WALL OF WATER.

Nebraska University Professor Loses His Life in a Sudden Flood.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 18.—Last night, in the Sand Hills near Crawford, Neb., W. C. Phipps, Assistant Professor of English at the University of Nebraska, met his death in a sudden flood.

Phipps and a party of friends were out hunting fossils. They had pitched their tent and gone into camp for the night in a deep gulch. Hearing an unusual roar, Phipps stepped out of the tent and saw a great wall of water ten feet high coming down the gulch. It struck the tent and carried it and all the members of the party down the gulch.

Being unable to swim, Phipps was drowned, while the others all escaped. His body was found this morning some distance from where the tent had been pitched.

OIL CONCERN IN TROUBLE.

Petition for a Receiver for the United Producing Company at Lima, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

LIMA, Ohio, July 18.—A receiver was asked for to-day for the United Oil Producing Company, of which G. W. Arthur of New York is President and general manager. The petitioner says the company is hopelessly in debt, and has been forced to transfer all its "oil runs" in order to avoid a foreclosure.

The debts, it is alleged, will reach $100,000, while properties when in operation were worth twice that much. The company was organized by New York and Philadelphia brokers and had hundreds of small investors among laboring people.

TRAIN KILLS OLD NEGRO FIDDLER.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 18.—John Nixon, seventy years old, a familiar colored character about here, who has played at country dances for fifty years, was killed at 7 o'clock this evening at Flagtown by a train on the South Branch Railroad. He was walking along the track to his home, and had his violin under his arm.

FIRST ARBITRATION UNDER NEW PLAN

Agreement in Plasterers' Laborers' Case Reached Without Umpire.

Over 36,000 Men Expected to be at Work on Building Enterprises To-morrow—Employers Think End of Trouble is at Hand.

The first trial of the arbitration clause of the plan of arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association started yesterday at the Townsend Building, 1,123 Broadway, over the demand of the plasterers' laborers for $3.25 a day. This demand is supported by the Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Union, which has signed the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association.

Under the provisions of the plan of arbitration the arbitrators must be disinterested parties, not connected in any way with the dispute in hand. The arbitrators for the plasterers' laborers were James J. Daly, President of the Tile Layers' Union, and R. D. Tompkins of the same union. The employers were represented by B. D. Traitel, President of the Grate, Tile, and Mantel Association, and Louis Harding of the Master Carpenters' Association. It was agreed that Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court should be umpire, in case the arbitrators failed to agree.

The arbitration proceedings began at 11 A. M., a delegation of the Plasterers' Union appearing to give evidence on behalf of the plasterers' laborers. Patrick Grimes spoke for over two hours on behalf of the plasterers' laborers, and was followed by other members of the union. An adjournment was taken until the afternoon, when an argument was made on behalf of the employers by members of the Master Plasterers' Association. It was agreed that in any case work would be resumed to-morrow.

It was announced late in the evening that the arbitrators had reached an agreement without calling in the umpire, to the effect that the plasterers' laborers should receive the $3.25 a day which they asked.

According to the statistics given out last night the following union men will be at work to-morrow:

Amalgamated Painters and Decorators of New York and vicinity	4,000
Local Union No. 51 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America	600
Local Union No. 44 of the United Upholsterers' Union of New York	500
Mosaic Workers' Union	600
United Cement Masons' Union No. 1 of Greater New York	600
Modelers' League of America	300
Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union, Local No. 30	700
Hexagon Labor Club of the Tile Layers' Helpers, Local No. 29	600
Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union	1,200
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 3	2,500
Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Association	7,500
Bricklayers' Union of Manhattan and the Bronx	8,000
Manhattan District Council United Brotherhood of Carpenters	10,000
Plasterers' Laborers	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

William K. Fertig, Secretary of the Employers' Association, said last evening:

"Events are shaping themselves much better toward the end of the trouble than we would have anticipated two days ago. We are further over the brow of the hill than we expected two days ago. There is ample work for all the bricklayers and all the carpenters, and I can state that three or four of the large unions will fall in line by Tuesday. I feel confident in stating that the end is in sight."

DRAGGED BY RUNAWAY HORSE.

Man and Wife Carried Down Fifth Avenue in Rain Top of Overturned Buggy.

Still clinging to the inside of the rain top of their buggy, which had been completely overturned as a result of a collision with a heavy delivery wagon about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stevenson of 30 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street were dragged from Thirty-sixth Street down Fifth Avenue, by the windows of the large Waldorf-Astoria dining hall, almost to Thirty-third Street. That no more serious injuries than painful bruises and a plentiful mud bath resulted from the accident was due to the quick action of Policeman George Reed, who just before the maddened animal reached Thirty-third Street threw his 200 pounds of bone and muscle in the way and brought him to a stop.

Mr. Stevenson and his wife were driving leisurely down the avenue, with the cover of the buggy raised on account of the rain, when a heavy delivery wagon suddenly ran into the buggy. The shafts of the lighter vehicle were broken, and it was turned upside down before the couple within had time to realize what had happened. They were thrown into the waterproof cover, and their horse, badly frightened, started at full speed down Fifth Avenue. The distance to Thirty-fourth Street was covered in race-track time, and the horse and buggy tore across the car tracks just in front of a west-bound car, barely escaping a serious smash-up and frightening several passengers to the verge of hysteria.

Policeman Reed caught sight of the runaway while it was bumping over the rails of the crosstown tracks, and saw that the only way to stop it was to interpose himself, and that quickly. When the late lunchers in the dining hall of the hotel saw the horse rushing down the street with his head in the air and mouth foaming, they rushed to the windows and held their breath in suspense. And when they saw Reed step coolly out on the pavement directly in the path of the horse, women shrieked and one or two even fainted.

On came the beast and the patrolman stood braced waiting for him and fixing his eyes on the bridle rein at which he was preparing to jump. When the horse's head was within about two feet of him and everybody in the windows expected to see him knocked down and killed the next moment, he made a flying leap at the rein and caught it. He was carried entirely off his feet, but still kept his hold. While he was being dragged thus and was making the beast slow down Policeman Dolan, who had been at a distance when he heard cries, came to his assistance, and both of them brought the horse and battered buggy to a standstill.

A dozen cabmen and attendants of the Waldorf-Astoria ran to the wrecked vehicle, expecting to find little more than mangled bodies beneath it. But great was their surprise when Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson were lifted out, only bruised and scratched and soaked in mud. They had stayed in the cover during the short but dangerous ride, and were still there at the end of it. Mrs. Stevenson was clinging to her husband, frightened but quiet. They were taken into the hotel, and a doctor attended them. The man was considerably bruised, and his wife had a bad cut over her right eye. The cover of the buggy had managed to scoop up all the mud and water that had been in its path, and the couple inside had been the recipients of a large proportion of it.

A cab was called and the two victims of the collision got in it and were driven home. The horse and buggy were taken to a stable.

Mr. Stevenson, who is prominent socially and financially in Harlem, and owns a large coal yard at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Mott Haven Canal, came to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night and requested the Sergeant to take immediate steps to catch the driver of the delivery wagon. He, in the confusion resulting from the accident, had whipped up his horses and escaped without anybody finding out who he was.

Begin your vacation by a trip on Hudson River Day Line steamers. Good music.—Adv.

"BEDFORD BABY" IS DEAD.

Spurious Infant Was Registered in London by the Widow of Rich New Yorker.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 18.—Mrs. Gunning S. Bedford, who was the defendant in London on a charge of having falsely registered another's child as her own, the allegation being that she sought to obtain control of the estate of her husband as guardian of his child, is said to have received word to the effect that the child she falsely represented as her own died last night in this city. Mrs. Bedford is going to New York.

Mrs. Bedford was arrested at Queenstown, May 16, at the end of a voyage on the Umbria. Her arrest was due to information furnished by Mrs. Virginia Zeraga, a cousin of Mr. Bedford, and one of the five heirs to his property. Mrs. Bedford confessed the imposition and was fined $50 for falsely registering the child. The property left by Mrs. Bedford is in real estate on Washington Heights and in Greenwich Street.

FAMINE AND REBELLION IMPENDING IN CHINA.

Complete Crop Failure Around Peking and Tien-Tsin—Foreign Marines Being Landed.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., July 18.—A complete crop failure is leading to famine and rebellion about Peking and Tientsin, China. News to this effect is brought by the officers of the Oriental steamers. Purser Harrington of the steamship Lyra says that the drought is the greatest in districts about the cities named, where the fields look as if they had been burned over. Famine stares the people in the face and large numbers of them believe that foreigners are responsible.

Chinese papers contain accounts of prayer days being set by Princes and Princesses, to be devoted by the entire population to prayer to the gods for rain.

The crops are already lost. Rumors of an impending rebellion have nearly stopped tourist travel between Tientsin and Peking.

Purser Harrington says representatives of foreign Governments, though saying little, are taking cognisance of the situation by landing detachments of marines under the guise of relieving the small garrisons stationed along the line of the Imperial Railroad about Taku and Tientsin. Foreigners living in that district are preparing to flee, though it is yet uncertain whether the expected uprising will be directed against the Imperial Government or the foreign population.

MR. SCHWAB'S WHEREABOUTS.

His Friends Have No Assurances That He Is in Philadelphia—Say He Is a Nervous Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—No information could be secured from W. E. Corey, Assistant President of the Steel Trust, relative to the whereabouts of President Schwab to-night. Mr. Corey is here to spend Sunday with his family.

Friends of Mr. Schwab say that he is a sick man. They have no assurance that he is in Philadelphia, as reported from that city. They have known for some time that he was a nervous wreck and needed rest and treatment.

LAWYER ILL ON STEAMSHIP.

Mortimer F. Taylor Taken to a Hospital in a Critical Condition When the Campania Arrived.

Mortimer F. Taylor, a lawyer who was a cabin passenger on the Cunard liner Campania, which arrived yesterday, was taken from the pier to the New York Hospital in an ambulance. He is said to be in a critical condition from chronic indigestion and heart disease.

Mr. Taylor went abroad for his health two months ago. The trip did not benefit him much, and two days before the steamer arrived he was taken seriously ill.

A marconigram was sent to George N. Hamlin, the law partner of Mr. Taylor, telling him that Mr. Taylor was seriously ill aboard the Campania and would need immediate treatment on his arrival. So an ambulance met the liner at the pier.

RAN THE NEGROES OUT.

North Carolina Mountaineers Drove Away Colored Employes of Telephone Company.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 18.—Fifty negroes in the employ of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, engaged in building the long-distance line through the Doggett section of Madison County, west of this place, were driven out of that section yesterday by the mountaineers.

Tents for the negroes had been pitched on the side of the mountain in a section where there is a strong anti-negro feeling. A delegation of heavily armed citizens visited the camp and commanded that they leave the country. The negroes did not wait a second command, but began a retreat down the mountain at once, when a volley of fifty or more shots were fired to hasten their departure.

ELECTRICITY KILLS EXPERT.

Electrician James Martin Shocked to Death in Riverdale Plant—Child Discovers Father's Body.

James Martin, thirty years old, head electrician, in charge of the transforming station in Hudson Park, Riverdale, a substation of the main power house of the Edison Electric Light Company on Ryer Avenue, Morrisania, was shocked to death while on duty last night. A current estimated at 7,000 volts passed through his body.

Martin was alone in the plant when the fatality occurred. It is supposed he was "testing out" when his right hand came in contact with one of the wires. The hand was nearly burned off.

It had been Martin's custom after he had seen that everything was in proper working order in the plant to go to his home to get dinner. When he did not appear at the usual time last evening his wife sent her five-year-old son George to tell him to hurry home. In a few moments the little fellow came back and said:

"Papa's under the wheelbarrow and he won't wake."

Realizing that something was wrong, Mrs. Martin hastened to the plant and found her husband's body under a wheelbarrow, as her little son had described. Without hesitation she tried to pull Martin's body from where it was lying. So highly charged was it with electricity that she sustained a shock that stretched her unconscious on the floor beside her husband's body.

The child, seeing his mother fall, ran from the house and called a passer by. Assistance was obtained and Mrs. Martin with difficulty was revived.

Afterward the main power plant was communicated with, and a man named Carboy was sent to take charge of the Hudson Park place. Carboy, in straightening things, saw a bicycle lying on its side in a corner. He picked it up and sustained an electric shock that staggered him for a moment. An examination discovered that the whole plant was impregnated with electricity, due, it was supposed, to the damp weather.

The plant is the one in which about four months ago a man named Owen McGovern received a shock from the effects of which he subsequently died in a hospital at Yonkers.

EDWIN H. LOW DROWNED DURING A YACHT RACE

Steamship Agent Sank with Rescuers All About.

Squall Capsized the Pickaninny, on Which He Was Sailing—His Young Companion Saved.

After fighting valiantly for his life in the ocean off the Marine and Field Club's headquarters, on Atlantic Avenue, Seagate, yesterday afternoon, Edwin Hollis Low, the well-known steamship and tourist agent of 1,123 Broadway, was drowned. The tragedy occurred with an entire flotilla of boats about, and during a Saturday afternoon boat race under the auspices of the Atlantic Yacht Club, of which Mr. Low was a prominent member.

Mr. Low's boat was of the knock-about sixteen-foot type. It was named the Pickaninny. He was entered in class M in the race. With him in the Pickaninny was Hudson Booth, Jr., the nineteen-year-old son of a contractor in this city, living at present at Seagate. Other boats in the race were the Kate, the twenty-five-foot yawl of J. S. Nigus, President of the Nigus Binnacle Light Company, the Columbia, and the Ajax.

The course led from the pier at the Atlantic Yacht Club to Ulmer Park, from there to the Marine and Field Club, and thence to Fort Hamilton. The Pickaninny had made Fort Hamilton and was well on her homeward trip, having reached the Marine and Field Club again, when a squall came up and upset her. The sea was remarkably heavy at that time, a little before 4 o'clock.

Mr. Low and young Booth were clad in oilskin suits on account of the heavy rain. Mr. Booth had the advantage of Mr. Low, however, as he was able to swim, and Mr. Low could not.

When the boat upset it turned keel upward. Mr. Low, who had been at the tiller, grabbed the transfer iron and hung on bravely, while Mr. Booth hung on to the keel of the boat. The shouts of the men stopped the race instanter, and every boat began to make for them. The sea was so heavy that at times both men seemed lost.

The Kate was the nearest to the Pickaninny, and got to her first. There were in that boat, besides Mr. Nigus, his wife and three men. They had ropes aboard and, quickly tying a life-preserver to the end of one, they cast it toward Mr. Low, who, it was evident, was in the greatest danger. He caught it with one hand, still hanging on to the boat with the other. Another rope was knotted at the end and again thrown toward Mr. Low. He let go of the boat and caught the rope.

Everybody in the Kate, including Mrs. Nigus, then began to pull on the ropes. The distance seemed short, but there was much difficulty in hauling Mr. Low to the Kate. He was within reaching distance, and one of the men was already leaning over the side of the boat to catch him, when, exhausted by the pounding of the waves, he released his hold on both the rope and the life preserver. He went under the water immediately, and was not seen to appear on the surface again.

By that time all of the boats and several launches, among them the Coleman Club launch, had gathered about the spot, and everybody strained their eyes in the hope that the drowning man might reappear. Mr. Booth, because of his ability to swim, was easily rescued.

When Mr. Low had disappeared Mrs. Nigus, who had been assisting valiantly, swooned. It was necessary to go to shore with her and to send for a physician. Dr. John F. Hill of Seagate said that the fright had been a great shock to Mrs. Nigus's nervous system.

Mr. Booth was hurried to the home of his father in an exhausted condition. Dr. Hill soon restored him, and several hours later he went to the clubhouse of the Atlantic Yacht Club and told the circumstances of the accident.

Meanwhile a messenger was sent to take the news to Mrs. Low at her residence on Atlantic Avenue. She was prostrated and is under the care of a physician. Divers will try to find the body this morning.

Mr. Low was born in New Orleans forty-four years ago. He had been a tourist agent for many years, and at one time had offices in London and Paris, as well as here. Recently he received considerable attention when Sir Thomas Lipton was entertained by the Atlantic Yacht Club, Mr. Low being the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. He had only in late years taken to yachting.

Mr. Low was a member of the Transportation, The Lambs, and the Lotos Clubs. His residence in Manhattan was at 154 West Sixty-fourth Street.

NARROW ESCAPE IN STORM.

Yachtsman Slipped on Wet Deck and Fell Overboard.

During the storm last night Oscar Strosniden, twenty-five years old, of Stapleton, Borough of Richmond, had a very narrow escape from drowning. The big sloop yacht Ioane, owned by Judge George W. Stake, dragged her anchor and drifted down the bay. Strosniden, who was standing on the Staten Island Yacht Club's pier at Stapleton, jumped into a boat and rowed out to the Ioane with the intention of letting go another anchor.

He boarded the yacht, but slipped on the wet deck and fell overboard. When he went over he grasped the bobstay and called for help. Capt. George Stapleton put out in a small rowboat and rescued Strosniden, who was exhausted.

The Ioane drifted against a dock and her bowsprit and topmast were carried away. Her stern was also damaged.

LIFE LOST BY A TELEGRAM.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—A unique damage suit is reported from Senatobia, Tate County, Miss. It arises out of the case of Ashley Cocke, who was hanged at Greenville a year ago. The suit is brought by the heirs of Cocke. It is a claim for $30,000 damages against the Western Union Telegraph Company. The claim upon which the plaintiffs seek damages is that the company, through its agents and employes, allowed to be made public a certain telegram which was sent from Narragansett Pier by Mr. Dean, one of Cocke's attorneys.

This telegram conveyed to Ashley Cocke's brother the information that Justice White had refused to grant a stay of execution and to entertain the appeal from the Supreme Court of Mississippi. Mr. Dean had gone to see Justice White in his behalf, and the friends of Cocke in this State were in the meantime bringing every pressure possible to bear upon the Governor in order to induce him to grant Cocke a reprieve.

One of the arguments relied upon by the friends of Cocke to secure his reprieve was the very fact that Mr. Dean had gone on to get a hearing before the Supreme Court of the United States and expected to secure it. The plaintiffs will argue that the publication of the information in the telegram from Mr. Dean thwarted their plans to get the reprieve from the Governor.

SURPLUS OF PIG IRON.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—For the first time in several years some of the furnaces in Eastern Pennsylvania are storing pig iron at Reading. The Keystone and Emaus, both controlled by the Reading Iron Company, are turning out the usual quantity.

The Empire Iron and Steel Company, which has two stacks in Reading, is stacking its surplus, and has about 2,000 tons on hand. About the same quantity has been piled up at Topton. Altogether the firm has some 25,000 tons in stock at its various furnaces.

The shipments from the furnaces are not near as lively as some months ago, when the output was taken as rapidly as it could be turned out.

GALE ENDANGERS YACHTS.

Fleet of the New York Yacht Club in Peril in a Storm—Many Collisions Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 18.—A fierce gale from the northeast late to-night struck the fleet of the New York Yacht Club, at anchor in New London harbor, and as the 200 yachts were crowded close together, collisions were frequent, and considerable damage was done to the fleet of pleasure craft. The schooner Columbia, owned by J. D. Jenkins of Philadelphia, which defended the America's Cup way back in 1871, was the first to come to grief and, dragging her anchor, she collided with four or five boats, and finally smashed into Mitchell's dock. No one was hurt, but it will probably take $2,000 or $3,000 to put her in commission again.

A few moments later the handsome sixty-foot English cutter Senta, owned by A. Howard Henker, a well-known Western yachtsman, pulled her mooring and, sinking two or three other boats, came tearing into Colyer's dock and stove in her port bulwarks.

Another sixty-footer went ashore on Ocean Beach, below the Pequot House, and the wrecking tug Cassie E. has gone to her rescue.

The crews of the three giant cup yachts, Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia, were not on duty. Two anchors were out and double watch was placed on their decks all night. While their own gear held true, there was considerabl danger from the surrounding fleet, which kept dragging their anchors and paying out cable to keep them from going ashore. Up to a late hour the three defenders had escaped all damage.

POLICE CLOSE SALOONS.

Special Precautions Taken to Make a "Dry" Sunday—Policemen Ordered to Report All Violations.

It was a difficult matter for one not in the good graces of the bartender to get a drink after midnight this morning. Although there was quiet trade in many saloons, the proprietors and bartenders were very careful. As a general rule saloons without hotel licenses were closed promptly at 12 o'clock, but in many Raines law hotels there was plenty of business until 1 o'clock.

In Harlem it was exceptionally quiet. Capt. Halpin of the East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station was found guilty of neglect of duty recently in failing to suppress excise violations, and it is said that the saloon keepers in his precinct are not taking any chances. In the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Stations there are Acting Captains, and as a rule Acting Captains are very strict.

In these three precincts and in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Precinct the men were instructed to report any violations they witnessed where they were unable to make an arrest.

Every saloon in the East Twenty-second Street Precinct had the appearance of being shut up early this morning, and only in the Raines law hotels could one procure a drink after 12 o'clock unless the thirsty one happened to be a regular customer of long standing. Capt. Gallagher went out at 12 o'clock with plain clothes men and made a personal tour. He told his men before they were turned out at 12 o'clock that they must report every violation whether an arrest was made or not. The liquor men said they expected it to be a very dry Sunday.

Capt. Shire of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station also made a tour shortly after midnight. When seen early this morning he said that everything was "tight as a drum."

"We have told the saloon keepers that they will have to close up or suffer the consequences," said Capt. Shire, "and I think they will close and keep closed."

On the upper west side the saloons without hotel licenses closed up promptly at 12 o'clock. In a number of them a person well known could get a drink, but pickets were stationed to watch for the policemen, and customers were admitted only when the coast was clear.

The excise law was very well observed in the East Fifty-first, East Sixty-seventh, and East Eighty-eighth Street Precincts. The commanders detailed extra men in plain clothes to watch the saloons, and while a few places were doing business quietly, the usual Saturday night crowds were turned out of the places at 12 o'clock and were not permitted to return.

On the lower west side about the same conditions prevailed as elsewhere.

RAN 45 MILES IN 45 MINUTES.

I. Untermyer on Special Train Caught Express He Had Missed Taking.

KATONAH, N. Y., July 18.—Just as the Pittsfield express, No. 5, was leaving the Grand Central Station in New York yesterday, I. Untermyer, with a traveling bag in his hand, rushed up to the ticket window and called for a ticket to Chatham, expecting to take the train that had just left with his family on board. On being told that he was too late for the train he hurried to Station Master Stevens and called for a special train, saying he would give $100 to be put aboard the Pittsfield express or landed in Chatham before 1 o'clock.

As quickly as possible an engine and one car were backed into the station, where the impatient passenger stepped on board, and a race against time was begun. The Pittsfield train had been gone nearly half an hour before the special could be made ready, and as it was a fast train, making no stops between New York and White Plains, the railroad men knew that quick time would have to be made to overhaul her with the special, and a record-breaking run was looked for.

Orders were sent out to have the road cleared of all freight trains and extras, to give the special all the chance possible of overtaking the express. When the Pittsfield train pulled into Katonah, forty-two miles from New York, the special was so close to her that orders were sent to hold the Pittsfield train until the special arrived. This was done and the belated passenger boarded the express.

The distance, forty-five miles, was covered, the railroad men say, in a few seconds less than forty-five minutes. The special was in charge of Conductor Samuel Hutchinson and Engineer William Ross. The engine drawing the special was No. 1,421.

CAR FAMINE IN KANSAS.

Wheat Crop So Large It Cannot All Be Transported.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 18.—On the eve of marketing the great wheat crop of Kansas a serious car famine exists. "It would be an impossibility," said Cyrus Anderson, Secretary of the Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day, "for the railroads to get enough cars into the State to prevent a car famine.

"There are not enough cars in use on the roads to prevent the famine. The wheat crop is so large that it would require all of the available freight cars to haul the first installment of it to market."

Owing to the high market price for wheat most farmers are preparing to rush their product to market, and it is believed that comparatively little grain will be held for a rise.

POPE SINKING AFTER A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

General Failure Noted of Pontiff's Vital Forces.

Necessity for Another Operation Not Imminent—Has No Cancer.

Speculation as to the Succession—Cardinal Ferrari Considered Unavailable Because He Uses Automobile—Attitude of Italian Government.

ROME, July 19.—Deprived of rest, the Pope spent the day which has just ended with a serious depression. It was not until 3 o'clock this morning that he dropped off into a sleep that seemed half coma. The doctors reported a feeble but rapid pulse, which was generally taken to indicate the wearing out of the patient's forces. The favorable symptom recorded yesterday morning of the lowering of the pleurotic liquid was sufficiently maintained to relieve the Pontiff of his painful struggles for breath, which lately have been so frequent. The doctors fear that the gradual sinking is due to general conditions rather than to the necessity for another operation, which seemed so imminent on Thursday.

A sleepless night was succeeded by a day during which the Pope seemed to lack any desire to vary the medical routine by receiving visits from Cardinals or others. Both morning and afternoon he remained isolated from all save the physicians and attendants. The nourishment which the Pontiff took at first somewhat encouraged his entourage, but the condition of the patient last evening pointed to the fact that it had not had any beneficial effect. What is now most hoped for is that the Pope may be enabled to obtain much needed rest. A little after 1 o'clock this morning he became agitated and nervous from his lack of sleep and called frequently for his attendants.

Drs. Lapponi, Mazzoni, and Rossoni, upon being asked if it was true, as reported, that the Pope has cancer of the pleura and that mortification had set in, all made specific denials of the rumor. Dr. Rossoni answered the query with the following emphatic written statement:

"Any such news is absolutely false.

"PROF. EUGENIO ROSSONI."

Drs. Mazzoni and Lapponi say the allegation is so absurd that it does not merit a signed denial. However, Dr. Mazzoni authorizes this statement:

"The nature of the Pope's illness appears in the signed bulletins and in my statement to The Associated Press representative made July 15."

Dr. Lapponi, when questioned regarding the matter, dictated the following:

"The reasons for denying the cancer report are that in the pleuric liquid nothing specific is found—neither the elements of inflammation of the epithelium nor bacilius of any other kind which might reveal the presence of cancer. The cyst for which an operation was performed on the Pope in 1899 has nothing to do with the present illness. It was merely a dermoid cyst in the nature of a harmless tumor. Moreover, the age of the patient is too advanced for him to have cancer. If he had a cancer it would be possible to feel it by objective examination or to discover it by sounding. If the initial disease, instead of being simple pneumonia, had been cancer and had not been treated as such, no amelioration could have occurred, while it is a proved fact that the obtuse pulmonary area has gradually diminished and has now become merely a very small pneumonic nucleus, which probably is identical with the area with which the disease originated."

Among the latest of the many evidences of continued sympathy with the Pontiff in his illness was the arrival at the Vatican of a case of mineral waters sent to the Pope by Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Their peculiar medicinal properties, it is asserted, may relieve the secretionary disorders of the Pontiff, which the doctors' bulletins have announced recently.

Several Cardinals, and especially their friends, have utilized the prolonged illness of the Pope to test the feeling which will prevail at the next conclave. The task is a difficult one, as it is asserted that the Cardinals never have had a chance to show their mettle under Leo XIII., important questions being deputed to commissions composed of a few Cardinals, after having practically been settled by the Papal Secretary of State. The Philippine affairs, which were inquired into by five Cardinals, are frequently quoted as an instance of the foregoing complaint.

Much diversity of opinion and much uncertainty regarding the candidates still exists. However, the most probable candidates remain more or less those whose names have been mentioned since the Pope first became ill. To Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of Propaganda, the objection is made that, as he belongs to a religious order, his election might, in view of recent events, be considered a challenge to France. Against the chances of Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, it is urged that Austria will try to exercise her right of veto, as France would in the case of Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, the Grand Penitentiary, who is considered to be the candidate of the Triple Alliance. Cardinal Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna, has been dropped be-

cause, since his last stroke of paralysis, he speaks with some difficulty.

Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, is not favored for the apparently trivial reason that he uses a motor car, which is not considered dignified in a Prince of the Church. Cardinal Agliardi, Bishop of Albano, is regarded as too democratic. Therefore unless Cardinal Gotti, who has always been the most favored candidate, succeeds in overcoming the objection to him, it is likely that some one now unmentioned will be elected to succeed Leo XIII. The Cardinals themselves naturally maintain the greatest reserve, though they all more or less repeat, as though in the nature of a password, that the "next Pope must be one combining the piety of Pius with the intelligence of Leo XIII."

The Cabinet Ministers have held several meetings to discuss the attitude of the Government in the event of the death of the Pope, and it has been decided that if the Vatican does not notify the Italian Government of his death and does notify the other Governments Italy will not officially participate in any manifestations of mourning, but will limit herself to maintaining public order and insuring full liberty for the conclave, as prescribed by law. In arriving at such a decision the Ministers declared that they had been guided by the wish to protect the dignity of the State and by no lack of respect for the aged Pontiff, toward whom there have been most chivalrous manifestations of sympathy from the King, who postponed his journey to Paris on account of the Pope's health, and from the whole people, who are participating in the universal feeling of regret at the Pontiff's illness, thus forgetting the traditional struggle between Church and State.

YESTERDAY'S BULLETINS.

ROME, July 18.—The doctors attending the Pope at 9:40 o'clock this morning issued the following bulletin:

The night was passed without sleep, but from an early hour this morning his Holiness rested tranquilly. His respiration is calm and not superficial, and the level of the pleuric liquid is slightly lowered. His temperature is 36.2 Centigrade; pulse weak, 86; respiration, 28. The general condition of the patient is unchanged.
LAPPONI,
MAZZONI.

At 9:10 o'clock this evening this bulletin was issued:

His Holiness has rested only a little during the day. His breathing is tranquil. Respiration, 24; pulse, small and feeble, 92; temperature, 36.6 Centigrade. His general condition is somewhat depressed.
LAPPONI,
MAZZONI.

CELEBRATION IS CURTAILED.

Procession of the Carmelite Madonna Omitted Because of Pope's Condition.

ROME, July 18.—One of the most picturesque ceremonies of this season in Rome, the procession of the Carmelite Madonna, which occurs two days after the fête day of the Madonna, was much curtailed because of Pope Leo's condition. Usually a long procession of women, girls, priests, and monks winds through the tortuous streets of Trastevere, the popular district, carrying an image of the Madonna and chanting hymns in her praise, while candles flare and flowers are strewn along the route.

To-day, however, the image of the Madonna was taken early and privately to the church, without any display, but longer and more fervent prayers were offered for the preservation of the aged Pontiff.

MAY CALL CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Report That Pope Will Be Told of His Presence in Europe So That He May Summon Him.

PARIS, July 19.—A dispatch from Rome says that members of the Papal Court intend to have his Holiness informed of the presence in Europe of Cardinal Gibbons, when Pope Leo will surely summon the Cardinal to Rome in order to have a last conversation with him concerning Catholicism in the United States.

RAMPOLLA'S REPORT ON POPE.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Mgr. Falconio, the Papal Delegate, to-day received the following cable dispatch from Cardinal Rampolla:

"The general condition of his Holiness is unchanged. Respiration better."

MAY SAVE LOCKJAW PATIENT.

Antitoxin Treatment in the Harlem Hospital Shows Favorable Results.

Andrew Bygden, eighteen years old, a molder, of 74 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street was taken to the Harlem Hospital yesterday suffering from tetanus as the result of a Fourth of July accident. He was immediately operated on by Dr. W. H. Luckett and Dr. Grill, the house physician. Twenty cubic centimeters of antitoxin were injected in his spine. The jaws relaxed a little, and the physicians have hope of his recovery.

Bygden was playing with a toy pistol on the Fourth, when he accidentally shot himself in the right hand. The wound was painful, but he had it dressed and it healed up a week ago. He was about to start for work yesterday morning, when he felt ill, and then his jaws became locked. Friends took him at once to the Harlem Hospital.

The antitoxin will be injected into the spine every two hours. Bygden's is the second case treated within a week at the Harlem Hospital. The other was that of Miss Carrie White, seventeen years old, of 218 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. She was treated in the same way, and the doctors think she will recover.

DROPPED DEAD IN RESTAURANT.

Aged Man Stricken as He Was About to Dine.

A well-dressed man about forty-five years old dropped dead last night in the restaurant of Charles Kahn at 2,679 Eighth Avenue. There was nothing about him by which he could be identified.

He entered the restaurant about 9 o'clock and ordered a steak. It was brought to him, and he was about to pick up his fork when he was seen to waver in his seat and then fall to the floor. He died in a few moments from apoplexy.

He was about 5 feet 6 inches in height, weighed about 165 pounds, and had gray hair and mustache. He was dressed in a black serge suit and black derby hat. On his body was found $18 in cash and a gold watch and chain.

ARREST AT DELAVAN HOTEL.

Bartender Charged with Aiding in Running a Disorderly House.

James H. Ryan, night clerk of the Delavan Hotel, 1,431 Broadway, corner of Fortieth Street, was arrested last night on a warrant which charges that he aided in running a disorderly house. He was locked up.

The warrant was obtained from Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Court by Detectives Armstrong, Mormon, and Devitt of the West Thirtieth Street Station. The detectives wanted warrants so that they could arrest every one they found in the hotel, but Magistrate Cornell refused to give them.

Preference to be Given Veterans.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Acting Commissioner Williams, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, by direction of Secretary Shaw, has issued a circular letter to collectors of internal revenue calling attention to President Roosevelt's order of Jan. 17, 1902, directing that preference shall be given alike in appointments and retention in the public service to honorably discharged soldiers of the civil war. Collectors are instructed to carefully observe this order in making assignments to the work of gauging and recommending assignments to the work of storekeeper and storekeeper-gauger.

THE VATICAN'S PRISONER

So-Called Prison a Palace of Magnitude and Splendor.

Mary Spencer Warren Tells How the Pope Spends His Days—His Almost Ethereal Look.

The following is from an article written by Mary Spencer Warren last Spring for The London Daily Mail:

Although the Pope cannot go out into the world, the world, or an important part of it, is at present going to him to offer its congratulations on the attainment of the Papal Jubilee. It finds him hale and active, not in the least bewildered by the great ecclesiastical problems which are constantly urged upon him, but grappling with them all with a vigor which is nothing short of marvelous.

When brought face to face with his Holiness one cannot but be struck with the energy and animation he displays. His eyes are so bright, and his entire attitude so keenly alert, and when he speaks his voice is so clear and ringing, that at such a moment his extreme age will appear almost incredible. It is only when he is not engaged in conversation and his features are in repose that his almost ethereal look becomes apparent, and the effect of so many years' arduous work is plainly manifest. But Leo XIII., two hundred and fifty-seventh Pope of Rome, has done more than fifty years of responsible Church work, and is now, at ninety-two years of age, one of the most wonderful men of the present age.

THE PRISON PALACE.

"Prisoner of the Vatican" has become a well-used term, but the ordinary mind can never grasp the magnitude and splendor of the so-called prison. It is a palace that is incomparable, founded about 1,600 years ago, contains upward of 11,000 halls, galleries, chapels, and salons, eight grand staircases and two hundred smaller ones, and is surrounded by immense grounds which have the most beautiful gardens, and twenty courtyards. All this can only be faintly realized and entirely baffles description.

The Vatican is a kingdom of its own, of which the Pope is not only the spiritual head, but also the temporal ruler and the Commander-in-Chief of its army; and if the Papal Army is not any longer a terror in Italy by reason of its numbers, yet it still keeps up its former dignity and brilliancy. The army as it now stands consists of five regiments, or more properly corps, known as the Noble Guard, the Swiss Guard, the Guard of the Palace, the Papal Gendarmerie, and the Papal Firemen—this latter being also a military organization, and particularly efficient; an efficiency which is highly necessary in consideration of the almost boundless wealth contained within the palace precincts.

There is no place in all the world where so many art treasures are collected together, and few men so rich as the Pope; for upon his election he became practically the possessor of all the Vatican treasures, the actual worth of which none can compute. The actual income of his Holiness is something like £480,000 per year, but he gives away immense sums to the foreign missions of his Church and for the general benefit of the poor.

A SIMPLE LIFE.

Personally, the Pope leads the simplest of lives; he is an early riser, often at work before others are out of bed. He sleeps in a very plain apartment, a long and narrow room divided by a curtain, on the one side of which is nothing but a bed and a praying desk, and on the other a very ordinary suite of furniture, with the desk at which his Holiness writes. Communicating with the bedroom is a small oratory in which Leo XIII. says mass in the presence of a few attendants each morning, except upon Sundays and feast days; then a private chapel which adjoins the throneroom is used. To be present at the mass in the private chapel is a favor much sought after, more especially as the Pope often himself administers the communion. Until this service is over Leo XIII. does not break his fast, and then his breakfast consists of coffee and bread and butter only. Immediately after, the secretaries with their budgets of letters wait upon the Pope for instructions; then a little light refreshment is taken, generally in the form of soup, and audiences are given to prelates of the Church, and distinguished personages of foreign and the home country who may be in Rome.

The place of the audience depends upon the rank of the person or persons to be received; if of princely or exalted dignity the throneroom is used, which room contains a throne much resembling that of a temporal monarch, with its canopy emblazoned with the Papal arms. All other personages are received in a small, plain room hung in red damask and very sparsely furnished. His Holiness is extremely affable to his visitors, saying a few kindly and suitable words to the majority and entering into animated conversation with such as are known to him personally or by repute.

THE PAPAL BLESSING.

Of necessity the presentations are somewhat formal, and it is extremely interesting to watch the various attitudes assumed by those who are presented. Some almost prostrate themselves at the feet of the Pope; others kneel on one knee and kiss the extended hand before it is held over their head in blessing, while royal visitors bend low and then salute the Papal hand. Notable exceptions to this rule have been the German Emperor and King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, the latter being the first to greet the Pope with a hearty shake of the hand and a sounding salute on his cheek, to the great horror and consternation of the Papal Court, but to the amusement of the Pope himself. At a time when a considerable number of people are admitted to the Vatican for the Pope's blessing, they all kneel while his Holiness walks around with uplifted hand, no separate presentation being made. The regal splendor of the Court itself makes a Vatican presentation a very imposing affair.

A certain amount of exercise is taken by Leo XIII. each morning, the place for such depending upon the weather. If it is fine, there is a drive in the extensive gardens, the aviary, vinery, and observatory often being visited en route and on foot. If the weather is unfavorable the Pope will take exercise in a beautiful gallery well hung with paintings, which adjoins his private apartments.

The afternoon dinner is a frugal meal, consisting mainly of soup, poultry, or meat, with bread or wine of the country, followed by fruit. The Pope has been up and at work since 6 o'clock, so he now takes some rest, after which he will read and study often far into the night. Occasionally he varies his evenings with a game of chess, and, of course, he always attends vespers with some of the members of his household; and, by the way, the expenses of this household are enormously heavy, running into nearly £1,000 per day.

AN OMNIVOROUS READER.

The Pope has a villa in the Vatican grounds, which is somewhat cooler than the palace; and he removes thither for the hottest weather, where he receives all his visitors in a large adjoining pavilion. His Holiness is an omnivorous reader, and takes the most absorbing interest in all questions of the day, more especially, of course, in those which are political, or relate to the extension of his Church. England has a large share in his thoughts, and apart from religious controversy he is really and truly fond of this country, and has the liveliest and kindest remembrances of the time when he was visiting here so many years ago, a time when his occupation of the Papal throne was a very remote contingency.

Leo XIII. is a man who has made his influence felt throughout Europe, winning for himself the respect of all the great Powers. The effect of his wise diplomacy with regard to Germany and German Catholics will be remembered, and he is one of the few men who entered the lists with Bismarck and came off victorious. This country, too, may remember with gratitude his condemnation of the plan of campaign and boycotting. He advocates peace rather than strife, and others than Catholics may well wish for added years to his life.

MAY FIGHT LAKE LINES.

Declaration at Longshoremen's Convention Against Vessels Not in Carriers' Association—Election of Officers.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 18.—D. J. Keefe of Chicago and H. C. Barter, President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, were re-elected unanimously at the close of the twelfth annual convention of the association in this city this afternoon. The election was harmonious, a threatened campaign against J. E. Porter, colored, of New Orleans, Seventh Vice President, falling flat and he being one of the three Vice Presidents nominated by acclamation. To the remainder there was only slight opposition.

Milwaukee was chosen as the next place of meeting.

President Keefe, Secretary Barter, and T. N. O'Connor of Buffalo were chosen delegates to the American Federation of Labor. The declaration of First Vice President Joyce in favor of discrimination against all vessel owners who are not members of the Lake Carriers' Association, is generally regarded as the beginning of a fight against the Steel Trust and Gilchrist fleets and several lines of vessels owned by railroads. The matter was referred to the Executive Council to-day.

The conservative element rallied to-day to President Keefe's anti-sympathetic strike ideas, and while the strikes were not abolished, Delegate Casey of Buffalo obtained the passage of a resolution which provides for a majority assent of all delegates to a wage conference before a sympathetic strike can be declared. President Keefe and the locals directly interested shall in every case determine whether conditions call for a sympathetic strike, and no locals demanding exorbitant wages will be upheld to the detriment of other unions.

The convention decided to have a conference of grain handlers, who have hitherto had no conference with their employers, in Detroit, one week prior to the Lake Carriers' Association meeting next January. The matter of selecting a delegate to represent the affiliated bodies in the European Transport Workers' Federation, with which the longshoremen decided to affiliate for the benefit of ocean line work, was left to the new Executive Council. The council will remain here in session until all work is disposed of.

LOW VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

The Mayor Understood to be a Candidate for Another Term—Fusion Discussed at Sagamore Hill.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 18.—President Roosevelt passed comparatively a quiet day at Sagamore Hill. At luncheon the President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained a party, including George V. L. Meyer, United States Ambassador to Italy; Mayor and Mrs. Low of New York; W. L. Ward of New York, and the house guest, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University.

Ambassador Meyer arrived in this country recently from Rome and came here to pay his respects to the President. It is learned that rumors of his resignation as Ambassador to Italy have no present foundation in fact.

Mayor Low reached Sagamore Hill about noon to-day in his yacht Surprise. During the day the President and he discussed the political situation in New York City. It is understood that the Mayor will be a candidate for renomination and re-election and that the Administration will aid him to the extent at least of lending him its strong moral support.

BIG FIRE IN AUBURN.

A Number of Buildings Destroyed—High School Building Badly Damaged.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 18.—Fire which started in a large frame building in Garden Street shortly before midnight caused losses estimated at $65,000, partially insured. The high school was badly damaged.

The frame building was occupied by the Auburn Soap and Chemical Company, Webb's planing mill, Francis Dobson's stair factory, and Charles Hollingshead's carpenter shop. The flames spread to O. A. Young's chair factory on the west and to the apartment house of Mrs. Emma Shingleton. The inmates of the apartment house were rescued with difficulty.

On the east the fire destroyed a brick block occupied by Joseph Nichols, dealer in confectionery; the Auburn Extract Company, and Redmond's boarding house. Hickok Brothers' woodyard and A. J. Brinkerhoff's carpet cleaning establishment also were destroyed.

A brisk south wind drove the flames across the street to the high school building. The flames did not get below the upper story, although smoke and water caused considerable havoc below.

SCHOONER SIGEL SUNK.

Goes Down in Lake Erie—Crew Rescued from Rigging.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 18.—The schooner General Franz Sigel, laden with 570 tons of coal, going from Huron to Sandusky, went down off Monroe this morning at 5 o'clock and is a total loss. There was a crew of five on board, and all were rescued by the United States Survey boat General Williams.

The Sigel attempted to go through the severe storm raging on the lake last night, and seeing that it would not be able to do so attempted to get into the port at Monroe, when she went down in twenty-two feet of water. The crew took refuge in the rigging and remained there until help arrived.

Capt. W. J. Curtiss of Beach Park, Ohio, was the owner and Captain of the boat. His wife was the cook and W. D. McGregor of Sandwich the mate. The names of the other two members of the crew were not learned. The General Franz Sigel was one of the oldest boats on the lake, having been built forty years ago.

HUDSON RIVER COLLISION.

Steamboat Central Hudson Strikes Schooner Reliance and Capt. Delaney is Drowned.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 18.—The steamboat Central Hudson, formerly the James W. Baldwin of the Central Hudson Line, ran into and sunk the schooner Reliance, loaded with brick, near Esopus Lighthouse early to-day.

Calvin Delaney of Nyack, Captain of the Reliance, was drowned, his crew being unable to reach him on account of the steamer City of Troy happening along and backing water.

The Reliance was built seventy years ago, and was one of the oldest schooners along the Hudson River. With the exception of Capt. Delaney the members of the crew were rescued.

Buffalo Brewery Burned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—Henry C. Moffatt's brewery on Mohawk Street was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The buildings were old ones and the flames made rapid progress from one structure to another until the whole plant was practically destroyed. The cause of the fire is not known. The buildings contained much valuable machinery and in the malt house 15,000 bushels of malt were destroyed.

MUCH DAMAGE BY STORMS

Wind and Rain Sweep Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Panic on a Crowded Delaware River Excursion Boat—Crops and Railroads Suffer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—A storm of unusual severity visited this portion of the State to-day and considerable damage resulted, especially in the suburbs of this city and in the farming districts. The wind attained a velocity of 44 miles an hour and the total precipitation of rain during the 12 hours the storm was in progress was 1¼ inches. Only one fatality has been reported thus far. Edward Bricker, six years old, of Huntington, Penn., was drowned in the swollen waters of a small rivulet which flows through the town.

Navigation on the Delaware River below this city was difficult and dangerous, and a panic occurred on the excursion steamboat, Thomas Clyde. That vessel, which carried nearly 1,000 persons from this city, Chester, Eddystone, and other nearby towns, attempted to effect a landing at Woodland Beach, but was prevented by the wind and rough water. One of the side wheels caught up a floating log. The noise of the log revolving around the paddlebox frightened the excursionists. The boat rushed to one side, and the boat listed so badly that the main deck was awash. Scores of women fainted. Boats were lowered by the crew, and they were quickly filled with the panic-stricken excursionists.

Relieved of part of its burden, the boat righted itself. The passengers were prevailed upon to return to the boat, and they were carried safely back to their home towns. The steamboat was sent to Camden to-night for repairs.

The steamboat Cape May, another excursion vessel, crashed in the pier at Chester, Penn. A hole was stove in her side, and she was unable to make the trip to Cape May, N. J.

The storm was particularly heavy in the coal regions. All of the small streams in the Schuylkill Valley are greatly swollen, and at Pottsville rain has fallen continuously for twenty-four hours. At Mahonoy City the St. Nicholas and Maple Hill Collieries were made idle by the high water. The tracks of the Schuylkill Traction Company at Gilberton were washed out. At Reading nearly 2¼ inches of rain fell. The water was nearly knee deep in some of the streets.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Terrific rain and wind storms swept over Indiana and Ohio early to-day, carrying down the telegraph wires of the Pennsylvania lines west on the main branch and on several side branches. The wind is reported to have attained a cyclone velocity, and at some places along the line telegraph poles were lifted out of the ground and wires twisted into all sorts of shapes.

The Western Union wires along the road are also down. This afternoon only one wire was working on the Fort Wayne Road between Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, Ind., and communication could be had with Chicago over a single wire only. Every wire is down on the road between Mansfield and Toledo, and no wires are working on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road between these points. The Fort Wayne Road has only one wire working to Newcastle, Penn.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—A fierce storm of rain and wind swept over this city early to-day, causing much damage to trees and shrubbery, while telegraph and telephone wires were prostrated at many points. A heavy sea was kicked up on Lake Erie, and all incoming passenger steamboats arrived from one to three hours late as a result of the storm. A total of 1.66 inches of rain fell within three hours, while the wind blew at the rate of forty miles an hour.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Reports of damage from yesterday's storm are coming in from the southern part of the State and are to the effect that crops were battered down flat to the ground. In many instances grain crops were rendered impossible of harvesting and the only recourse left to the farmers will be to turn their live stock into the fields for pasture.

The storm was particularly severe on Lake Michigan. Thousands of dollars' damage was wrought to the Government pier which protects Milwaukee Harbor.

Shade trees were uprooted in many sections of Milwaukee, and hundreds of cellars were flooded because of the inadequacy of the sewers to carry off the flood. Two inches of rain fell in Milwaukee. Madison reports 3.45 inches. Janesville, Brodhead, and Chippewa Falls report severe storms and many railroad washouts.

WARSAW, Ind., July 18.—A severe storm and heavy rainfall early to-day destroyed thousands of acres of growing corn. Whole fields east of this place within a radius of six miles were ruined.

DEVERY IN THE RACE TO STAY.

Angry Over a Rumor That He Would Withdraw—Higgins to Oppose Dalton.

William S. Devery was exceeding wroth last night, and broke forth into speech while seated, as usual of Summer evenings, in front of Miller's stable, in Eighth Avenue, just above Twenty-eighth Street. The cause of all the annoyance was the fact that some unauthorized person yesterday started the unauthorized rumor that the leading spirit in the William S. Devery Association did not intend to continue his campaign for Mayoralty honors this Fall, but, in fact, would let himself out of the game in the most graceful manner possible.

"It ain't so!" roared "the Chief" from his point of vantage. "It ain't so! I'm goin' ter stay in the game ter the end, and they's only tellin' lies when they are sayin' I'm goin' ter git out. I'm in fer Mayor, and I'm goin ter be elected, and that's no dream."

Deveryites announced last night that they have carried their fight against Tammany into another Assembly district besides the Ninth on the question of district leadership. Frank T. Higgins, an old-time Deveryite, has been announced as a candidate for the Tammany leadership in the Eleventh District in opposition to William Dalton, the present incumbent. "The Chief" said last night that Dalton was in Europe, "wining and dining with the Squire of Wantage," and Higgins was trying to cut a bit of the ground from under his feet while he is away. Dalton is one of Devery's most bitter opponents in the Tammany ranks.

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS' SHOWING.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The feature of the annual report of the Auditor for the Treasury Department is the table showing the receipts and expenses of the several customs districts, which in some cases seem to be altogether disproportionate.

In twenty-eight districts, embracing the East, West, and South, the aggregate average receipts per annum for the last five years was $1,008. The expense of collecting these revenues for the year 1902 amounted to $24,051. The Auditor recommends such legislation as will remove existing complications and establish for each port a definite compensation commensurate with its volume of business.

Fell Dead While Loading Hay.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., July 18.—George Sweet, a farmer residing near Cambridge Road, fell dead this afternoon while loading hay near his home. Heart disease, accentuated by overexertion, probably caused death. He had worked busily all day, and had finished pitching a wagonload. As the wagon was driven out for a new load to take its place the driver found the unfortunate man dead in the loft.

Sailors Libel the Rancagua.

NORFOLK, Va., July 18.—In the police court this morning seventeen members of the crew of the Chilean transport Rancagua were dismissed on charges of desertion preferred by Capt. Sorenson of the vessel. The Captain was assessed the costs of court in each case. Later the seamen libeled the transport in the United States court for $900 salary alleged to be due.

Strikers Enjoined from Picketing.

BELOIT, Wis., July 18.—Judge Dunwiddie of the Circuit Court of Rock County to-day granted an injunction against picketing at the Berlin Machine Works. The injunction is very sweeping in its nature. The machinists' union has been out on a strike for nine weeks.

DIED FROM PECULIAR DISEASE.

Edward Huntsman Contracted Venezuela Malaria While in South American Asphalt Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 18.—Edward Huntsman of Montclair died to-day at the residence of his grandfather in Stroudsburg from what has been diagnosed as Venezuela malaria, a peculiar sort of jaundice. This is said to be the first case of the disease to develop in this country.

Mr. Huntsman was employed in the asphalt fields in Venezuela about a year, and it was while thus engaged that he contracted the disease. He had a distended abdomen nearly black from the disease. The white of the eyes and the finger nails were a dark yellow from the jaundice. Although very slender, his body had swelled to double its size at the time of his death, and much of it turned black. His case was reported to various medical societies.

Mr. Huntsman was a son of Mrs. Anna Huntsman of this place, and was a graduate of the Montclair High School. He was employed in the office of the Barber Asphalt Company in New York until about two years ago, when he was sent to Venezuela to take charge of the company's plant there.

He remained almost a year, and soon after his return he was stricken with the disease. About two months ago a change of climate was advised, and it was for this reason that he went to Stroudsburg. His mother is critically ill, and fears are entertained for her recovery because of the shock of the young man's death.

MOTHER JONES DETERMINED.

Says Her Army Will Arrive in Oyster Bay This Week Despite All "Bluffs."

PATERSON, N. J., July 18.—Helvetia Hall was packed to the doors to-night by an enthusiastic throng of men and women who turned out to hear Mother Jones and her lieutenants. The meeting was in charge of Daniel Tewan, Secretary of the Textile Workers' Union. When he introduced Mother Jones she got a great reception. The leader of the "army," in speaking of the object of the long trip of her "army," said that, having come this far, they are not to be bluffed in their endeavors to see President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. Despite the threat of the New York authorities not to allow the "band" to march across Manhattan, Mother Jones said, she and her followers are going to make the journey and have an audience with the President some time next week.

Mother Jones, it is said, will go to New York to-morrow to make arrangements for the next march of her followers.

Twenty-two members of the "army" arrived here from Newark at noon to-day. They came on a trolley car. The contingent that arrived was entertained at luncheon in Helvetia Hall. The members of the "army" will be the guests of the Trades Council while in this city.

T. P. SULLIVAN HEADS UNION.

Italian Laborers Make Him President of Excavators' Union No. 1.

At a big meeting held last night in the rooms of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association, at 207 Bowery, Excavators' Union No. 1 of America was organized, with a membership of 800. The leaders anticipate that in two years they will have a membership of 20,000 men. The organization was the outcome of the recent subway strike, which ended disastrously for the men, who lost many days' work by it.

Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan was elected President of the union and William H. Leonard Vice President. The other officers are Italians.

Before the meeting was held there was a parade of about 1,000 men through the streets of the lower east side, headed by a brass band. Large crowds cheered them. The men marched to the rooms of the association, where the meeting was called to order. After he had been elected President of the union, Alderman Sullivan thanked the laborers for the office, saying it was gratifying to be so honored by a body of workingmen. He told them that one of the principles upon which this Government was founded was unionism, and that the only way the laboring man could better his condition in life was to organize.

Congressman Sullivan was also present. He told the Italians that they could have the use of the association rooms whenever they so desired.

The leaders in the movement say that the recent subway strike was not successful because the men were not properly organized. There was a good deal of prejudice against Pacelli, who was the leader in the strike, and the leaders say that he did not hold the men together as he should have done.

After the meeting in the association rooms most of the Italian laborers went to Elizabeth and Prince Streets, where speeches were made in Italian. The speakers urged all laborers to join the union. Alderman Sullivan was introduced to the crowd and was given a big reception. Between the speeches the band played popular airs.

PAINTER'S WIFE DRINKS ACID.

She Refuses to Take Antidote Offered by Her Husband and Dies Before Help Comes.

Risa Fried, twenty-six years old, wife of a painter, who lived at 586 Columbus Avenue, committed suicide last night by drinking carbolic acid. Fried was a boss painter, but had failed in business. For some time the family has been financially embarrassed, principally through his inability to collect money due. Mrs. Fried had suffered from asthma for a long time, and the combination of illness and business worry preyed on her mind.

While sitting with her husband last night she arose from her seat and went into the next room. When she returned she sat down near her husband, without addressing him. He noticed the odor of acid and looking at his wife, detected burning marks on her lips and chin. He got a bottle of milk and tried to force her to drink some of it, but she ran away from him.

Then the distracted husband ran from the house and told a policeman what had happened. An ambulance was summoned from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, but before the surgeon came Mrs. Fried was dead. Besides her husband, she leaves two boys, aged three and six years.

PITTSBURG POISON MYSTERY.

Coroner's Investigator Confident the Late Recorder, J. O. Brown, Did Not Commit Suicide.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—T. C. Campbell, the New York attorney retained by Coroner McGeary to examine witnesses in the investigation now being held to determine the cause of the death of J. O. Brown, the late Recorder of this city, spent the entire day in the Coroner's office going over the testimony given at the different hearings and gathering data to assist him in probing the matter.

From what he has learned of the case Mr. Campbell discredits the suicide theory, but says there is no doubt in his mind that Mr. Brown's death was due to poison. The inquest will be resumed next Monday.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Three Liners Sail with Well-Known Persons on Board.

There were the usual large Saturday sailings yesterday, the Mesaba, the Etruria, and the Finland steaming down the bay with well-filled cabins.

On the Etruria went Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul General in this city; Lionel E. G. Carden, British Minister to Cuba; Col. W. Gordon McCabe, Lieut. Col. H. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. White, and A. Maxwell Tod.

By the Mesaba went Mr. and Mrs. H. P. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. John Brooks Leavitt, A. K. Young, and Miss L. M. Van Alen.

Pierre Mali, Belgian Consul in this city; Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Belgian Minister to the United States; Prof. J. K. Paine of Boston, and Dr. Hunter Robb of Philadelphia sailed on the Finland.

Insurance Congress Presidency.

BERLIN, July 18.—Secretary of State von Posadowsky-Wehner has accepted the honorary Presidency of the International Insurance Congress, which is to meet in New York next September. Germany will be represented at the Congress by three Commissioners.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FASCINATING SUMMER FICTION
The August Number of
THE SMART SET
A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS
OPENS WITH THE MOST BRILLIANT NOVELETTE OF THE YEAR.
Sylvia's Husband
By MRS. BURTON HARRISON
A more charming story has not recently been published. The scene is laid in a beautiful old Irish castle during a country house-party, and the comedy played there is unfolded in the most delightful manner. Mrs. Harrison is one of the most popular authors of the day, and she has written nothing more entertaining than "Sylvia's Husband." For a Summer afternoon this novelette will prove an attractive companion.
Other interesting features of this number are:
"THE BELL IN THE FOG," a powerful psychological story, ... By GERTRUDE ATHERTON
"THE WIRE-TAPPERS," an unusual, exciting tale, By ARTHUR STRINGER
"VERS DE SOCIÉTÉ IN FOREIGN TONGUES," a brilliant article, ... By BRANDER MATTHEWS
"THE BROTHERS," a strong piece of fiction, By ELIA W. PEATTIE
And, in addition, there are stories by THEODOSIA GARRISON, PRINCE VLADIMIR VANIATSKY, ANNE O'HAGAN, G. B. BURGIN, JAMES BRANCH CABELL, and others.
The poems are contributed by such well-known verse writers as Madison Cawein, Guy Wetmore Carryl, Frank Dempster Sherman, Seumas MacManus, Clinton Scollard, Virginia Woodward Cloud, and Charlotte Becker.
PRICE 25c. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. $3.00 PER YEAR.
ANY NEWSDEALER WILL FORWARD SUBSCRIPTIONS, or REMIT CHEQUE, DRAFT OR POSTAL MONEY ORDER to
ESS ESS PUBLISHING CO., 452 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 90-93 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E. C.

GEN. W. H. HUGHES LOCATED.

Granville (N. Y.) Financier, Whose Affairs Are Tangled, in a Sanitarium Here.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—Gen. W. H. Hughes of Granville, Washington County, who has been much sought after for several days, is reported to be under treatment at a New York sanitarium. His liabilities are placed at over $900,000, and the par value of his assets are alleged to fully equal that amount.

Justice Spence, in Special Term at Gloversville to-day, upon application of a majority of the Directors of the W. H. Hughes Slate Company, granted an order appointing Ellis W. Williams of Granville receiver of the company and Fred I. Baker of Fort Ann referee to hear claims of creditors who are enjoined from using the company.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, will proceed to New London, Conn., on business pertaining to the electric installations of the Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Third Infantry, is relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, and will join his company.

Second Lieut. Sam P. Herren, Second Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Yates, North Dakota, and will join his company.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered:

First Lieut. James L. Bevans, upon the abandonment of Rowell Barracks, Cienfuegos, Cuba, will proceed to Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, to relieve Capt. Dana C. Howard who, upon being relieved, will proceed to New York City.

Capt. Charles Lynch is relieved from duty at Fort Porter, New York, and from temporary duty at Manoeuvre Camp, Fort Levett, Maine, and will report to the Surgeon General for duty in his office.

First Lieut. William M. Reno, now at San Francisco, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and will proceed to Fort Crook, Nebraska, and report for duty at that post.

Navy.

Lieut. M. F. Hines is detached from command of the Gwin and will continue other duty at the Naval Academy.

Lieut. J. B. Patton is detached from the naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md., and ordered to the Florida.

Ensign C. R. Kear is detached from the Eagle and ordered home to wait orders.

Midshipman G. C. Westervelt is detached from the Wilkes and ordered to the Truxtun.

Surgeon E. O. Huntington is detached from the Maine and ordered to the naval hospital, New York, for treatment.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. W. Plummer is ordered to the Maine.

Assistant Surgeons C. E. Ryder and J. A. Randall are appointed Assistant Surgeons, with rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade,) from June 26.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Arrivals—The Hartford, at New London; the Michigan, at Mackinac Island; the Pompey, at Che-Foo.

Sailings—The Hist, from Booth Bay for Rockland; the Nashville, from Key West for Guantanamo; the Marcellus, from Port Antonio for Pensacola.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

9:35 A. M.—38 West Ninety-seventh Street, Lucinda M. Bell; damage, $300.

10:15 A. M.—73 Beach Street; F. E. Schurling; no damage.

10:45 A. M.—387 East Ninth Street; no name; no damage.

10:53 A. M.—408 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; J. Biler; no damage.

3:10 P. M.—Third Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street; Manhattan "L"; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—613 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

8:20 P. M.—262 Cherry Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MAYVILLE, N. D., July 18.—The fibre mill of the By-Products Paper Company was burned to-day. Loss, $60,000; insurance about half.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 18.—The Clark House, at Sandy Hill, was partially destroyed by fire to-day. The estimated loss on the building and contents is $6,000, covered by insurance.

DANVILLE, Va., July 18.—The Star warehouse, on Spring Street, operated by C. D. Noell & Company, and the large four-story prizery, owned by John B. Anderson & Company, were entirely consumed by fire to-night. Loss about $75,000, including $15,000 worth of tobacco.

If Headachy take
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
No heart depressant or narcotic, but a brain clearer and stomach settler; it brings the liver and bowels into healthy action.
Used by American Physicians nearly 60 years.
50c. and $1, at Druggists or by mail from
THE TARRANT CO., 21 Jay Street, New York

Forsythe's
SPECIALS
Monday and Tuesday:
200 Mercerized Mull Waists,
Both in Black and White.
$2.50.
Regular Price $5.00.
300 Dressy Jap Silk Waists,
$5.50.
Regular Price $11.00.
175 French Foulard Waists,
$4.75.
Regular price $10.00.
At these prices they will last but a short time. We advise early purchases.
JOHN FORSYTHE,
THE WAIST HOUSE,
865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Sts.

INVISIBLE ENEMIES
They often lurk in the pitcher of water and ice; in "soft" drinks; in hot weather foods. A spoonful of Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps in the glass, a wineglassful at meals, will make drink and food palatable and HARMLESS. Use it both for pleasure and self protection.
WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
Original bottles only—2 sizes. Druggists and Grocers.
UDOLPHO WOLFE CO., 21 State St., N. Y.

The Health Beverage,
Especially in Hot Weather
is
ROSE'S Lime Juice.
The product of choicest West India Lime Fruit, it is delicious, wholesome and refreshing.
Sold by all Grocers and Chemists.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE.
Wear Levoy's new clip, attached to your eyeglasses, 25c.; no pinching, no tilting, no falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairing; factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 34 East 23d. Telephone, 3,369—18th.

JACKSON IDENTIFIED AS SLAYER OF ROXBURY

Negro Pointed Out by Miss Thomasch, Who Witnessed Murder.

Dead Man's Daughter Identifies Father's Watch Pawned by Suspect and Card Case Found in Negro's Home.

Charles Jackson, the negro arrested Friday night on suspicion of being the murderer of Charles W. Roxbury, the tea taster, was committed to the Tombs yesterday, charged with the commission of the crime. The evidence against the negro is the result of some of the cleverest detective work performed in this city in years, and the credit for the apprehension and the accumulation of so much damning evidence against the suspect must be placed, to a great extent, to the credit of George F. Titus, ex-Chief of Detectives, and now the Inspector in charge of the district in which the murder was committed.

The first evidence secured, and which finally led to the arrest of Jackson, was the finding in a pawnshop on Tenth Avenue of a watch which had been pledged by a negro answering Jackson's description, and the ticket for which was later found in the house on West Fiftieth Street in which Jackson lived with a woman known as Lucy Johnson. The Johnson woman vouchsafed much information that is tended to embarrass her lover, and is now detained in the House of Detention as a witness.

Miss Maud Roxbury, the daughter of the murdered man, and Harold Le Graw, his brother-in-law, yesterday afternoon identified the watch as the one that had belonged to Mr. Roxbury, while Miss Thomasch, the young woman who was with Mr. Roxbury when he was killed, identified Jackson as the man who struck him down.

The identification of Jackson took place in the Tremont Station, where Jackson was lined up alongside several other negroes, after which Miss Thomasch was called in to see whether or not she could pick him out.

Inspector Titus had not intended to confront the negro with Miss Thomasch until after the inquest. However, when he found out that several photographs for newspapers had been taken of him, he decided that it was best to bring him before Miss Thomasch before they were published.

Accordingly the Inspector got together four other negroes and four of his plain clothes men and formed them in line in the rear room on the ground floor of the Tremont Station. Miss Thomasch was then ushered into the room and asked if the slayer of Roxbury was in the line. The young woman scrutinized the first three negroes closely, (Jackson was the fourth in line,) and then her eyes rested on the suspect. She looked at him a moment and then said in a firm, decisive tone:

"That is the man that I saw that night."

"Are you quite sure?" asked Inspector Titus.

"Yes, I am quite sure," she answered.

"Well, then, will you go up to the man and touch him?" the Inspector said.

Miss Thomasch exhibited for the first time a sign of nervousness, and, walking up to where Jackson was standing, touched him on the shoulder. Jackson did not show the least sign of agitation, not a muscle of his face moved to indicate that he realized the gravity of the predicament he was in.

While Miss Thomasch was declaring Jackson the perpetrator of the crime, Miss Roxbury and her uncle, Mr. Le Graw, were in the Coroner's office, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, identifying the watch that had been pawned as the property of Mr. Roxbury. They also identified a cardcase that had been found in a closet of Jackson's apartment as one that had belonged to Mr. Roxbury, which he had with him when murdered.

"How do you identify the watch?" Coroner Berry asked her.

"Because father's was always hard to open," she answered, "and he had to have it fixed several times on that account."

The watch was then brought out and the case opened, and the testimony of Miss Roxbury was confirmed in every particular.

The cardcase was next exhibited, and Miss Roxbury said that it was her father's.

"Did your father have it with him when he left home the day he was killed?" Coroner Berry asked her.

"Yes, I know that he had it," she replied, "because when he left our house at Atlantic City on Friday morning he forgot it, and I ran after him and gave it to him."

This ended the ordeal for Miss Roxbury, and after Mr. Le Graw had confirmed what she had said they were allowed to go.

After the negro had been declared to be the murderer by Miss Thomasch and the watch and the cardcase declared to be the property of the dead man, Inspector Titus declared his case complete and Coroner Berry remanded Jackson to the Tombs.

Jackson was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning. He came into court handcuffed to Detective Sergt. McCafferty of Inspector McClusky's staff, behind him walking Detective Sergt. Charlton, who made the arrest, and Inspector Titus. Jackson did not appear to be the least excited, and smiled when the charge against him was read. The hearing lasted only a few minutes.

Inspector Titus, who was elated over the success that had attended the search for Jackson, later, speaking of the case, said:

"The Johnson woman has been living with Jackson as his wife, but she is not his wife at all, and this fact, that she is not his lawful wife, makes it all the easier for us to get her testimony before the jury. She and Jackson tell very different stories about that watch, and I am of the opinion that we could convict the negro on her testimony alone. She says that on the day of the murder, Friday, and the day before, their landlord had threatened to evict them for not paying their rent. A furniture store collector had also been giving them much trouble, so Jackson came to the conclusion it was about time for him to get out and get together a little cash. Then it was that he found the watch which he pawned and which it has turned out was the watch that Mr. Roxbury had in his pocket the night of the murder.

"When questioned by Assistant District Attorney Kernochan the woman said that Jackson left the house Friday about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, returning about five hours later. [Roxbury was killed about 9 P. M.] The next morning he showed her the watch, she said, and explained that he had found it the night before.

"He told her he was going to 'hock' it, she said, and left the house, and came back in a little while with $15. On Monday or Tuesday following, she added, Jackson had put the pawn ticket in a drawer and told her to look out for it. He also gave her the cardcase and told her, she said, that he had found it in a Tenth Avenue car about six weeks before. 'He was a lucky nigger when it came to finding things,' she added, 'and I was not surprised at what he told me.' Now that she has told her story, I believe that the prisoner can be convicted whether Miss Thomasch identifies him or not."

Detective Sergeant McCafferty, who was one of Inspector Titus's principal assistants in ferreting out the mystery of the crime, said that when he went to the Jackson apartment the woman opened the door and greeted him, before he could say a word, as "Mr. Titus."

Inspector Titus said that he thought this remark showed that the woman did not believe that Jackson had found the watch and cardcase, as he said he had, and that she suspected that he had got them in some other way. The Inspector said that he had had the murdered man's watch in his possession three days. Since the finding of the watch his men, he said, had been scouring the city for the man who had pawned it. It had been purchased at Benedict's, and that establishment had, after a tedious search of their records, found its number. The pawnshop clerk, a young man named Hinley, gave a good description of Jackson. Hinley said the negro gave the name of Jackson, and said that he had a number of suspicious-looking scratches on his face.

He gave his address as 516 West Thirty-ninth Street. A further search of neighboring pawnshops by Charlton revealed the fact that the negro had pawned many other articles, always giving a fictitious address on the west side. It was then that Peyton, the Brooklyn colored policeman, was requisitioned. Peyton was given a description of the suspect, and, disguising himself as a laborer, set to work to solve the puzzling case.

The other detectives kept in hailing distance of the colored sleuth most of the time, and on Thursday night, after a comparison of notes, they declared that Jackson lived at 535 West Fiftieth Street. They watched the house for Jackson's return, but he did not show up until Friday night. Then he was arrested and taken to Headquarters. At Headquarters he declared that he had found the watch at Danbury, Conn., where the Barnum & Bailey Circus, he said, was playing, two days prior to the murder. In trying to explain his movements he told several different stories and was unable to give any clear idea of his whereabouts at the time of the Roxbury murder, on the fateful Friday night.

Both Inspector Titus and McClusky were loud in their praise of the work of their men. Peyton, it was said, had gone about disguised as a laborer, while Charlton and McCafferty claimed that they were looking for a lost dog. Inspector Titus was also the recipient of many congratulations for his part in the work.

FOUND HUSBAND AT CONEY.

Mrs. William Cornell Also Took $400, Which He Had Hidden in His Shoes.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cornell of Manhattan had a strenuous time at Coney Island last night. It appears that Mr. Cornell left home a few days ago, went to the Twelfth Ward Bank, and drew out $700. He then went to Coney. As the days passed and Mr. Cornell did not return home or communicate with his wife, Mrs. Cornell became uneasy as to his whereabouts, and yesterday morning she started out to look for him.

Going to the Twelfth Ward Bank she was told that he had withdrawn the money. Then she began the search, which ended at Coney Island about 9 o'clock last night. Mrs. Cornell first went to the Coney Island Police Station and asked for information there, but the Sergeant said he did not know Mr. Cornell and had not seen any one about the island that answered his description. She was advised to take a stroll through the principal streets of the resort, and the Sergeant added that if her husband was anywhere around she would probably see him.

She took the police officer's advice. She walked to Surf Avenue and began an investigation of that thoroughfare. She had gone only a short distance when she heard a familiar voice, and looking in the direction whence it came, she spied her husband. He was leaning against a post near the entrance to a show, and was telling a lot of new-found acquaintances what a good time he was having on the island. Straight up to him walked Mrs. Cornell.

"Willie, where is that money?" she asked.

"Got no money," replied the man.

"Yes, you have. You have got $300."

"Search me," commanded Mr. Cornell.

Then Mrs. Cornell went through all of his pockets. There was no money forthcoming, and Mr. Cornell snickered joyfully.

"Take off your shoes," commanded Mrs. Cornell.

Mr. Cornell looked sheepish, but there was something in his wife's eyes that caused him to do as he was told. Sitting down on the base of the pillar, against which he had been reclining, he unlaced and removed his shoes.

Mrs. Cornell found in the shoes eight $50 notes. Mr. Cornell did not relish relinquishing the money and a scene was the upshot, resulting in a policeman appearing on the scene. The policeman, after vainly trying to quiet husband and wife, at length lost his patience and summoned the patrol wagon, and they were driven to the station.

At the station house Mrs. Cornell refused to make a complaint, but Mr. Cornell was in an ugly mood and said a few things to the Sergeant. He was ordered locked up, complaint or no complaint.

Mrs. Cornell then left the station house and went in search of a bondsman. She had not secured one at 11 o'clock.

CHOLERA IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Cases at Manila Principally on Vessels on Shallow Side of Pasig River—No Whites Affected.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A report from Manila to the Marine Hospital Service says the majority of cholera cases continue to occur on vessels lying on the shallow side of the Pasig River, between the bridge of Spain and its mouth.

The report says that this indicates that the river must be infected, especially near the banks, where the water is sluggish and does not readily mix with that in the current. It is here also that the native crews bathe, and it is no uncommon sight to see them dip this water up and use it for drinking and for washing vegetables.

Another strong point in favor of the infection being due to this stagnant water is the fact that no white persons have been affected. Cholera is found only among Filipinos, and they are the only persons who come in contact with the suspected water.

Assistant Surgeon Long is making a special investigation of this matter. If the source of this infection could be definitely determined no doubt a remedy could be supplied which would result in ridding Manila entirely of cholera.

Two inter-island vessels have been reported as having had cholera aboard after leaving this port, but the report says the islands are so generally infected throughout that it is scarcely justifiable at this time to again resort to an outgoing quarantine, which means a hardship to the business of the islands, and more especially since its value is problematical.

DOUBLE DUEL WITH KNIVES.

Brothers Engage in Deadly Encounter with Brothers at Presho, N. Y.

CORNING, N. Y., July 18.—A battle with knives between Italians at Presho, just south of here, to-day resulted in mortal injuries to Perfeto Antonia and serious injury to his brother, Dorina Antonia. The assailants were Vivaza and Pasinle Sichlane, brothers, both of whom were also badly cut.

The Sichlane brothers were captured to-night by a posse of officers, who went from here on a special train. Four other Italians were brought here as witnesses and locked up.

DIED ON WAY TO DYING WIFE.

Heart Disease Claims Husband Hurrying Home on Elevated Train.

Hastening home in response to a telephone message that, if he wished to see his wife alive, he must hurry as fast as he possibly could, Patrick J. Timmons of 620 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street died of heart disease in a Third Avenue elevated train yesterday evening. At almost the same time the wife to whom he had been summoned also expired.

Timmons was on a north-bound elevated train early last evening, when between Grand and Houston Streets he was seized with a fainting spell. To his fellow-passengers who were close to him he murmured something about hurrying home to his sick wife, and then collapsed on the floor of the car. One of the passengers leaned over him. "Dead," he said.

Meanwhile in the three-story frame cottage in which the Timmonses lived, in the Bronx, Mrs. Timmons was sinking gradually. She died without learning of her husband's death, the policeman who was sent to the house from the Alexander Avenue Station to convey the news urging the relatives who were gathered around her not to tell her the sad information.

MRS. AUBREY GETS DIVORCE.

Husband, Believing Her Dead, Had Married Again.

Justice Scott yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. Margaret Aubrey from her husband, Frederick C. Aubrey, who is now employed at the Waldorf-Astoria, on account of his intimacy with a woman known as Lydia G. Aubrey, who has for some years been known as his wife.

The parties were married on Dec. 22, 1891. Asa Bird Gardiner was counsel for Aubrey, who filed an answer in which he admitted that he had married the co-respondent named by his wife, but did so believing his wife was dead, and acting on the advice of his lawyer.

Soon after his marriage to his first wife, he alleged, they had several disagreements which were not of his making, and as a result she left him. He last heard of her in the Summer of 1893, when he found she was playing with a theatrical company at the Palisades, N. J., in a spectacular production entitled "El Dorado." From that time on, although he made effort to discover her whereabouts, he could not locate her, and after she had been gone five years he believed her to be dead. He then, having taken advice on the matter, married Lydia.

Aubrey set forth that he would not have put in any answer to his wife's suit had it not been that he desired to preserve the good name of his second wife, who had been perfectly innocent of any wrongdoing, and who believed him, as he did himself, to be a widower.

LABOR MEN TERRORIZED

More Charges of Assault on Those Who Want Peace.

"Entertainment Committee" Said to Have Attacked Bricklayers—Statement from Employers.

Another story of the alleged tactics of a faction of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union was told yesterday at the headquarters of the Building Trades Employers' Association, 1,123 Broadway, by Patrick Grimes, President of the Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Union. The plasterers are not popular with the Parks contingent of the iron workers because they have adopted the plan of arbitration of the Employers' Association.

Grimes says that after the meeting of the Housesmiths' Union Peter O'Neill, Samuel Sherry, and Thomas Moynihan of the Plasterers' Union happened to be in a saloon at Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, having a quiet drink of beer, when the "entertainment committee" of the Housesmiths' Union drifted in.

"The leader," said Grimes, "went up to O'Neill and talked of plugging his face because he was one of the committee of plasterers who went to the Employers' Association. Who struck the first blow I could not learn, but O'Neill was struck on the jaw and some one attacked Moynihan. He knocked the man down twice.

"Others of the 'entertainment committee' then attacked Moynihan, who is a big man. Moynihan struck out right and left, but was overpowered by members of the committee. When the mêlée was over Moynihan was in such bad shape that he had to be taken to the Mount Sinai Hospital, where about a dozen stitches were put into a deep cut in his head. O'Neill escaped better, and was able to attend a meeting at 1,123 Broadway yesterday.

O'Neill corroborates the story told by Grimes in the main particulars. Samuel J. Parks, leader of a faction of the Housesmiths' Union, went to bed early last night. When word was sent to him asking what he had to say about the alleged fight he refused to talk.

James J. Daly, President of the Tile Layers' Union, which signed the agreement of the Employers' Association, it was learned yesterday was attacked some days ago. He would not undertake to say who his assailants were.

William K. Fertig, Secretary of the Building Trades Employers' Association, said yesterday: "These tactics of the Parks faction will soon bring about their logical result. This kind of thing cannot last for ever. The people will soon wake up to their own interests."

Mr. Fertig said that letters were being received constantly from members of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union complaining of their enforced idleness. He issued the following as a copy of a sample letter of the kind:

To the Employers' Association:

I am an ironworker and belong to the union and write to ask you if you cannot let us men go back to work. I have been out of work for a long time and have been trying to get a job, but because I spoke at a meeting in favor of going back I cannot get work.

Parks has his men working on the Fuller jobs, and they are making full pay, and they are the ones that are doing all the shouting and fighting not to give in. There are a lot of us ready to work, and we will leave and join some other union as soon as we can. Those meetings are no good. There is a fight if any one says anything that Parks and his men don't like, and the good men go home, and after we are gone they take a vote and do what they like.

Parks is getting $42 every week, and his men are getting good money every week, and they are the men that say we cannot work. We that are not earning anything do not have any say. We are ready to work, only give us a chance, and there are a lot of us—more than you think.

According to statements by some of the labor men James J. Daly, President of the Tile Layers' Union, was attacked several days ago. Who his assailants were could not be learned.

COTTON RATE WAR IN SIGHT.

Rock Island Proposes to Waive Two Cents Differential on Product Taken North by All Rail Route.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 18.—The prospect is that there will be a rate war for the handling of the coming cotton crop, due to the action of the Rock Island Road. In the movement of cotton from Texas to Canadian and New England points there is an insurance differential of 2 cents per hundred pounds. The rate through Galveston is 2 cents lower than the all-rail rate. The Rock Island has announced that it proposes to haul cotton to the New England seaboard, and that it would waive the 2 cents differential.

This declaration meant war, and the Mallory Line at once accepted the challenge, announcing that it would protect its interests, which means a cutting of cotton rates which would lead to a general rate war.

While the Rock Island originates very little cotton traffic on its line in Texas, it may concentrate at Fort Worth and Dallas, and pay Texas lines a liberal proportion of any through rate it makes. Besides, the 'Frisco and Houston and Texas Central can also feed the Rock Island.

The Gulf lines admit that Rock Island is in a position to cause a lot of trouble. An effort to adjust matters is to be made at a meeting to be held at Manhattan Beach, New York, on July 25, but at this time the prospects for peace are not good.

SERIOUS FIRE IN LOWELL.

Merrimack Print Works Damaged to the Extent of $200,000.

LOWELL, Mass., July 18.—For a long time to-night the Merrimack Print Works here were in danger of complete destruction by a fire which had broken out in the company's immense coal sheds. The print works escaped the fire, but it is likely that they will not be able to resume operations for a considerable length of time by reason of the wrecking of the steam power plant of the company. The financial loss is estimated at $200,000.

At one time the fire worked itself to the corporation's immense storehouse, in which finished goods worth about half a million were stored, but the city firemen saved this structure and also No. 5 Mill adjacent. The coal sheds were of heavy wooden construction and well filled with coal. The boiler house also contained the economizers of the entire plant. The other mills of the company, which are independent of the print works, will be able to run by water power.

NEGROES LYNCH A NEGRO.

Tramp Attacks a Colored Woman in Florida and Is Punished.

LAKE BUTLER, Fla., July 18.—A negro tramp named Adams, who attacked a negro woman near this place a day or so ago, was captured last night by a mob of negroes and lynched in Santa Fé Swamp.

His body was cut into shreds by the mob and severely disfigured. The lynching was carried on by negroes entirely.

HAWAII WARS ON MOSQUITOS.

HONOLULU, July 18.—The Board of Health having become convinced that the germ of dengue, a disease now epidemic in the islands, is spread by mosquitos, has planned a war on those insects. Other interests will aid the board, and it is hoped eventually to exterminate the mosquito.

FATAL FALL DOWN STAIRS.

Carpenter Struck on Head, Breaking His Neck.

Henry Jones, thirty-five years old, a carpenter of 313 West Nineteenth Street, was instantly killed last night by falling half a flight of stairs in his home. He was going from the second to the third floor when he slipped and fell backward, striking the bottom and breaking his neck.

A Mrs. McGuire, who lives on the second floor, heard him fall and summoned Policeman Storer of the West Twentieth Street Station. Storer found that the man was dead, but as a matter of police routine had him pronounced dead by Dr. Mills of the New York Hospital.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s Extra Dry.

Importations for six months ending June 30,

71,170 CASES.

Being greater, by far, than the importations for any previous six months.

The Extra Dry of the superb 1898 Vintage now arriving is conceded to be the choicest Champagne produced this decade.

BAD BLOOD AT THE AQUARIUM.

Members of the Moray Family Striving Earnestly to Eat One Another.

Some of the liveliest fighting seen in the Aquarium in years has been going on at intervals during the past two weeks. The fighting has been a three-cornered affair between the three big green morays in the big double tank on the south ground tier of tanks. The three morays are all splendid specimens of their kind, one of them being over seven feet long, while the others are both over six feet.

Two of the morays, six footers, have been in the Aquarium for several years, but the third member of the unhappy family has only been an inmate of the double tank a little over two weeks, he being the star member of the two consignments of tropical sea life received recently from Bermuda.

The morays are about the most vicious things to be found in the Aquarium. They possess great strength, and have teeth that curve inward instead of outward, with the result that when once they get their fangs in the side of an unhappy antagonist the teeth will not come out unless the flesh comes, too. When the new moray arrived Washington De Nyse, who has charge of the salt water fish, and under whose care comes the morays, knew that there was sure to be trouble if he put the new member in the tanks occupied by the two old ones. There was no other place to be had, however, and Mr. De Nyse was compelled to throw the new-comer into the water with his enemies.

"No sooner," said Mr. De Nyse the other day, "did that moray strike the water and sink to the bottom of the tank to inspect his new surroundings than it became apparent that there was going to be a fight. As soon as the two old morays saw his green shimmering body descending into what had hitherto been their sole possession wriggled into the eastern compartment of the tank, leaving the new-comer to occupy unmolested for the time being the western compartment. Through the opening that connects the tanks the old fellows gazed with a ferocious look, which I may mention was returned with interest by the new arrival on the other side.

"Suddenly one of the older morays stuck his head through the opening and snapped at the stranger. Of course the stranger snapped back, and then the other of the old pair stuck his head through and made another lunge at the unwelcome addition. Then the fighting began. Clumsy as are the morays, they can get around remarkably fast, and strike as they would at one another, it was only with the greatest exertion that they could get in a lick now and then that would tell. Several times they got their fangs almost buried into one another's sides, but their hides are very thick and wonderfully tough, and it takes a good, square lick to make a telling incision.

"There were a lot of good licks exchanged, though, and the new moray, having two to fight, was not the same healthy-looking moray a few hours later that he was when he was placed in the tank. It has now been nearly two weeks since the latest arrival was placed in the tank, and as yet neither he nor his enemies have seen fit to visit in a friendly spirit their respective tanks. Some day, though, we hope all will be settled peacefully. It may be months and then it may be only days. Nobody can tell."

Yesterday the morays were still glaring at each other, and there was no indication of any immediate reconciliation.

ESCAPED MURDERER CAUGHT.

Wyoming Criminal, Taken from Jail to Avert Lynching, Broke Away.

CODY, Wyo., July 18.—James Gorman, convicted as the murderer of his brother, Thomas, and who escaped to-day from the Sheriff and two armed Deputies, who were secretly removing Gorman and another prisoner named Walters to a cañon about two miles from town in order to protect the men from a threatened lynching, was captured by Charles Smith and Hal Sweeney on Upper Salt Creek, in the Big Mountains.

He was still unarmed and made no resistance. To reach this point, Gorman swam the Big Horn River, a seemingly impossible feat, and traveled over fifty miles of the roughest mountain country.

He is now in jail. There are special guards on duty, but it is believed that Gorman and Walters, murderer of a Mrs. Hoover, will both be lynched.

ROPES AS FIRE ESCAPES.

"Yes, I know that most of the boys carry a rope around with 'em," said the commercial traveler, "and the time was when I would not have taken the road without one, but I gave mine to my wife for an extra clothesline three or four years ago. I read occasionally of a rope saving somebody from a burning hotel, but I don't care to be saved that way."

"But you don't want to be burned with the hotel, do you?" was asked.

"Of course not, but if I can't get down by the stairs or the iron fire escape I'll take my chances on a mattress or a firemen's ladder."

"But what's the matter with a knotted rope?"

"I didn't think anything was the matter for many years. I used to go to bed feeling as safe as a baby in his crib, and if I found a traveler who didn't carry a fifty-foot rope in his grip I set him down as a very reckless man. One day, when I was in an Indiana town, a lot of us got to talking about ropes and burning hotels, and a wall-eyed bluffer offered to bet me five dollars to one that I couldn't slide down my rope from a third-story window and not half kill myself. Of course I jumped at the bet, but he knew what he was talking about. I hadn't lowered myself six feet before the rope burned my hands and I let go and broke a leg. The trick was tried by three others, and though they escaped broken bones, they were badly shaken up and tongue-bitten. After my leg mended I bluffed everybody I met on that rope business, and I never found a chap who could slide down two stories and feel good for a month after. A sailor could do it, of course, but I'm no sailor, and if ever I'm cut off by fire I'll take a header for the sidewalk and hope to hit a fat man as I come down."—Detroit Free Press.

Some Remarkable Brains.

Dr. Matiegka of Prague, in a memoir on the brain, states that the heaviest brain he has found is that of a young man of twenty-two years and 1.80 meters in height, which weighed 1,820 grammes. The female brain does not seem to rise over 1,500 grammes, and the lightest he knows about (excluding the very aged) was 1,020 grammes, that of a woman of twenty-five years, 1.50 meters in height. There is one of 1,000 grammes belonging to a woman of eighty-nine years. The average male brain weighs 1,400 grammes, and the female 1,200 grammes, between twenty and fifty-nine years. Of remarkable brains, that of Konstantinoff, a Bulgarian novelist, weighed 1,595 grammes, and that of Smetana, a composer, only 1,250 grammes. The average weight of the brain for different occupations he gives as from 1,410 to 1,440 for workmen, 1,468 for business men, professional musicians, and photographers, and 1,500 for medical men and persons whose calling supposes a university education. Persons connected with the production and sale of alcoholic liquors have, as a rule, light brains.—London Globe.

COLORED FOLK IN ENGLISH EYES

S. J. Pryor Gives Impressions of "In Dahomey."

The Inner Meaning of the Play at the Shaftesbury—The Darky Before the War.

"Saay! Now that's jest a purrfect cinematograph of Lower Sixth Avenue, with a phonographic attachment thrown in. Why! the accent's worth twice the money."

That's what I overheard a New York girl say at the Shaftesbury Theatre a few nights ago, after the second act of "In Dahomey." And she was "dead right," as any New Yorker present would have agreed.

The London public have taken to this latest American invasion with a great deal of fervor, but I venture to think they would appreciate it a very great deal more if they knew just how much of impressive interest there is in it that perhaps even the authors and producers don't quite appreciate—from the English point of view.

"In Dahomey" is a negro musical comedy, acted and sung by negroes, and it is very much the best of its kind. But it is much more than that. It is, as the New York girl put it, a perfect cinematograph of the "negro" life of New York, or of Boston, or of any other Northern American city to-day. It is a tragedy as well as a comedy.

But first to the comedy.

While the average Briton undoubtedly enjoys very much of "In Dahomey" very much indeed, he requires a guide book in order to enjoy the whole of it to the full extent of the fun there is in it. He takes it to be a burlesque or a screaming farce. It is neither. It is just real life. Not all of it, perhaps, real life that may be seen in any particular town or State, but a conglomerate cinematograph of colored life in the United States as a whole, such as any observant and sympathetic traveler would see in a journey through America to-day.

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY.

You have an impressionist sketch of the irresponsible, happy-go-lucky, old-time darky character of the before-the-war times that has survived in the Christy Minstrel shows in England and to a lesser extent in the cotton fields of Georgia and the coon quarters of New York.

But you have, too—incongruously intermixed, as it is in real life—the very pathetic and very serious and ominous other side of the life of the colored race in America to-day after more than thirty years of freedom and equality.

One great feature of "In Dahomey" the average Englishman must make up his mind to miss. That is the interminable flow of the amazing American language of slang. It is to the exiled American and to the fortunate traveler who has been in America one of the funniest things about the show.

But it would take a whole page of The Express to elucidate the meaning of "a thousand cold" and "the possession of the dough," and "a lead-pipe cinch," and the hundreds of other slangy colloquialisms that be-gem the play. You must be content, as the average man is at a Bernhardt performance, to laugh learnedly and heartily just after the few initiated have chortled, take it for granted, as you well may, that you have heard something highly diverting, and take the word of one who knows that you are hearing the real thing.

Of course, much of the language you will understand, and while you wonder at the amazing accent you may enjoy its oddity in the sure and certain knowledge that you are listening to the genuine American tongue.

REAL AMERICAN.

For, though you may hear denials of this statement, it is an absolute fact that the average artist in "In Dahomey" speaks the average American tongue with entirely average accuracy. And that is an experience worth the price of a seat.

The British stage version of the American language is almost as grotesquely unreal and libelous as is the American stage version of the British tongue, which is raying a lot.

I would particularly invite the critical attention of the student playgoer to the conversations of the two "bunko steerers," Dr. Straight and Hustling Charlie, the joint proprietors of the Get-the-Coin Syndicate. They talk real United States.

They also give a real life demonstration, grotesque as it may seem, of the way the poor, pathetic "coons" are swindled and befooled by playing on their hearts' dearest ambitions. The Dahomey Colonization Society is not a fantastic creation of a playwright's fancy. Judaism's dream of a return to the Promised Land is not half so real as the pathetic desire of thousands of negroes in America to have a land and a nation of their own. Their ideals of a colored aristocracy may be comic, but not to the negroes. It is simply the natural expression of the negroes' desire to be "just like white folk."

The negro is only imitative, not creative; and in nothing is he so exactly imitative as in showing in "In Dahomey" the real life and the real springs of life of his people. Of course, the exposition is trimmed with all sorts of exaggerations, but the foundation is solid fact.

The Englishman is amazed to find that the negro comedians at the Shaftesbury are not negroes at all, as he understands negroes. They are not only not black, many of them are decidedly white, and much whiter than a great many white folk. But in the United States they are negroes, "just coon." That is the pathetic side of the show.

THE TRAGIC SIDE.

It may be the tragic side of the race problem that America will have to tackle in grim earnest before long. One drop of black blood that may have dribbled down through a century of generations makes a human being a negro in the United States. However white may be his skin and his intellect, his place is with the blackest and the most ignorant of his negro brethren. He may, of course, be a leader of the "cullud aristocracy," but he may not aspire to a place with white folk in any social sense.

Naturally, under such circumstances, the negroes try to be as much like white folk as possible. That's why so much "face-bleach" and "hair-straightener" is sold by the real Dr. Straights all over America, and why you see "negroes" in blond wigs at the Shaftesbury. They see that only white folk count for anything, and they try to pass for as near white as nature and the law will allow.

Some day all these white-negroes in America may decide to stop trying to be white people, and then all sorts of things will happen.

"In Dahomey" is worth seeing in a serious mood.

It contains humor of a screaming sort that nothing else in town provides; it exhibits supple-hipped, ball-bearing-jointed dancing of a kind that only the blood of Africa puts into the limbs; it provides singing full of quaint catches and cadences that no white voice can imitate, and choruses that are a revelation to choristers.

But, back of all this, it shows a phase of human life and a development of a nation's life that, properly understood and seriously taken, is as deeply interesting as any drama of Sardou.—S. J. Pryor in London Express.

Saks & Company

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention.
Paid or Charged Purchases Delivered Free Throughout the U. S.

For the purpose of disposing of certain models, have organized

A Sale of High-Grade Dress Shoes FOR WOMEN

At About One-Half Price.

The variety of sizes is extensive and insures a liberal choice of models.

Formerly $5.00. — At $2.85.

Women's Shoes of French patent calf, slipper foxed, dull mat kid tops, turn soles, lace or button models, Louis XV. heels.

Women's Shoes of patent kid front, dull mat kid back, turn soles, lace models, Louis XV. heels.

Women's Shoes of dull mat kid, turn soles, Louis XV. heels, lace models.

Women's Shoes of glaze kid, slipper foxed, dull mat kid tops, patent tips, turn soles, Louis XV. heels, lace or button.

Women's Shoes of mat kid tops, glaze kid foxed, patent tips, lace or button, Cuban or walking heels, light flexible welt stitched soles with slight extension edges, new designs.

Women's Evening Slippers and Oxford Ties, eight styles from which to select, which include dull and bright kid, patent calf and patent kid; a variety of fashionable heels and trimmings.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE:

Shoes for Boys at Half Price.

Formerly $2.50. At $1.25.

Boys' Shoes of various leathers, which include Patent Colt Skin, Velour Calf and Box Calf. For the most part they have welt-stitched soles; stanch, serviceable models.

Saks & Company

Announce for Monday, July 20,

A Sale of Silk Shirt-Waist Suits

Of Louisine Silks, in changeable effects or light checks, with pipings of silk, in the newest models. The colors include blue, red, green and black. Value $25.00. At $13.50

Shirt-Waist Suits of White Linen, in a variety of effective models, several of which are elaborately trimmed, others with insertions.

Formerly $14.00 to $18.00. At $11.50
Formerly $21.00 to $26.00. At $14.50

Shirt-Waist Suits of White Lawn, with tucks and hemstitching, two models. Special at $6.25

Pedestrienne Skirts of Gray or Tan Mixtures, side-plaited effects, two models. Value $9.00. At $6.90

Saks & Company

Have Organized for Monday

A Sale of Linen Handkerchiefs

At Very Low Prices.

HANDKERCHIEFS FOR WOMEN.

Laundered handkerchiefs of sheer Irish Linen, hemstitched and embroidered in a most generous variety of designs. They will be offered at the following special prices:

Value 12½c. and 15c.	At 10c
Value 25c., 35c. and 40c.	At 19c
Value 50c.	At 23c
Value 75c., $1.00 and $1.25	At 48c

HANDKERCHIEFS FOR MEN.

Pure Linen, one-quarter, one-half or one inch hem.
Value up to 25c. 2 for 25c

Pure Linen, one-quarter, one-half, one or one and one-half inch hem.
Value 50c. and 75c. 3 for $1.00

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

ENGLISH IN FIFTY LESSONS.

How a Frenchman Can Learn the Language Without a Professor.

I was reading recently what is called an excellent method for teaching and learning English without a professor, which appears in Paris under the title of the "Méthode Sanderson." "The system," says the author, "which is both ingenious and simple, allows one to arrive easily at reproducing with precision the sound—that is, the accentuation exact—of each word in the language." The Méthode Sanderson, which, it is said, enables a Frenchman to speak like an Englishman, requires fifty lessons to do it justice.

"Chi hase é thimmbeul. Thaô haste theu naïfe. Oui have theu canndeul. Aï have seumme matteuses. Thé have no meunné."

The unlearned might mistake this for Chinese. He will, we expect, be considerably astonished to learn, on the authority of Mr. Sanderson, that it is English. We confess we should not have thought it, nor do we suppose that the ordinary student, whether English or French, will recognise in so mysterious a form the expression of such simple ideas as the following:

"She has a thimble. Thou hast the knife. We have the candle. I have some matches. They have no money."

Yet so it is. Mr. Sanderson believes that the words quoted above do actually represent the same words as pronounced in English.

"Hi ouille hâve é rouleur." What does this mean? We have spent some time attentively considering it, and do not know. Can it be "He will have a ruler"? "Thaô ouilte have seumme pépeur." What is that, we ask again, and on consulting the method learn that it means "Thou wilt have some paper." "You hadd glaceuse." "Thé hadd ti-keupps." Would anybody on earth but Mr. Sanderson recognise in these Icelandic-looking forms the simple "You had glasses." "They had teacups"?

Although this is not the first method for the rapid teaching of a language, it is certainly one of the most curious.—Paris Correspondent London Pall Mall Gazette.

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five cent package is enough for ordinary occasions. At all druggists.

"N" Rays Emitted by the Sun.

It has been found lately that most of the artificial sources of light emit radiations capable of traversing metals and a number of other bodies opaque to light; that is to say, radiations affecting the eye as light. These rays, which are distinguished by the name of "n," enhance the phosphorescence of phosphorescent substances, and M. Blondlot, the well-known scientist, has employed this fact in trying whether such rays are emitted by the sun.

To this end he placed a tube of phosphorescent material—for example, sulphide of calcium—behind an oaken panel or shutter closing a window exposed to the sun, and keeping the chamber dark. If now a plate of lead, or even the hand, be interposed between the shutter and the tube the phosphorescence diminishes, and when the plate is withdrawn it increases. The experiment is so simple that many can repeat it. The panel of oak had a thickness of fifteen millimeters. The phosphorescence is rather feeble at first, and a sheet of black paper may be held as a background to the tube. Plates of aluminium and cardboard between the shutter and the tube do not prevent the phenomenon.

The "n" rays from the sun can be concentrated by a lens of quartz. They are reflected by polished glass and diffused by ground glass. Like the "n" rays from a Crookes tube or a flame, those of the sun act on a small spark and a tiny flame so as to increase their brightness, but M. Blondlot has not obtained any photographic effect from these rays.—London Globe.

Beware.

Crabs drink but water; hotter stuff
Like whisky not a sip;
But if you press them hard enough
They're apt to take a nip.
—Philadelphia Press.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL

West End Fast Being Deserted, but the Commons Will Not Get Away from London as Early as Usual—The Death of W. E. Henley—Dedication of Truro Cathedral—King Edward's Coming Visit to Ireland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. (Copyright, 1903.)

LONDON, July 18.—Now that we have entered on the second half of July indications are everywhere apparent that the social campaign is approaching its close. The West End residences of the titled, wealthy, and fashionable are being deserted so generally that one paper today declares with amusing exaggeration that horses are being startled by the noise of the pulling down of blinds. The great London railway stations are crowded with passengers bound for a thousand different holiday resorts, among which the two most popular appear to be, as usual, Scotland and Switzerland, "the playground of Europe."

Meanwhile the jaded members of Parliament, deserted by their wives and families, continue their attendance at Westminster for the purpose of winding up the business of the session.

It is a time-honored tradition that the House shall rise before Aug. 12, on which day grouse shooting begins, so that the members may be on the moors and tramping through the purple heather at the earliest moment when it is lawful to engage in this excellent sport. This year, however, the Commons will not rise until some days later, much prosaic but necessary business remaining to be dispatched before the prorogation.

Their enforced attendance at the House these sultry Summer days renders the members irritable and querulous, so that the discussions arising out of the fiscal proposals, the London Education bill and the army estimates are characterized at least as much by acrimony as by argument.

AUTOMOBILE ABUSES DEBATED.

The necessity for checking the abuses connected with automobiles has this week been the subject of debate in the Lords, but no satisfactory solution of this difficult problem has been arrived at. It is agreed that every automobile driver, male or female, professional or amateur, should be compelled to take out a license, but nobody has yet suggested an efficient method of preventing the nuisance and danger resulting from the reckless use of this popular means of locomotion.

At present almost all automobilists seem to be victims of the insane desire to travel with excessive rapidity. They "snatch a fearful joy" from traveling along the public roads at a speed as great as and sometimes exceeding that of an express train. This new passion has even found its poet, for the late William Ernest Henley, whose sudden death has caused widespread regret, hymned its delights in the powerful verses which were the last product of his brilliant and wayward genius.

Much has been written concerning Henley this week, opinion being unanimous that in him a very remarkable personality has passed away. Despite many adverse circumstances, of which the chief was the chronic infirmity against which his eager spirit chafed as a wild song bird chafes against confinement in its narrow cage, despite his humble birth and poverty, he attained an influence in the world of letters for which posterity, judging him only by the rather scanty sum of his literary output, may find it difficult to account. He had, however, a singular faculty for detecting talent in others, and his encouragement of many young writers who have since attained eminence won for him their admiration and enthusiastic affection.

Henley's conversational powers were unsurpassed by any of his contemporaries, though it cannot be denied that he sometimes abused his abilities in this respect, being prone to a truculent dogmatism which has caused him to be compared, strange though the comparison may seem, to that great luminary of the eighteenth century, Dr. Samuel Johnson.

HENLEY AS A POET.

As a poet Henley was incapable of sustained effort, and his reputation will rest mainly on his exquisite lyrics, which will take their place among the gems of English poetry. An ardent imperialist long before imperialism became as fashionable as it is now, his patriotism and his belief in the greatness of England's future inspired him to write many glowing verses which his countrymen will not willingly let die, but it was in such poems as that beginning "Oh! gather me the rose, the rose," in which a delicate fancy was blended with a wistful, pathetic sweetness, that his genius found its highest expression.

I once heard John Bright say that of all the gifts which God gives to man he thought the gift of a true poet was the greatest. He proceeded to illustrate his dictum by reference to Milton and Whittier. Henley differed as far as possible from both, but he was a true poet, and his death at the age of fifty-four is felt to be a national loss.

Mention of Whittier reminds me of another great American, who has been commemorated this week in London. I refer to Emerson, whose bust was unveiled by Ambassador Choate at the Passmore Edwards Settlement in Bloomsbury.

It would be difficult to overrate Emerson's influence in England. He is essentially, to use his own expression, a representative man, representing to all cultivated Englishmen the highest and best in American thought and character. Together with Carlyle, with whose name that of Emerson is inseparably associated, he has inspired and stimulated millions of young English men and women. "Let no one persuade you they were not great men," said Prof. Tyndall of these two, when addressing some young people, and no one would attempt to do so now.

Great, however, as is the love and veneration in which Emerson's memory is held here, there is perhaps no place in England where his marble effigy could more appropriately find a home than at the Passmore Edwards Settlement, which owes its existence to Mrs. Humphry Ward, who in "Robert Elsmere" described just such an institution, free from sectarian bias, and aimed at the elevation, by the exercise of genuine philanthropy and broad human sympathy, of those whose lives are passed amid squalor and poverty. The idea, translated from fiction into fact by the liberality of Passmore Edwards, has been crowned with success.

On the same occasion as the unveiling of the Emerson bust Mrs. Ward unveiled a bust of James Martineau, a philosopher and thinker who has never been appreciated here as he has been in the United States.

The honor paid to the memory of these two lofty spirits illustrates the truth of the words Dean Stanley placed on the monument of the two Wesleys in Westminster Abbey, "God buries His workmen, but carries on His work." Unitarianism has never flourished on English soil, which partly accounts for the indifference hitherto manifested toward Martineau's teaching. Oxford, which has produced so many eminent theologians, has always regarded Unitarianism as anathema, a heresy to be combated and overthrown.

TRURO CATHEDRAL.

Despite all the developments in modern thought, Oxford's influence remains very great among English Churchmen. It is perhaps not too much to assert that it is to Oxford that is due the erection of the new cathedral at Truro, Cornwall, which was completed and dedicated this week. This building is a worthy addition to the great cathedrals which England regards as among her most precious possessions.

I was present on Wednesday at the service of benediction, which was attended by the Prince of Wales, who had only two days previously visited the American squadron at Portsmouth. He bears the hereditary title of Duke of Cornwall, which was borne by King Edward when, twenty-three years ago, he laid the foundation stone of Truro Cathedral. The Prince made this week his first visit to Cornwall since his accession to the title. Consequently he was received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants of that beautiful country, which, notwithstanding all innovations, preserves much of its Old World character and seems to those who visit it far more remote from the capital than it is in reality.

Seven hours' fast traveling took me from London to Truro, where I found the little city gay with decorations in honor of the royal visit and the memorable occasion in its history which it was about to celebrate. "I wish," said the late J. L. Pearson, R. A., the architect of Truro Cathedral, "to build a cathedral which shall bring people to their knees when they come within its walls." Although he did not live to see the fulfillment of his desire, his aspiration has been realized. No one could look on the cathedral from outside without admiration or enter it without at once experiencing those feelings of reverence, devotion, and awe which a stately, noble building consecrated to the holiest uses invariably evokes.

The benediction service was characterized by all the magnificence which the ritual of the Church of England can command. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached the sermon, and was accompanied in the procession to the cathedral by thirty Bishops, clad in their episcopal vestments; their flowing scarlet robes contrasting with the lawn sleeves white as the driven snow. The ancient cathedral of Exeter lent her choir to reinforce that of her younger sister, and the musical portion of the service was as perfect as anything which England, famous as it is for beautiful Church music, could provide on any occasion.

When at Truro I was told that all the cathedral wants is a congregation, for it is situated in a locality where Nonconformists, especially of the Wesleyan persuasion, are far more numerous than Churchmen, and even in this remote part of England I was assured that the Education act has been productive of such bitterness that the present member of Parliament will lose his seat at the next election for having aided the Government in passing this much detested measure.

PEACE IN IRELAND.

While political differences here are daily becoming more acute, Ireland, that proverbial home of turbulence, seems more peaceful than it has been for a generation. Crime has diminished in every district, the Government is relaxing the stringency of its police precautions, and every one is looking forward to King Edward's long-expected visit, which begins next week.

It seems probable that his Majesty will meet with a very cordial reception, for although the Dublin Corporation has refused by three votes to present an address of welcome to him this is only "pretty Fanny's way." Many influential persons who would have exerted themselves not long ago to make things unpleasant for the King now utter the most kindly sentiments concerning him, while the Nationalist Daily Independent declares that his Majesty, who has already been called "a great Ambassador" will in future be known as "Edward the Peacemaker."

After this, who will say anything is impossible?

IRISH TO WELCOME KING

Elaborate Preparations Made in All the Cities.

Dublin, Where the Corporation Rejected an Address, Especially Enthusiastic—Trip Begins Tomorrow.

LONDON, July 18.—The preparations for the approaching visit of King Edward to Ireland are completed, and there is every indication that an enthusiastic reception will be accorded his Majesty throughout his tour. In official circles the hope is entertained that good political and social results will follow the royal visit.

The Irish cities generally have agreed to present addresses of welcome to the King. The conservative press of the United Kingdom declares that the action of the Dublin Corporation in refusing to present his Majesty with an address in no wise represents the general sentiment of the city, where the decorations are unusually elaborate and the preparations extensive, while "Rebel Cork" has not only agreed upon an address, but also, like most of the cities included in the itinerary, is preparing a welcome for the sovereign on a generous scale.

The King and Queen will leave Buckingham Palace at 12:40 o'clock Monday afternoon, and preparations have been made in London to give their Majesties an enthusiastic godspeed. The royal special train will leave Euston Station at 1 o'clock and no stops will be made until the Holyhead Pier is reached at 6 o'clock, the run averaging fifty-two miles an hour.

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert arrived at Holyhead to-night. She will take the royal party to Kingstown, whence they will proceed to Dublin Bridge, outside of Dublin. Thence the state entry into the city will be made.

The procession will be an imposing official display, including the Duke of Connaught, officials of State and the royal household with the royal standard preceding their Majesties' carriage. The military feature of the entry into Dublin will, however, be insignificant, only a small detachment of metropolitan police leading and a single troop of the Royal Horse Guards closing the procession.

The Victoria and Albert, according to the present arrangement, will proceed to the west coast of Ireland, and the King and his party will re-embark at Berehaven and sail for Queenstown.

One of the popular features of the stay of the King and Queen at Dublin will be the greeting of their Majesties by children of the city in Phoenix Park, where Queen Alexandra will receive a bouquet from one of the school girls.

The most extraordinary precautions have been taken to safeguard King Edward throughout his visit, in view of the attitude of the factions opposing the recognition of the King as the ruler of Ireland, the Nationalist leaders since the royal visit was first proposed, having stated that the Irish people would not be content to welcome his Majesty to Ireland as King until home rule should have been granted.

WHISTLER HID HIS ILLNESS.

Artist's Last Orders Were to Deny Information Even to His Friends.

LONDON, July 18.—The last instructions given by James McNeill Whistler, the eminent American artist, prior to his death yesterday afternoon at his residence in Chelsea, were quite characteristic. They were stringent orders that no information whatever regarding his illness or death should be given either to his friends or the newspapers.

It has been nearly a year since Mr. Whistler shut up his beautiful studio in the Rue de Bac, Paris, and came to live again in London. During the interval he seldom returned to the French capital, of which he was fond. He lived in an old house which he had formerly occupied in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. It is a picturesque building facing the Thames, and overgrown with creepers. The studio is at the back of the house. Whistler's friends could not imagine why he returned to London, as he disliked the place, its climate, and despised English art.

Whistler had been ill ever since his return to England. He suffered from some internal complaint. He went occasionally to dinner parties with friends, but gradually led a more and more secluded life. The exact nature of his complaint is not known. He grew rapidly worse a few days ago and died quite suddenly yesterday.

NEWS A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

How The London Times Treated Such a Sensation as the Expected Invasion of England.

An interesting instance of the manner in which newspapers have developed in the last 100 years is now being furnished by The London Times, which, since its centennial anniversary, has each day printed a quotation from its issue of the same day 100 years ago.

At this period in the last century Napoleon Bonaparte was busily preparing to invade England with an immense army. One can imagine how a modern newspaper would have treated such a "story" as this. Here is how The Times referred to it in 1803:

"We yesterday received the Paris Papers to the 3d instant inclusive.

"They continue to be filled with Addresses to the First Consul, and offers of gun-boats for the invasion of this country. They also contain directions for the ceremonial to be observed by the Clergy of the different towns, which is to sanctify the reception of the First Consul. Among other forms, the Bishop of the place is to present the Cross to him to be kissed, on his arrival at the gates; that Cross which he so grossly degraded and insulted in Egypt, by displaying it as subject to the spiritual predominance of the Crescent.

"Accounts from Dunkirk state, that the preparations making for the expedition against this country are on a very extensive scale. It is said, that a Camp of 100,000 men is to be formed near St. Omer; one of 60,000 at Cherbourg, and another of 40,000 in Holland."

FOR CAPITAL OF AUSTRALIA.

Tumut, New South Wales, Recommended as Seat of Federal Government.

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 18.—The committee appointed to select the site for the new capital of the federated Australian States has recommended Tumut, New South Wales, 264 miles southwest of Sydney.

Tumut is situated in a rich agricultural district, and in 1899 had a population of 1,500.

ORDERS TO COTTON'S SQUADRON.

After Target Practice in Baltic Sea, Will Join in Caribbean Manœuvres.

LONDON, July 18.—Before leaving Portsmouth the United States squadron, which sailed for Lisbon yesterday, was instructed to prepare to participate in the Winter manœuvres in the Caribbean Sea.

After leaving Lisbon Admiral Cotton expects to go north for six weeks' target practice in the Baltic Sea.

CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

To be Opened at a Mass Meeting at Glasgow Oct. 6.

It is announced that Mr. Chamberlain will open his campaign in support of his proposals for a preferential tariff within the British Empire on Oct. 6, when he will address a mass meeting in Glasgow. Two weeks later he will deliver another important speech at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In November, it is expected, the Colonial Secretary will speak in his own city, Birmingham. The Liberal Unionist Association of that city and the Midlands Liberal Unionist Association have formed a special committee to assist in laying the case for Mr. Chamberlain's policy before the country. This committee has already issued great numbers of leaflets dealing with the subject and offers to supply them free of charge to any Unionist body applying for them.

At the same time the free traders are not idle, and the National Reform Union is organizing a series of meetings in defense of free trade. One of these is to be held in Manchester on Oct. 19, when John Morley will be the principal speaker.

Letters on Mr. Chamberlain's proposals continue to take up a large amount of space in the important British newspapers. One of those which has attracted the greatest amount of attention appeared in The Times. It was signed "An Ulster Working Man," and was in part as follows:

> A fellow-workman and I were in receipts of 30s per week each some time ago. My fellow-workman decided that he would abandon his country and the flag and would go to a country that would do better for him, so he went to the United States of America and received 36s per week right off. When he was in this country, at the wage of 30s weekly, his expenditure was 28s. His margin of saving per week was 2s. While his wages have increased by double this amount he received when in this country, he assures me that his expenditure has increased by only one-third, thus:
>
> In this country his receipts were 30s weekly ..... 30s. His expenditure was 28s weekly ..... 27s. Margin of saving power weekly ..... 3s.
>
> In U. S. A. his receipts are 36s weekly ..... 36s. His expenditure is weekly ..... 28s. His margin of saving power, weekly ..... 8s.
>
> Or, in other words, for every shilling he used to save in this country he can now save 8s in the States, besides having better educational facilities provided for his children.
>
> My friend is now urging me to give up this country and to forsake the flag and to come and be a citizen of a country that will do so much for me compared with what my own country has done or will do. Now there is something wrong here. You will, no doubt, agree that it should be the object of every statesman and of every Government to promote the welfare of the people and to improve their conditions. Now is it, then, that the British Government has not succeeded in placing us workingmen in anything like the splendid position that the American Government has placed its workingmen? Britishers should, I submit, be second to none. Our workmen are, without doubt, the finest and most intelligent class in the world; they should therefore receive the highest wages, and no Government, in my opinion, ought to experience any difficulty in securing the highest remuneration for such men; yet the British Government have been unable to do it, and I for one would like to know the reason why. I would like some of the free traders to answer this question. I do not want a long figurative about the history of free trade or the Cobden Club; I know something about them. I only want to know how it is that these conditions prevail at the present time in England and America and to what is this state of things due.

Signor Luzzatti, ex-Minister of the Treasury in the Italian Cabinet, and regarded as one of the greatest Italian authorities on political economy, has published an article in the Corriere della Sera which has been widely copied. It is his opinion that the abandonment by Great Britain of free trade would be a deplorable thing, but that it would not be England's fault, but the result of "the folly of those nations which, yielding to the natural tendency to combine against and impose upon that nation which has no means of offense or defense, have at last driven it too far against the wall." England, says Signor Luzzatti, is about to renounce the doctrine of turning the other cheek to the smiter.

LATIN-AMERICAN NOTES.

COLOMBIA.—Taking it for granted that the Hay-Herran treaty will be ratified, La Estrella de Panama implores the Municipal Government of that Colombian city to make the necessary preparations for the foreigners who are sure to arrive in the near future, and urges the Council to take extraordinary measures to stamp out yellow fever. It declares that the city fathers can gain a valuable lesson by studying what has been done in this direction in Havana; it also suggests the appointment of a special board and mode of procedure. It says: "It is a well-known fact that yellow fever is transmitted by mosquito bites and, therefore, every physician under heavy penalty should be directed to report to this board immediately they have a suspected case of yellow fever, that the board may dispose that the patient be placed so that no mosquito should bite him, by using wire screens and mosquito netting, &c., so that the disease may not have a chance to be propagated. There are undoubtedly many other matters to be attended to of which we are professionally ignorant, and therefore suggest that the municipality without any delay appoint a committee from their body to gather information and draft some regulations to be submitted to that body at the succeeding meeting. And we say succeeding meeting because there should not be any procrastination in the matter; because it the urgent duty of our city fathers to see that the pestilential name we have abroad be as speedily as possible blotted out."

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SANTO DOMINGO.—Agents of American banking concerns, who arrived in Santo Domingo to look into the finances and prospects of Gen. A. Wos y Gil's Government as a preliminary step to taking up a loan of $30,000,000 which the republic is said to be anxious to negotiate, had their sensibilities rudely shaken by the arrival of an Italian warship which had been sent from Porto Rico to enforce the claims of certain Italian subjects against the Government of Santo Domingo. However, these claims date from the administration of the late President Heureaux, and on hearing this, confidence was restored among the agents. A member of the banking firm of J. M. Ceballos & Co. said the other day: "Gen. Gil, I understand, is a man quite capable of maintaining order. At the election soon to be held he will probably be chosen as Constitutional President. The people look to him to improve their condition."

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BRAZIL.—It is reported from Rio de Janeiro that the leaders of the Brazilian and Bolivian troops in the disputed territory of Acre have delimited their spheres of occupation and have agreed to keep order in the territory and avoid further skirmishes. The modus vivendi agreement with Bolivia has been postponed till Oct. 31 to gain time for the definite arrangement in the Acre matter to be made by Señor Guachalla, the Bolivian diplomat at Washington, who recently arrived in Rio de Janeiro. It is said that his Brazilian colleague, Senhor Assis, will not return to the Washington post.

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ARGENTINA.—At the request of the German Government the Minister of the Argentine Navy has decided to place the gunboat Uruguay in commission, in order to render help to the Anglo-German antarctic expedition, which is expected to arrive next month in the Rio de la Plata. The Uruguay, which will be commanded by Lieut. Julius Frizzi, Argentine Naval Attaché to England and Germany, will be occupied also in scientific work, and will have on board a physician, a zoologist, and a botanist, making a total of twenty-nine persons.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS' ATTACKS ON LEOPOLD

Distinguished Authority on Municipal Art to Visit United States.

Rebuilding of Historical Chateau de Laeken—Movement in Favor of a Belgian Merchant Marine.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, July 7.—The campaign of the Parliamentary Socialists against the administration of the Congo Free State is the topic of the hour in political circles here. As a matter of fact, this campaign is directed against King Leopold himself, the purpose being to make the sovereign unpopular with the Belgian masses. The Socialists are strongly condemned by Conservatives and Liberals alike, for their attitude toward the Government of the Free State, since this attitude is likely to throw discredit upon Belgian methods of colonization.

The repeated calumnies against King Leopold, published almost daily in the Socialist press, have called forth such widespread disapproval among all classes, that Parliament in all probability will pass a lèse majesté law at the coming session, making libelous statements against the nation's chief executive punishable by imprisonment. A bill for this purpose will be introduced by the Conservatives in the House of Representatives.

In the meantime the only result of the Socialist campaign against the King has been to bring forth expressions of attachment and devotion to the throne. The truth is that the Belgians are essentially a practical people, who realize the immense advantages they have derived from the rule of such a practical up-to-date business man as Leopold II. They are, therefore, convinced that their constitutional monarchy is the best form of government. The great advantages derived by Belgium from the King's action in the Congo could not have been obtained under a republican form of government.

Charles Buls, former Mayor of Brussels, and one of the most distinguished Belgian litterateurs of the day, sails for New York at the end of the present month, and will make a prolonged sojourn in the United States. Although Mr. Buls is best known by his works of travel on Greece, Siam, and the Congo, he is one of the recognized authorities in Europe on art topics, particularly in all matters pertaining to municipal art. Mr. Buls was the real promoter of the public art movement in Belgium and the virtual founder of the "Belgian National Municipal Art Association." His work on the city beautiful "Esthétique des Villes," is generally considered the most authoritative publication of the kind. Mr. Buls's wide knowledge of the theory and practice of municipal art received a tacit recognition some months ago when he was invited by the City Government of Rome to give a public lecture on the subject in the Eternal City. The address delivered by Mr. Buls on that occasion added not a little to his renown as an art connoisseur.

Mr. Buls, during the course of his stay in the United States, will give a series of lectures on the principles and problems of municipal art. During his long tenure of office as Mayor of Brussels Mr. Buls had a unique opportunity to become versed in all the problems of public art in a modern city; and, consequently, his utterances on the subject can hardly fail to be of interest to American hearers. Mr. Buls, in his lectures, dwells at length upon the different styles of architecture—Gothic, Byzantine, and Greco-Roman—suitable for municipal edifices. In the domain of artistic private dwelling houses Mr. Buls is a strong advocate of the Flemish renaissance style for such buildings. In his lectures he will show all the advantages of this style, which has done so much to make Brussels one of the most artistic capitals in Europe.

The work of rebuilding the historical Chateau de Laeken, the principal Belgian royal residence, is being actively pushed forward. When completed the castle will be twice its original size, and, according to the statement made by King Leopold himself, will be one of the most palatial royal abodes on the Continent. The plans for the new château have been drawn up by King Leopold, who is evidently determined to be worthy of his new nom de guerre of "Leopold le bâtisseur." The Château de Laeken, which is situated on a hill near Brussels, possesses greater historical interest than any royal castle in the Lowlands. On the castle's "Golden Book," containing the names of the distinguished guests who have received hospitality under its roof, are the signatures of Gen. U. S. Grant, Napoleon I., the Empress Josephine, Marie-Louise, Jerome Bonaparte, King Louis Philippe, and many others. It was in the Laeken library, known to this day as the "Bibliothèque Napoléon," that Napoleon I. first conceived the Russian campaign. The castle is particularly famed for its conservatories and greenhouses, which are unrivaled in Europe. These conservatories have a total length of three miles and contain every imaginable tropical plant, among them being unique specimens from the Congo Free State.

The movement in favor of a Belgian merchant navy is rapidly gaining ground. As a result of the campaign undertaken by leading merchants and exporters in the Provinces of Antwerp and Western Flanders it is expected that Parliament will, at the coming session, grant subsidies for the construction of merchant vessels. One-half of Belgium's yearly exports are at present bought up by foreign importers, who make enormous profits by the sale of Belgian manufactured goods to their customers.

The death of Count Charles d'Ursel, Governor of Western Flanders, removes from the arena of Belgian public life one of the most distinguished diplomats of the day. Count d'Ursel was well known in the United States and in South America, where he had traveled extensively. He had been successively Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro, The Hague, Vienna, and Paris, and was appointed Minister at Bucharest in 1894. Count d'Ursel had considerable talent as an author and had published several works of travel and articles in the Revue des Deux-Mondes dealing with his experiences in the New World.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

NEW RUSSIAN WAR CRAFT.

Coming Tests in the Neva with "Water-Protected" Torpedo Boats.

According to the Novosti of St. Petersburg, two so-called "water-protected" torpedo boats have been built in one of the Government shipyards on the Neva. This new type of craft is said to be something between an ordinary torpedo boat and a submarine; it is in the form of a cigar and of small size. Its distinguishing feature is that it can travel equally well on the surfaces of the water and partly submerged. These vessels are known as "water-protected" torpedo boats, because, when they are submerged, the water forms a protection to a certain degree from attack by an enemy's projectiles. The boats will be tested shortly on the Neva both above and below the surface of the water.

END OF THE PARIS SEASON

Very Few Americans Left in the French Capital—Clyde Fitch in Switzerland—Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer Going to Carlsbad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 18.—The Paris season is now practically at an end, and but few Americans are noticeable on the boulevards or at the fashionable resorts.

Cardinal Gibbons made no stay here. He is not seriously looked upon as a possible successor to Leo XIII., though his great abilities are universally recognized.

Percy Owen of New York, one of the competitors in the recent Coupé Internationale race in Ireland, has arrived here.

At Givernon, that charming village near Vernon, the home of Claude Monet and Mr. and Mrs. MacMonnies, Miss Archbold, daughter of the Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, is stopping with her friend Miss Scudder, the clever American sculptress.

Paul Potter is back again from Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rust of Chicago have left here for Carlsbad.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kilsey and their son of New York have arrived here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Burrage and family of Boston are sailing to-day for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Gracie have left for Florence. They will return in September.

Dr. Frank E. Miller of New York has arrived here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Steven[illegible] are at Luchon.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer of New York have arrived here en route for Carlsbad.

Mrs. Bruce Seaman[illegible] left for Dinard by automobile.

Mrs. Robert Dunlap and Miss T. W. Bradshaw, who have been [illegible] several months in Paris, sailed for America on the Celtic.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Ogden and their family and Mr. and Mrs. George T. Wilson and the Misses Wilson of New York have arrived here.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker have arrived from New York.

Mrs. and the Misses Newhouse have left for Germany, where they intend spending a couple of months.

Capt. and Mrs. Davidson Webster have sailed for America, where they will stay until October, after which they will return to their pretty apartment in the Boulevard Flandrin.

Mrs. W. J. Chalmers of Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams, Mrs. Chalmers's daughter and son-in-law, have sailed for New York.

Clyde Fitch has left here for Switzerland.

EXPULSION ORDERED OF KISHINEFF REFUGEES

District Police Direct Their Return to Legal Bounds.

Step to Avert "Disagreeable Results"—Foreign Office's Statement Regarding American Petition.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—The Police Commissary of the Kishineff district has transmitted to his subordinates the following circular:

"As a result of the disturbances at Kishineff April 19 and 20, and in consequence, also, of the alarming reports in circulation and the possibility of fresh disorders, many Jewish families left Kishineff and settled in villages of the district contrary to the law of May, 1882. Consequently, with a view to avoiding the very disagreeable results to which this might lead, I herewith instruct Commissaries to take vigorous measures for the expulsion of such Jews from localities where they have no right to live. I think it my duty to add that if Commissaries fail to carry out these instructions I will deem myself obliged to inform the Governor thereof."

The Foreign Office authorizes The Associated Press correspondent to say that the reason for its refusal to accept the Kishineff petition was the unalterable objection of the Russian Government to outside interference in the internal affairs of the empire, and that even had the petition been acceptable as a diplomatic document, Russia would have regarded the publication of the text before transmission as unusual.

The Foreign Office says it is willing to regard the incident as closed, and adds that Russia continues to cherish American friendship.

DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Repeal of Law Prohibiting Alliances of the Guilty—Significant Statistics—New Measures in the Chamber.

The official report of the closing days of the recent session of the French Chamber shows that an important article of the Civil Code was repealed almost at the last moment and without attracting much attention beyond legal circles. The repeal concerned that law first incorporated in the divorce decree of 1816, which forbade the marriage of the guilty parties in a divorce granted on statutory grounds. When M. Alfred Naquet introduced his divorce bill in 1876, the article in question was retained because it was thought that, without it, an irresistible motive might be furnished for divorce in many cases. It has been discarded because experience has shown that while the motive is practically non existent, injustice has actually been inflicted—if not on parents at least on children—by the continuance of the article.

In spite of the formidable fight that the Church in France has made against divorce, a few statistics will show how far the fight has been made in vain: From July 27, 1884, till Dec. 31, 1900, the courts have received applications for 126,069 divorces, including 14,002 cases for legal separation, in which the parties interested subsequently applied for divorce. Of the applications which were not preceded by a separation, 96,507 were granted, 6,788 refused, and 7,841 abandoned. Of the cases preceded by a separation 12,199 were granted, 739 refused, 254 abandoned. The proportion of divorces granted was 14 per 1,000 marriages in 1885 and 1886, 20 per 1,000 in 1887 and 1888, 23 per 1,000 in 1889 and 1890, and 27 per 1,000 from 1896 to 1900. The ten departments in which divorces were most frequent between 1896 and 1900 are the following: Seine, 72 per 1,000 marriages; Rhone, 62; Eure, 49; Somme, 44; Gironde, 43; l'Aisne, 42; le Var, 41; Seine-Inferieure, 40; Seine-et-Oise, 40, and Marne, 39. Applications made by the husband are less numerous, 42 per 100; applications made by the wife, 58 per 100. Five divorces out of every 100 are asked for within one year after marriage.

But it should not be supposed that the alteration in the civil code above noted puts an end to the interminable divorce question in France. The Socialists still clamor for "free marriage," while, on the other hand, Deputy Abbé Lemire thinks he has put his finger on the divorce trouble as well as on the lessening birth rate by pointing to the need of a series of measures to facilitate marriage. In the meantime, it cannot be denied that the partisans in the Chamber who support the frère Marguerite scheme favoring divorce on mutual consent are growing in numbers, although this measure is a frank concession to the Socialistic ideal.

HORSE INJURED GEN. BRUGERE.

Reason for French Commander in Chief Not Attending Official Functions.

PARIS, July 18.—Considerable astonishment having been expressed over the failure of Gen. Brugere, commander in chief of the French Army, to attend the luncheon given by President Loubet and the dinner given by War Minister André on the occasion of the Fête Nationale, July 14, it now becomes known that Gen. Brugere was the victim of an accident on the day preceding those functions.

While returning on horseback from an inspection, accompanied by his son-in-law, who is a member of the staff, both horses fell, throwing their riders. Gen. Brugere's hand was caught under the foot of his son-in-law's horse and was badly hurt. The General was ordered to take a fortnight's rest, and he is spending it upon his estate near Orleans.

A DISTINGUISHED NEGRO.

Career of Sir Samuel Lewis of Sierra Leone, Who Died in London on July 9.

The career of Sir Samuel Lewis, Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, who died in London on July 9, furnishes an excellent argument for those who desire to refute the often-heard statement that when a negro becomes [illegible] it is because he has more or less white blood in his veins.

Sir Samuel was of pure African parentage and was born in Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa, in 1843. After passing through the local Grammar School he was sent by his father to England to complete his education. He arrived in London in 1[illegible] entered University College, where he [illegible] prizes and certificates in the English language and zoology. He matriculated at the London University First Division in June, 1868, having in the previous year entered the Middle Temple to study for the bar. It may be mentioned that the London University examinations are the "[illegible] of any in the United Kingdom.

Sir Samuel won an exhibition for [illegible] say on the law of real property in [illegible] and, having passed the necessary examinations, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1871. Returning to his native land in 1872, he began the practice of his profession, and earned the reputation of being an able and painstaking advocate. He served the local Government on several occasions in the capacity either of Judge, magistrate, or Crown advocate, and offers of permanent employment in the legal branch of the Colonial Civil Service were made to him. But not even the high office of Chief Justice of the Gold Coast could tempt him to leave the lucrative practice which he had made for himself in Sierra Leone. In February, 1882, he was appointed an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, an office which he continued to fill up to the time he left the colony in May last. He was the first Mayor of Freetown. He was much revered by his countrymen and respected by the European element in West Africa, as his efforts and endeavors were for the welfare, not only of his native colony, but of the whole of the British West African colonies. In 1896 he was appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and was created a Knight Bachelor in 1896.

Sir Samuel went to London to obtain surgical treatment for cancer.

BIG VENEZUELAN CLAIM.

Alfred Pardo Takes Steps to Recover $5,000,000 Loaned to That Government by His Grandfather.

Alfred Pardo, a young Frenchman, living in this city, has just figured that the Government of Venezuela owes him $5,000,000, and will immediately take steps to secure it. Pardo is twenty-two years old and has been here about seven years. He is manager of the ship brokerage firm of Blanguette & Co., at 121 Front Street.

The money which he claims was said to be loaned to the Venezuelan Government by his grandfather, Alfred Pardo, about thirty years ago and never repaid. The Pardo family, originally French, [illegible] to Venezuela, and have become citizens of that country.

Besides the young claimant there are three others of the family who are also entitled to shares in the [illegible] under the laws of Venezuela. They are [illegible] Pardo, his uncle, who [illegible] and Alfred and Carlos [illegible].

They are Venezuelans, and according to the country previously [illegible] sans can have claims against the [illegible] Pardo, who is agent [illegible] of Pardo & Co., in Caracas, has [illegible] years tried to collect the debt [illegible] been unsuccessful. The security for the loan is said to be notes, which [illegible] believed are now in the hands of [illegible] Pardo.

Young Pardo thinks that, as he is the only surviving heir of his grandfather [illegible] is not a Venezuelan, he can by [illegible] his claim recover the long [illegible] latter to the Government. He [illegible] this end in view retained the [illegible] Attorney Jacob M. Solomon of [illegible] way to take whatever legal steps [illegible] essary. The latter will [illegible] ence with M. Wolner, French [illegible] Caracas, asking him to make [illegible] tion of the claim.

Chinese in Hawaii to [illegible]

HONOLULU, July 16.—It has been announced that the Chinese have [illegible] mass meeting to make an [illegible] against their exclusion from the United States. They will ask their Government [illegible] exact tariff regulations against [illegible] goods as a matter of retaliation [illegible] immigration restrictions shall be removed.

GERMANY ALARMED OVER THREATENED COTTON FAMINE

European Conference To Discuss the Situation Suggested—English, French, and Russian Mills Have Stopped—Americans Allowed To Inspect Emperor William's Yacht—German Commission To Study American Methods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 18.—The recent condition of the American cotton market has caused the greatest concern here. Carl Supf, Chairman of the German Economic Committee, a semi-official body, said in an interview this week:

"The calling of a European conference to consider the cotton question is imperative. The success of such a meeting is dependent on the French interests, from whom we have yet to hear. Germany has not forgotten the disastrous experiences in the sixties, after the American civil war, with the unspeakable misery to European labor and enormous financial loss. Now a cotton famine is again threatened through the growing discrepancy between the world's production and the world's consumption.

"Owing to the scarcity of raw cotton, English, French, and Russian mills have stopped work, and the German textile industry, which to-day sustains millions of workmen, and has an annual output worth $200,000,000, is also compelled to reduce production."

In view of the cotton famine and the resultant social and economic dangers, the efforts of English, German, and French cotton raisers assume additional importance. At the proposed conference an attempt may be made to form an organization representing all these interests.

KAISER FAVORS AMERICANS.

Tourists on the Auguste Victoria Are Allowed to Inspect Imperial Yacht—Gen. Draper Dines Aboard.

BERLIN, July 18.—A dispatch from Molde, Norway, announces that the German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern and the Hamburg-American Line steamer Auguste Victoria, from New York, have arrived there, the latter having many American tourists on board.

Emperor William permitted the passengers of the Auguste Victoria to visit the Hohenzollern, and races took place between the boats of the two vessels. The Emperor rewarded the victors with money prizes.

Among those invited to dine on board the Hohenzollern was Gen. Draper, former United States Minister at Rome.

GERMAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.

Gunboats for River Service in South America and Elsewhere—More Ships for East Asiatic Squadron.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 18.—It is stated at the Admiralty that new small gunboats, to cruise in rivers, are to be sent to the West Indies, South America, and China. The vessels are to go from Germany in parts, and are to be put together at German naval stations.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 18.—The Tageblatt's correspondent at Kiel says the German East Asiatic squadron will in the course of the year be strengthened by three vessels, the cruiser Sperber, the river gunboat Tsing-tau, and the war vessel presented to the Government by German fleet societies abroad.

Other additions will give that station six new vessels, of which number three will be detailed for service on the Yang-tse-Kiang.

TO STUDY AMERICAN ARTISANS.

Germany Will Send a Commission to Inquire Into Their Methods.

BERLIN, July 18.—Herr Moeller, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, speaking at Osnabrueck, Hanover, to-day, said the artisan's calling was not yet out of date, since manual skill was the best means for meeting foreign and especially American and British competition.

The Government, he said, still entertained the liveliest interest in the artisans. It had sent commissions to Austria and Great Britain to study their handicraft methods and it had decided to send another commission to the United States in 1904.

STUDYING GERMAN WATERWAYS.

Representative Burton and Major Mahan Are in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 18.—Representative T. E. Burton of Cleveland, Ohio, Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, and Major Frederick Mahan (retired) of the Engineer Corps, have arrived at Berlin and are studying Germany's canals, river improvements, and harbors generally.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford has arrived here.

GERMAN WARSHIP FOR HAITI.

The Falke Will Proceed to Port-au-Prince, Where Situation Is Grave.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 18.—The German warship Falke called here to-day for orders. She will proceed to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to-morrow, owing to the gravity of the situation there.

A dispatch from Port-au-Prince July 13 announced that the conflict there between President Nord and the Chambers continued and had resulted in the proclamation of a state of siege and the calling out of the National Guard.

DEATHS BY FLOOD IN GERMANY.

Glogau, on the Oder, Partly Submerged, and Small Towns Inundated.

GLOGAU, Germany, July 18.—The continuous rise of the Oder is causing the greatest alarm. The entire portion of Glogau in the neighborhood of the cathedral is submerged, and the principal bridge crossing the Oder is threatened. Large areas of Bridemost, Schremau, Bobering, and other small towns are inundated, causing a number of fatalities.

Glogau is a strongly fortified town in Prussian Silesia, the town being connected by a wooden bridge with Dom Insel, or Cathedral Island, in the Oder, which is separately fortified. The city had a population of 20,488 in 1890.

GERMAN COLONIAL COUNCIL.

The Kaiser Will, It Is Expected, Make Pointed Remarks.

It is expected that the German Colonial Council, which will meet in Berlin next week, will be addressed by the Kaiser, who, in his usual pointed way, will call attention to the fact that German emigrants, as a rule, prefer to go to British colonies and to South America, rather than to the German colonies in Africa, where they are very badly wanted. [illegible]

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that a syndicate has been formed in Berlin to work the newly discovered diamond mines in the neighborhood of Gibeon, German Africa. Some well-known capitalists met a few days ago to consider the formation of a syndicate for constructing a railway from Garua, on the River Logone, an affluent of the Shari River, in the German Cameroons. The line would facilitate the dispatch of German goods to Lake Chad, and also take the commerce which flows eastward into French territory and westward into English territory. Garua is situated on the Niger Benue waterway, which is navigable by large vessels, while the Logone, according to the investigations of German and French officers, is navigable for river steamboats, and Lake Chad can easily be reached by this route.

Special interest is taken in Berlin official circles in the project, which has been advocated by colonial politicians for a long time past.

BAVARIAN PRINCES ACCUSED.

It Is Declared That They Have Been Interfering in Politics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 18.—The Frankfurter Zeitung charges several Bavarian Princes with interfering in politics by supporting the Bavarian and Austrian anti-Semitic parties as a means of combating the Social Democracy.

It is said that the Bavarian Ministers are furious, and that they have complained to the Prince Regent, but without effect.

GERMAN MILITARY CRITIC DEAD.

Major Justus Scheibert Was a Leading Authority on the American Civil War.

Major Justus Scheibert, the military critic of the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung, who died some days ago, had an eventful career and was at one time well known in America.

Major Scheibert entered the Prussian army fifty-five years ago, when he joined the Engineers as an Ensign. In 1863 he was sent on a special mission to this country to report on the progress of the civil war, and his experiences in America made him one of the leading German authorities on the [illegible] of the war, particularly on the employment of cavalry in it. He was for a time attached to the headquarters of Gen. [illegible] in company with a young British officer who was afterward the well-known Gen. Fremantle, watched the battle of [illegible] from a treetop.

[illegible] Danish campaign Major Scheibert took a conspicuous part, being one of those [illegible] the storming column at Düppel. He [illegible] served in the Bohemian campaign of [illegible] the early days of the Franco-Prussian war he was very severely wounded. In 1877 he retired.

Major Scheibert wrote an interesting autobiography, "Mit Schwert und Feder," and he was the author of numerous important contributions to military periodicals. He was long a trusted adviser of the German General Staff and was a personal friend of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee. He invariably attended the annual German manoeuvres and his criticisms of them were regarded as of great value.

MANCHURIAN PORTS NOT NAMED

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—The Foreign Office announces that the Manchurian question has not yet reached a stage justifying a formal statement at this time. It points out that the pourparlers are continuing; that the ports to be opened have not been selected, and that the details have not been arranged.

Nothing has yet appeared in any Russian paper on any of these questions.

At first glance the above dispatch appears to contradict the official announcement made in Washington on Thursday of the receipt of China's "promise" to open several ports in Manchuria to the world's trade and Russia's "formal assurance" of her assent. This, however, is not the case. The Washington dispatch did not say that the negotiations had been completed or that the ports had been specified, though it was surmised from communications received at Washington that they are Moukden and Ta Tung Kao.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

MADRID, July 18.—After a long discussion on the navy vote in the Council this afternoon, all the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations to Premier Silvela, who laid them before the King. His Majesty thereupon requested Señor Silvela to form a new Cabinet, but the Premier declined, and the Marquis Villaverde, formerly Minister of Finance, was summoned to the palace.

The Chamber and Senate suspended their sittings on the announcement of the Ministerial crisis.

LONDON, July 18.—A dispatch from Madrid says the Ministerial crisis is the result of differences of opinion regarding the reconstruction of the Spanish Navy, raising its strength to approximately what it was prior to the war with the United States.

O. H. Payne's Yacht Leaves Cowes.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 18.—The American steam yacht Aphrodite, owned by Oliver H. Payne and belonging to the New York Yacht Club, sailed from here yesterday for London.

Sixty Lost on Russian River Boat.

LONDON, July 18.—According to a special dispatch from St. Petersburg, the steamer Peter, plying on the River Volga, has been burned, and sixty of those on board were drowned.

Fair Will Witnesses Released.

PARIS, July 18.—On the application of counsel for A. J. Moranne and Lucien Mas, the witnesses in the Fair will case, who were arrested on Wednesday in connection with their testimony given in New York, the Examining Magistrate has ordered the prisoners' provisional release.

MR. PALMA TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

Cuban President Expresses Gratification at American Attitude Throughout Treaty Negotiations.

HAVANA, July 18.—President Palma has sent a letter to President Roosevelt expressing his personal gratification at the consideration shown by the United States throughout the negotiation of the treaties, and also his pleasure over the satisfactory arrangements regarding naval stations and the Isle of Pines question.

The Cuban administration is greatly pleased over the action of the Senate on the treaties, which, it believes, relieves what might have developed into an embarrassing situation both for the United States and Cuba. The authorities learn that the amount of Government land within the area of the naval station at Guantanamo is much greater than was supposed. The expense of acquiring the private holdings will not be great. Condemnation proceedings, under the present Spanish law, have practically been completed by the Government. The gunboat Nashville will proceed at once to Bahia Honda, where she will be joined by the Cuban engineers. The area of the station at Bahia Honda has been delimited and includes land on both sides of the harbor.

IN THE ETERNAL CITY.

What to Believe in Vatican News—Political Outlook—Foreigners and the "Mancia."

PROBABLY never before has a subject so taxed the imagination and ingenuity of Italian journalists as the illness of "Il Papa Re." It is the same with correspondents in Rome. It is not unusual to find a story originally sent out by one of these correspondents to Berlin, Paris, or London forming the basis of a fantastic tale, reprinted in Rome and treated with all the embellishments of which the Italian journalistic imagination is capable. And this tale, in its new form, is eagerly seized upon by the correspondents, translated and again sent on its journey. An Italian gentleman, who is very close to the Vatican, wrote the other day: "It is no exaggeration to state that no officer of the Vatican or Cardinal now in Rome has been interviewed on the subject of the Pope's illness or on the subject of his successor. One has only to be acquainted, even slightly, with Vatican affairs to know that such interviews are unqualifiedly impossible. The only statements which are authoritative are those issued over the signatures of the Pope's physicians. Even interviews with Drs. Lapponi and Mazzoni should be regarded with just as much skepticism by foreigners as the reported interviews with prelates and the daily gossip of the sick chamber."

Signor Prinetti, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, has just returned to Rome after a brief sojourn in Paris. He speaks very confidently of the benefit which will be derived by Italy through the projected visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Paris. He even thinks that the early Autumn will find the visit more propitious than the current month, as had been arranged for before the illness of the Pope. On his departure from Paris he said to the editor of Le Temps: "Should the King of Italy come to Paris I have assurances that President Loubet will certainly go to Rome. Of that you may be certain, for just remember what difficulties arose from the circumstance that the Emperor of Austria never returned in Rome the visit which King Humbert paid him in Vienna. We do not care to encounter difficulties of that kind. It is now a thing well understood among us that every time the Italian sovereign goes to see the chief of a foreign State in his own capital the latter will make a return visit to the Italian capital, which is Rome. And Rome, you may be certain, will give your President a welcome with which France will have every reason to be pleased."

During the Parliamentary vacation it is expected that Signor Zanardelli, who seems to be about the only man who, as Premier, can prevent a reactionary Government from being saddled upon the country and at the same time maintain a majority, including the most intelligent and progressive elements in the Chamber, will make every effort to get rid of some of the deadwood in his Cabinet, at least in the subordinate bureaus. In these departments he is in great need of assistance in carrying out his economic reforms. In the meantime, Baron Sonnino, in spite of his sincerity and his undoubtedly valuable discourses on sociology and economics, is losing whatever popularity he had through the very fact that, unlike Giolitti and Zanardelli, he is not a politician. Serious men, however, are of the opinion that the Baron would be a very valuable acquisition to the Zanardelli Government, if merely as a balance wheel. But it is hardly thought that the Radical supporters of the Government would permit such an intrusion.

Foreigners, and especially Americans, in Rome seem to forget that the tip or "mancia" is a custom of the country and as firmly established in Italian life as exchange of civilities. The "mancia" is not obligatory; it is hoped for. Where the hope is unrealized, the one who disregards it is reminded of his forgetfulness in many ways. This usually results in a heated letter to some Roman or Paris paper, printed in English, complaining of the barbaric proclivities of the Italian lower classes. But the "mancia" is not a one-sided affair, as is learned by foreigners who make known their "fête" days or who happen to be in Rome at Christmas time. Then it is that the newsboy, the porter, and the shopman remember their tips, and you have extra papers and an extra cleaning of your apartments, and find yourself quite inundated with cakes, cheap wines, vegetables, and sausages—for which you are expected to pay nothing.

A crack in two arches of the Procuratie Vecchie on the Piazza di San Marco has been noticed. These arches were erected 400 years ago, and recently some mortar was removed in order that the state of the roof might be examined. It was found that some of the bricks were no longer holding together, and that a portion of the façade had become detached. While waiting the arrival of the architects, the building was quarantined, so to speak, from the public, but the prohibition has now been withdrawn, and, although extensive repairs must at once be undertaken, the authorities declare that there is no immediate danger.

An event occurred in Rome the other day which recalls the Pontificate of Pius IX, when such things were more common than they are now. This was the beginning of the novitiate as a Benedictine nun of Princess Alfonsina, the twenty-four-year-old daughter of Prince Orsini. The ceremony was attended by all the members of the old Roman aristocracy. The Orsini, ever faithful to the Papacy, have given five Popes to the Chair of St. Peter, the first so far back as 752 and the last in 1724. The present head of the family, the father of Alfonsina, is assistant to the Papal Throne, the highest lay position at the Vatican. One of his sons is an officer of the Noble Guard and a favorite of Leo XIII.

A volume of official statistics respecting Italian emigration has just been issued in Rome. It shows that between 1869 and 1880 the emigrants from Italy numbered 120,000. In 1881 alone as many as 135,832 left the mother country, and the number has since been increasing. Thus, in 1891, there were 293,631; in 1896, 307,482; in 1901, 533,245, while last year the total touched upon 600,000 souls. Out of the last-named batch 252,000 were transatlantic emigrants, nearly all of whom were bound for the United States.

The Giornale d'Italia of Rome reports a case of superstition at Verona. A pretty maid in the service of Prof. Negri, after attracting and encouraging the attentions of a peasant of the neighborhood, declined to receive him. The man became mad and was put into an asylum. His family was convinced that the girl had bewitched their son. They asked the girl to call on them on some important matter. She complied, taking a friend with her. She was amiably received by the mother, and on some pretext her friend was got away, and the young woman invited to the upper floor, where the family was gathered with the object of inducing her to break the spell they thought she had cast over her former lover. She was so tortured that, when rescued, she was a mass of wounds from head to foot, and mad through fear. The entire family was arrested.

MOTTL, THE CONDUCTOR

His Brilliant Record at the Karlsruhe Opera House.

A Man of Many-Sided Powers and a Friend of Young Composers.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 4.—Much surprise has been caused in Germany by the announcement that Felix Mottl the famous musical director, at one time the right-hand man and faithful friend of Wagner, has accepted an offer of Mr. Conried to conduct the Metropolitan Opera of New York next season. Especially in Karlsruhe, where the great director has worked so long, the news of his American engagement has produced consternation. Under his direction master performances in recent years have been given at the Royal Opera of the Baden capital, which have attracted the attention of the musical directors and music lovers of Germany. Felix Mottl, it should be said, is not only an artistic but also a progressive musician. He has always made it a point to discover and present the works of unknown but talented young artists. How he encourages young talent the following, which has been the happy experience of a friend of the writer, illustrates: The young man in question is the chief artist of the leading paper of Berlin. He is musical, and some years ago composed an opera, which he sent to Mottl. Mottl looked it over and expressed himself as pleased with it, although unable to present it. Undaunted, the young artist in his leisure hours worked on a second opera, which Mottl accepted for presentation at the Karlsruhe opera. Before rendering a final decision, however, he requested the composer to come to Karlsruhe to play the music of his opera for him. On the morning after his arrival at Karlsruhe, before his bed in the hotel had been made, a gentleman was announced. It was Felix Mottl himself, who came to escort the composer to the Royal Opera House. As can be seen from this incident, Mottl is democratic, and it is this, besides his great musical ability, that has endeared him to the Karlsruhe people. Many have been the offers from Berlin and from other places, but the great director preferred his independence as manager of the Karlsruhe Royal Opera, although receiving a much smaller salary than offered by other cities.

Mottl is an Austrian, and was born July 29, 1856, in St. Veit. He studied at the Loewenburg Convent, the preparatory school for the Imperial Court Chapel, where his boyish soprano voice was trained. Later he entered the Vienna Conservatory. His first engagement was as conductor of the Academical Richard Wagner Verein of Vienna. In 1875 he was asked by Wagner to aid in preparing the first performances of the Nibelungen cycle at Baireuth. In 1881 he was made the director of the Grand Ducal Opera House at Karlsruhe, where he has remained ever since. He has frequently conducted at Baireuth, for many years having always had charge of the "Parsifal" performances.

Under his direction the Karlsruhe Royal Opera has become a model one. Much of this is due to the support which he received from the music-loving Grand Duke of Baden, who, unlike a certain monarch, does not instruct artists, but has allowed Mottl to follow his own artistic inclinations.

Mottl has also made a reputation as a composer. He has written an opera entitled "Agnes Bernauer," and a recent work, "Eberstein," was presented at Weimar.

Mottl is fond of church music, and especially of Bach's. He is also a great lover of French music, and has made Berlioz popular in Germany. He does not care, however, for Italian music, or for Verdi. My friend the Berlin composer relates that when going with Mottl to the Karlsruhe Opera House they observed a great number of people at the box office, ready to buy tickets for a performance of "Aida," to be given that evening. Mottl said to him: "I do not understand how people can go to see that opera." He did not direct the opera, but left it to one of his assistants.

Mottl is well known in London, where he has conducted the opera in Covent Garden, and in Paris, where he has directed the Lamoureux concerts. He goes to America not merely to make money, but with the hope to become financially independent, and then carry out certain ambitious musical plans. Director Conried offered Mottl a contract for five years at 120,000 marks ($30,000) a year, but it is reported from Karlsruhe that Mottl has accepted an engagement for only one season. The Grand Duke of Baden has granted Mottl a leave of absence without salary. Mottl, however, before going to America, will direct the rehearsals for Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delila," to be given at the Karlsruhe Opera House next season.

Mrs. Mottl, who is a well-known singer, still engaged at the Karlsruhe opera, will not go with her husband to America. Her chief rôles in the past have been Micaela in "Carmen," Freya and Gudrun in the Nibelungen cycle, and Aennchen in "Der Freischuetz." Her voice in recent years is said to have failed.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

IT IS reported from Copenhagen that the manager of a prominent local tourist agency has received requests from English and American automobilists to furnish them with information concerning Norway roads. The manager has given discouraging but non-committal replies to the effect that the condition of the roads and the gradients do not favor the auto form of traction. As a matter of fact, not very long ago every provincial Magistrate in Norway issued a decree forbidding motor driving in their districts. It is said that in Norway every one looks askance at these "devils of rapidity" as a well-known Norwegian artist has termed the automobiles.

It seems that the society known in Russia as The Union Against Orthodoxy was more powerful and alert than the authorities had supposed. At the recent pilgrimage to the hermit of St. Seraphim, in the Province of Tamboff, at which assembled 100,000 pilgrims, including numerous members of the Orthodox clergy, a propaganda was suddenly introduced by means of sermons and pamphlets which exposed what the society described as "the charlatanism underlying the pompous religious solemnity organized for the pilgrimage," and attempted to prove that the said pilgrimage had been organized for the pecuniary benefits of the local Imperial authorities.

La Patrie of Paris, which, during President Loubet's visit to London became more "intransigeant" than even Henri Rochefort's l'Intransigeant itself, having exhausted all common means of vituperation, objects to the way the English pronounce French names. They pronounce the President's name "Liaubett," and the Foreign Minister's "Dilkeesy," it is said. But why was the Republican President asked to land at Dover? it asks. The answer is simple, according to La Patrie. If the French ships had sailed up the Thames to London the French officers would have been able to examine the defences of the Mersey! And yet only a few months ago La Patrie, in the course of an article on the "inevitable" invasion of England, gave a minute description of the British coasts.

Horse racing is becoming more and more popular in Russia, as is proved by the steady increase in the value of the stakes for the chief events of the season. This year the all-Russian Derby, run at Moscow, is worth 40,000 rubles, while the Imperial Stakes, next in importance at the same meeting, are valued at 11,000 rubles. In St. Petersburg and Odessa, as well as in Kharkoff and Kieff and two or three populous provincial cities, there is said to be a demand for American jockeys, although so far English ones have held the monopoly of the mounts.

The foundation stone to the great monument to John Huss was laid at Prague the other day. Czechs from St. Petersburg, London, Paris, and New York are said to have assembled there and to have taken part in the grand procession across the Altstaedter Ring, where the monument is to be erected. The Roman Catholic population strongly objected to the selection of this site, for there in 1621 the leaders of the Protestant Reformation were executed.

Thirty-seven young men belonging to the higher ranks of society in St. Petersburg have organized an association called the "Club of the Enemies of Flirting." The members exchange solemn oaths to refrain from flirting and to prevent others from flirting. Those breaking the promise contribute, "for charitable purposes," $500 for the first offense and $2,500 for the second. According to the by-laws of the society, punishment for the third offense is left to the discretion of the President. The society meets in Ernbst's restaurant, on the Kamennostrovski Prospect. Although the charter of the club has been properly registered with the authorities, the police see a revolutionary movement afoot and imagine that if they could discover the key to the charter the youthful members of some of St. Petersburg's most noble families would soon find their way to Siberia.

A statistician connected with the Hachette Almanac in Paris has been computing the "wages" which European sovereigns receive, with the following result: The Czar of Russia gets 405f. a minute; the Emperor of Austria, 176f.; the King of Italy, 108f.; Kaiser Wilhelm, 88f.; King Edward, 75f.; the King of Spain, 72f.; the King of the Belgians, 24f.; the King of Denmark, 18f., while King Peter, the new sovereign of Servia, receives the mere pittance of 8f., or about $1.55 a minute. These "wages" are reckoned on the basis that each monarch in question works for six hours a day, six days in the week.

In a recent lecture in Paris M. Charles Rolland remarked that human beings in general expend less energy of motion, especially locomotion, than animals. Animals fly, swim, crawl, jump, &c., without the painful apprenticeship of men, and the force they expend relatively to their weight is much greater than in our case. If men were as strong as beetles in respect to their weight, they could juggle with tons. Thinkers are less disposed to movement than other men. They expend their forces in intellectual efforts.

The Paris municipal returns for the week ended July 10 show that the number of deaths registered was 876, as compared with 851 during the week previous, and with the average of 904. Cases of zymotic diseases are rare. There were 30 deaths from violence, including 8 suicides. The number of marriages celebrated in Paris was 560, and 1,044 children were born, (537 boys and 507 girls,) 242 of the total being illegitimate.

Apropos of the efforts of the London County Council to prevent further congestion in the Whitechapel district and to weed out the population there as it is at present, it is stated by The Jewish Chronicle that Sir Samuel Montagu has placed at the disposal of the Council $50,000 for the provision of workingmen's cottages at Edmonton, preference to be given to those tenants who have for more than three years resided in Whitechapel. The Council will at once build from 400 to 500 cottages.

The University of Grenoble, France, already has 600 foreigners among its students. As there are over thirty young women registered for next year the Rector of the college is desirous of appointing a woman professor, "particularly one well versed in the English language." Among the new features last year was a special course of lectures on that language delivered by a young Scotsman from Aberdeen, and it would seem that the innovation had proved popular. M. Chaumié, Minister of Public Instruction, is said to be in favor of the Rector's scheme, although much opposition is manifested on the part of certain members of the Faculty.

Parmeggiani, the notorious Italian Anarchist, has been discovered by the Paris police quietly keeping shop for a woman named Mme. Marsy in the Rue de Londres, where curiosities and relics are sold. The police are undecided whether to believe the Italian's story that he is really working for his bread and butter and has given up his ancient propaganda. In the meantime experts examined the curiosities in Mme. Marsy's shop and estimated their value at 1,000,000f. The woman said that they had been left to her by her first husband, the Spanish painter, Escoussourra, who in his time was a well-known imitator of Murillo and Velasquez, and who was friendly in Paris with such artists as Meissonier, Détaille, Diaz, and Gérôme.

Two new incidents have contributed to the good-fellowship of the Anglo-French rapprochement. When King Edward was in Paris a soldier named Robert of the One Hundred and Fourth of the line, who was undergoing a month's imprisonment at the Cherche-Midi, was so overcome by the desire to see his Britannic Majesty that he eluded his jailers and escaped. It was not until President Loubet had landed in London that he returned to prison and gave himself up. A court-martial was promptly ordered, and the man was acquitted, as a Paris paper remarks, "evidently because the court took into consideration the strength of the temptation." An important Paris advertising concern is suing M. Lépine, Préfect of Police, for 10,000f. damages for the destruction, by men under his orders, of the famous poster depicting ex-President Kruger offering cough lozenges to the late Queen Victoria. Me. Beurdeley appears for the Préfect and Me. Jacobson for the advertising firm.

The telegraph system in the East African British Protectorate of Uganda now extends to Battaba, on the shore of the Albert Nyanza. The trunk line from Mombasa, with its branches, is over 1,024 miles in length, and the charge over the whole distance is 4 cents a word, with a minimum of 33 cents for a message of eight words. There is also a system of telephones along the whole distance, which may be used at 33 cents a conversation. The poles on which the wires are fixed are living trees.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Russia's Far Eastern "Concession"—The New Anglo-Persian Treaty—Prince Ferdinand as a Diplomat—Scheme for a New African Realm on the Western Coast.

Russia's New Move in Manchuria. Among diplomats Russia has the reputation of the French bailiff, who, making preposterous demands upon a peasant, finally compromises on the family horse—a proposition which the peasant would have fought tooth and nail had the bailiff at once suggested the surrender of the animal. While both London and Washington seem delighted that China, through Russia, has again promised to throw open certain ports in Manchuria, three things should be borne in mind. The first is that Russia has as yet not seen fit to inspire a reply to the Anglo-Japanese note sent to the Chinese Government on June 28, politely requesting information on Russia's continued sojourn in Manchuria. The second is that one is in ignorance of just what ports Russia intends to throw open—a very important factor in the business. And, third, in the opinion of Russian political economists, Russia cannot, without serious loss to herself, open any ports in Manchuria which are within convenient communication with the frontier of China proper.

In the Anglo-Japanese note referred to, three significant passages read as follows: "China must demand from Russia the immediate evacuation of Manchuria by the latter's troops. England and Japan acknowledge no treaty concluded between Russia and China which does not bind the former to evacuate Manchuria. If, after the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops, a treaty between Russia and China with regard to the civil administration of Manchuria be deemed necessary, such treaty can only be concluded with the approval of England and Japan, who must be previously advised of the same." In commenting upon this note, the Sviet of Odessa said: "In a word, the Anglo-Japanese note places Russia under the immediate necessity of preparing for eventualities. It is not by any such manner of means that Russia will be constrained to evacuate Manchuria."

That well known historian and student of international affairs, Demetrius C. Boulger, is of the opinion that the control of the customs and sanitary regulations of Niu-Chwang by Russia means practically the closing of that port to foreign trade under present treaty conditions with China, and that as China, and not Eastern Siberia, would be the market of foreign goods, the closing of Niu-Chwang renders other Manchurian ports quite worthless to the foreigner, no matter how wide open their doors might be thrown.

A few weeks ago M. de Witte's friend, M. Merkuloff, in the course of an address before the Society for the Promotion of Russian Trade and Industry in Odessa, proved that Russia would bankrupt herself if she allowed the open door in Manchuria unless the freight rates from European Russia to the East could be considerably reduced and until the Amur Railway should be built. The present conditions, M. Merkuloff declared, are intolerable. Russia must devise the means of preventing the entry of foreign commodities into Manchuria except through the ports of Nicolaievsk and Vladivostok, and a general prohibition must be established in the Amur region.

There is no doubt that M. Merkuloff was directly inspired by M. de Witte, Minister of the Treasury. It is necessary to know the full text of the new Chinese agreement for open ports in Manchuria, to which Russia has so generously given her "formal assurance," before commenting further on the subject.

Russia's Blow in the Face in Persia. The new treaty between Great Britain and Persia, which has been made the subject of a Blue Book, as announced by cable dispatch on July 16, has been negotiated and put into effect at a time when it is most likely to injure Russian plans in Persia. Great preparations have been making in St. Petersburg to take advantage of the Russo-Persian treaty negotiated last February, which provided that the 5 per cent. ad valorem duties introduced by the treaty of 1828 should be replaced by specific duties which would greatly favor Russian imports, and that Persia should increase the duties on ordinary imports by 25 per cent. and on luxuries by nearly 75 per cent., except in the case of goods from Russia. It now appears that a similar treaty was, at about the same time, being negotiated with Great Britain which, however, was not ratified until four months after the Russian treaty went into effect.

At this time it is interesting to quote a passage from the Novoe Vremya of April 12, when Russia believed herself the "most favored nation" in the superlative sense: "Persia, thanks to the Russo-Persian treaty, is to be emancipated from the foreign influences hitherto paramount there, and is to confirm her independence, and, in some measure, recover her infant glories under the protecting arm of Russia." And it was only last week in these columns that two important Russian navigation schemes were described which would have been impracticable without the exclusion to nations other than Russia set down in the February treaty. One scheme was the granting to the Odessa Steam Navigation and Trading Company an annual subsidy of 200,000 rubles, and the other was the promise by the Government to repay to the company the tolls levied on vessels passing through the Suez Canal.

But where the blow will strike Russia hardest may be perceived through the fact that she has of late been making extraordinary efforts to find a market for her sugar in Persia. In this fact, too, is found the principal reason for the foregoing subsidies. In writing on this subject a month ago the Russian Consul General at Bender-Bushire said that permanent depots of Russian sugar should be established at all the chief local centres, such as Baghdad, Basra, Bender-Bushire, Bunder-Abbas, Mohammera, Ahwaz, and Muscat, and one Russian expert should be stationed in the gulf to superintend the whole enterprise and to collect information. Further, Russian sugar merchants were advised to become exporters from the Persian Gulf of local raw produce, for commerce there is a matter of barter. "Russian sugar already prevails in Northern Persia, and has made its way south as far as Ispahan, where it holds its own against foreign produce. And if difficult and costly transport has made it impossible for Russian sugar to penetrate further south than Ispahan, or, for instance, to reach Shiraz, we may now, with the establishment of the new Odessa-Persian Gulf Steamship Line, hope to see it everywhere in Persia."

Prince Ferdinand and the Powers. An examination of the note recently addressed by the Bulgarian Government to the great powers explains much in the conduct of Prince Ferdinand and of his subjects which has lately been incomprehensible. No little astonishment was expressed in European diplomatic circles when, late in the Spring, the Prince of Bulgaria furnished himself with a new Cabinet and began to deal directly with the Porte for the pacification of Macedonia. Surprise was felt, too, by the press of Western Europe that the subjects of the Prince, who all along had been doing their best to make war between Turkey and Bulgaria inevitable, should so tranquilly and without untoward demonstrations have accepted the radical change of policy on the part of their sovereign. The note referred to explains many things, and it illuminates where it does not explain.

This document, after declaring to the powers that the Bulgarian Government has taken every means within its power to tranquilize public feeling in Bulgaria, and Bulgarian feeling in Macedonia says that it "ascertains with regret that, far from taking the measures necessary for the application of reforms and the bestowal of peace and tranquility to the Christian populations of the Empire, the Sublime Porte appears bent upon pursuing a course which inevitably tends to a catastrophe disastrous alike to both countries. Under the pretext of searching for arms in the houses of inhabitants, of pursuing revolutionary bands, or arresting persons connected with the Macedonian committees, soldiers of the imperial army and Bashi-Bazouks attack the peaceful population, and, invading the villages, give themselves up to terrible excesses and crimes. Entire villages have been destroyed, and those of their inhabitants who succeeded in escaping death have taken refuge in Bulgaria. Under pretext of assuring protection to the frontier against incursions of armed bands, the Imperial Government has long since doubled and reinforced its military posts. It is known, nevertheless, that, if bands have been stopped, it is due to the Bulgarian frontier guard, whose posts are much less numerous and further apart than are the Ottoman posts. And to-day we see the Imperial Government concentrating considerable forces of infantry, cavalry, and artillery at various points along the Bulgarian frontier."

What means the renewal of these persecutions? of this unexpected concentration of troops on the frontier of the Principality? the note inquires. Bulgaria waives these questions and leaves it to the powers to make answer, while it feels bound to declare that "the princely Government henceforth declines all responsibility for the further development of events in case the Imperial Government persists in its unfriendly disposition with regard to Bulgaria."

It is clear that Prince Ferdinand would throw the responsibility of a war with Turkey upon the shoulders of the powers. But, evidently, he takes himself altogether too seriously. The following passage from a recent article in the Kolnische Zeitung fairly well represents diplomatic opinion: "Bulgaria must understand clearly that any attempt to break a peace will be met with the unanimous condemnation of Europe * * * It is to be hoped that Bulgaria will clearly understand the significance of this mode of action, and will see that, in reviving the Macedonian question, she is entirely isolated, and has only herself to rely upon, so that she can anticipate only sacrifices and achieve no successes."

The Lebaudy Expedition to West Africa. It may be stated with authority that the exploration expedition fitted out and directed by Jacques Lebaudy, son of the well-known French sugar refiner, is conducting itself on the west coast of Africa, opposite the Canary Islands, without either the support or the official knowledge of the French Government. The first news of Lebaudy's intentions was contained in a dispatch from Teneriffe saying that he had landed with a well-armed expedition on the West African coast, between Cape Bojador and Cape Juby. Later on, the Diario, a local journal of Las Palmas, gave the added information that he had visited that place in his yacht, Frasquita, and had purchased there a flotilla of fishing craft, which he had manned with men from Cadiz and Havre.

M. Lebaudy, who is a brother of the late Max Lebaudy, nicknamed in Paris "le petit sucrier," about whom there was such a scandal seven or eight years ago, has apartments at 6 Rue de Berri, Paris. He has been constantly occupied with lawsuits, which his almost unlimited means enabled him to gratify, until last April, when he conceived the idea of shaking the dust of Paris from his feet and carving out for himself an independent country on the west coast of Africa. He had a special private flag made and he told his Paris friends that he would found a realm of his own and call it Lebaudia.

So much appeared on the surface, but it is whispered in Paris that, under the guise of a fantastical expedition, Lebaudy is in search of mining treasures in the mountainous districts of the interior. It is recalled that soon after the Boer war he made a trip to Johannesburg, and while there, besides investing in certain territories adjoining the Robinson mines, learned prospecting. His plans include the building of a harbor and a town, to be followed by the construction of a railway to the interior. In respect to the latter, he has already approached Count Vitali, to obtain his valuable co-operation. M. Lebaudy takes this undertaking very seriously. He positively states he has documents in hand which prove beyond contestation that the territories belong to no one and that they will soon be part of his personal settlement.

According to a story in Le Temps of Paris, the part of the coast occupied extends for a distance of over 125 miles, while the expedition has assured itself of the support of the principal native tribes, and has even evinced the intention of maintaining by their suport its sovereignty over this territory. Although M. Lebaudy asserts that the territory is "no man's land," it is inhabited by quasi-independent Moorish tribes. Moreover, the British Government in 1895 issued a notice recognizing the coast as far south as Cape Bojador as belonging to Morocco. Two years later, however, a convention was signed between France and Spain recognizing the coast line from Cape Blanco to a few miles below Cape Juby, with a portion of the hinterland, as being under Spanish control. Thus the filibusters have practically taken possession of territory officially recognized as Spanish. There is, however, little value to the coast line taken, for it is one of the most dangerous sections to shipping in West Africa.

According to a note published in Rome from Naples, a duel was fought in the latter city between two lovers of a girl celebrated for her beauty and called "the prettiest girl in Naples." She came down the street at the moment the man she preferred fell dead with his rival's knife in the heart. The girl knelt down and embraced him. When lifted from the ground it was found that she had died, presumably from grief.

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THE PROSPECT OF CURRENCY REFORM.

Whether Senator LODGE is too sanguine as to currency legislation at the next session depends, we think, a good deal on the promptness with which the projects of legislation are introduced. If fairly matured bills are brought in at the opening of the extraordinary session, Nov. 9, there will be some chance for them before Congress plunges into the long process of "sparring for position" for the ensuing campaign. Fully two months will be saved, as compared with the ordinary session, when nothing is done until after the holiday recess, or about the middle of January. It is more than probable that the situation of the country immediately after the election will be such that even the Senate will listen to intelligent plans for a truly elastic currency, if they are pressed as soon as Congress convenes. If they are deferred it is pretty certain that nothing will be done. Once the Congress is involved in the manoeuvres of the Presidential contest all hope of sensible action on matters of broad public interest is practically dissipated.

The essential feature of any reform legislation that may be undertaken must be the withdrawal, so far as possible, of the arbitrary intervention of the Government in banking matters and the freedom of the banks, under such provisions as will secure absolute safety for all noteholders, at all times and in all parts of the country, to issue and to retire currency as the real demands of legitimate business require. That will involve the repeal of the law now restricting the retirement of notes. It will involve a change in the nature, though not in the sufficiency, of the security of the notes, the dependence on Government bonds being wholly inconsistent with response to the demands of business of which we have spoken. The substitution of corporate bonds as contemplated by the Aldrich bill of last session is attractive in many ways, but it is, in our opinion, neither adequate nor quite justifiable if the same result or a better one can be attained by the security of the assets and the liability of the shareholders, as it unquestionably can be. The most practical note issues are those that are profitable when business is active and cease to be so in proportion as the business activity declines. Substantially this was the character of the issues provided for in the bill of the House Committee of Banking and Currency at the last session; and we trust that this measure will promptly be presented and pressed at the opening of the session in November.

THE DYING POPE.

Since the electric girdle has encircled the globe it is already an old remark how much truer has become SHAKESPEARE'S unconsciously prophetic line:

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

Twenty-two years ago, when it was the President of the United States who lay dying, for weeks, in the very sight and hearing, so to say, of all the world, The London Spectator said that, even if posterity should forget what GARFIELD was or what he did, it could not forget "how all the world mourned him."

Of course it could. Of course it already has, since 1903 is in the place of posterity to 1881. And so many other great deaths have supervened since. The whole world has meanwhile sate by the dying bed of Emperor WILLIAM, of GLADSTONE, of TENNYSON, of BISMARCK, of Queen VICTORIA. But the miracle does not grow stale. At every last illness of an aged and illustrious sufferer "the family" comprehends mankind. The whole world is, in a new sense and degree, "made kin" by this instantaneous and electric "touch" of a common sorrow.

Now it is the aged Pope who, in the sight of all mankind, "lies there at hand grips with the unearthly Power." Who is there, of all the many millions who open their newspapers first for the account of the condition of the sovereign Pontiff, or even snatch a hasty glance at the bulletins, who is not softened and bettered by his share in this worldwide sympathy. The last moments of the Pope, the sight and the thought of this frail old man facing death day after day, with serene courage and unfailing cheerfulness, such an ending does more for the world, more, we may say, for the "Catholic faith," than could be done by the wisest administration of the Papacy for the longest period. Those touching words of WALTER SCOTT on his deathbed to his son-in-law will keep recurring: "Be a good man, my dear. Be virtuous, be religious. Be a good man. That is the only thing that will give you any comfort when you come to lie here." And men will think that the faith which has served this good old man so well to live by and to die by, and enabled him to pass the last agony, not with stoical dignity and self-suppression, but "sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust," must be good for something, must be good for much. That beautiful collect of the Church of England in which "We also bless Thy holy name for all Thy servants departed this life in Thy faith and fear" might be recited by the bedside of the dying Pope, in all the languages spoken by his faithful, and encounter no dissent, even from those who are furthest away from communion with the Church of Rome.

We have just had a touching instance of how the beautiful dying of the Pope softens hearts hardened against him and all his work. One of the messages of condolence left at the Vatican read, "A young atheist wishes a serene death for the old Pontiff." "Young" is redundant. An atheist is almost necessarily young who thinks it necessary to describe himself as such. We need not doubt the report that the guardians of the Vatican found themselves puzzled and horrified by this message. But they "gave it out." They did well. It is a "touch of nature." And we may be sure that the sentiments of this queer card of condolence are shared by many a Welsh Wesleyan, many a Scotch Calvinist, many even of the tougher agnostics of the French or German or English speaking worlds. Many American Presbyterians must feel a relief that their communion has just withdrawn, before the death of this good old man, its official description of him as "antichrist." And really all the world, sitting at this dying bed, must be moved by an impulse to repeat, "God send us all so fair an ending."

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The Summer schools are now well started in all parts of the country. Last week was the usual week for opening, but so many people were at the educational meeting at Boston that the schools generally began late and many students came later. Summer schools in this country are of all sorts and kinds, from the gathering in some pleasant place around three or four ladies who join forces to tell about aspects of English literature to the regular Summer term of the University of Chicago, which is theoretically like any other term. In degree also they range from gatherings which are practically intellectual camp meetings to the lecture courses of our greatest and most famous universities. So under the same name any person can find much what he pleases, or, more commonly, what she pleases.

There is something of a notion current that these Summer schools are not a factor in a perfect educational system. By many genially minded persons it is felt that it is too hard upon unfortunate professors to have to teach in the Summer and upon unfortunate teachers (who make up the large proportion of the students at the average Summer school) to have to spend their much-needed vacation at work. It is felt that the regular Winter terms are enough and that the long vacation ought really to be a vacation. On the other hand, the hard common sense of the world, though it does not concern itself much about Summer schools, rarely sees any reason why professors and teachers should not, like other wage earners, work the greater part of the time.

There is undoubtedly a good deal of reason why our schools and colleges should not continue their ordinary work in the Summer. These reasons are generally extra-educational, as we might say, like the temperature ten days ago, which is reason enough for not doing anything that can be avoided. But however good such reasons may be as giving a rough rule to follow, our experience with Summer schools shows that they are not sufficiently cogent to deprive those who wish to work in the vacation of a chance to do so. So the teacher who wishes to brush up a subject or to study for an examination, and the student who wants to make up some conditions or to shorten his college work have the opportunity of using a part of their vacation for that purpose.

Their desires are commonly quite practical. There is an idea current that the persons who go to Summer schools are those whose longing for culture and intellectual stimulus is greater than can be satisfied by conditions in the Winter. There are places where those who go to Summer schools are called "thirsters" because they are supposed to thirst for knowledge. But this designation is not always correct. The usual attendants at the usual Summer school are not urged on by a thirst for knowledge alone. They commonly have more special ends to serve. At a university Summer school there is always a minority of regular students who work in the Summer for just the same reasons that guide them in Winter. These are sometimes thirsty for knowledge, but as a rule not exceptionally so. There is, then, a great majority which is usually made up of teachers, and these go to Summer schools for all sorts of reasons that need not be given in detail, but which are usually connected with the due processes of professional advancement. They are always glad of culture, but they rarely seek for it alone. Lastly there is a minority of students who really do come to a Summer school because of especial interest in some especial work.

So a Summer school is not to be thought of as an aggregation of long-haired or hollow-eyed enthusiasts who seek the Pierian spring with an unquenchable thirst for knowledge and an undying zeal for culture. It is a more commonplace, more practical, more useful institution, not very unlike any other school, and filling quite a definite place in our educational system, a place which something should fill, and that should be as well filled as any other niche or gap. It offers a means by which many things may be well done which would otherwise be done with great difficulty or not at all.

Such are its direct aims. Indirectly also the Summer school has its value from the fact that the great number of its students are apt to be teachers. Now school teachers and college professors are people who can almost always learn from each other. They often do not, but they usually can. The Summer school is only one of the ways in which a closer connection between the two is coming about, but it is of importance in this indirect way as well as in the direct ways that are more obvious.

JAMES M'NEILL WHISTLER.

One of the greatest artists of our time, according to those best qualified to judge; one of its most entertaining characters, according to the observation of a much wider public, has departed in the death of WHISTLER. An American of the Americans by heredity, he made good his place in England by out-Anglicising the English. His "antecedents" were military. His father, if we mistake not, was the Colonel of the old "Second Dragoons," an appellation which of itself carries us very far back, and the painter that was to be received an appointment to West Point, where he distinguished himself in "drawing" at a period when drawing was taught in the Academy much more as an "artistic" study and much less as a means of rapidly and graphically recording facts than now. Some of his early efforts are still to be seen at the Academy. According to his own account of the matter, he failed in chemistry. "If silicon had been a gas I should have been a soldier." But this is only technically true. He failed because he was an absolutely impossible cadet and displayed in the Academy that pleasant and paralyzing impudence and defiance of "good order and military discipline" which distinguished him through life.

When WHISTLER went to London an American was much more a "foreigner" in that capital than he is now. And WHISTLER early discovered that the only way in which a foreigner could make good his place there, professionally or socially, was never to allow himself to be put down, to exceed the insular insolence, always to browbeat and never to be browbeaten. There is no character dearer to the British heart than such an adventurer. To account for the social success of "Beau BRUMMELL" it is necessary only to recall the anecdote of his "stupefying impudence" to, or rather at, the Prince Regent, after they had quarreled: "I say, ALVANLEY, who is your fat friend?" DISRAELI, who, as a Jew, was at first a rank outsider in London society, might perfectly have said that. So might WHISTLER. He would not have had the slightest hesitation in snubbing a Duke, if there was anything to be gained by it. And, while the commonalty stared and gasped at the sacrilege, it would have amused and conciliated the Duke and might have been the beginning of a friendship. It is one of the British peculiarities that they like a man who stands up for himself and "have no use," as we say, for one who allows himself to be put down. And by understanding this British trait, and by the possession and exhibition of the courage required to work it, WHISTLER became not only accepted in his sphere of London society, but accepted as a leader. His amazing book, "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," is a complete presentation of the qualities which made him so much of a "character," and which illustrated the British liking for "Every Man in His Humor," in the old Jonsonian sense of the word.

As with another great painter, whom we have lately lost, HOMER MARTIN, so with WHISTLER, his artistic eminence was to his friends quite subordinate to his social charm. As HENLEY said of STEVENSON'S books, so the acquaintances of WHISTLER are prepared to say of WHISTLER'S paintings, that those who know him by those alone know but the poorest of him. While it is by his works that he is likely to be remembered longest, it is by the qualities he showed in personal intercourse that he will be remembered most endearingly.

A ONE-SIDED CITY.

Attention is called by the current discussion of Seventh Avenue as an available subway route to certain abnormal features of the city's growth. We are constantly reminded of the fact that Manhattan Island is overcrowded; that, with the exception of its northern extremity, it has practically reached its full limit of development, and that any future extension must be to the east or the west, or across the Harlem River into Westchester County. The peculiar shape of the island itself is frequently cited as an explanation of various social and economic evils, and a remarkable radiation of the population is looked for as soon as the outlying territories are made available by important public improvements now under way.

While there is a certain measure of truth in all this, it easily may be pushed too far. As population is now understood in these parts, it is folly to suppose that the island is overcrowded. As a matter of fact, when we consider the housing and business purposes to which the land can still be put, there are vast acres of the old city practically unoccupied. At the present time the soil of Manhattan is undergoing a process of intensive cultivation. In certain sections we are making twenty blades of grass grow where one grew before. Up to the present time this process has been applied only in spots. The old fashionable residential east side, for example, is being transformed into an abiding place of a teeming and variegated population. Upon the space of ground occupied by four or five people thirty years ago, a hundred and more now find their habitation. The fact of the matter is that the major part of Manhattan Island at the present time is merely "shantyville" on a large scale. The present buildings represent the outposts of civilization. The woods have been cleared; the temporary cabins hastily put up. We have now reached the time when these memorials of a crude age are to be destroyed, and when a permanent city is to take their place.

The peculiar feature of the reconstruction, as far as it has progressed, is that it slavishly follows in a few well-worn grooves. The financial district, for example, is almost wholly east of Broadway. Why does it grow constantly toward the East River and take hardly a single step toward the Hudson? A hundred feet east of Broadway we have the most expensive marble and granite buildings, accommodating perhaps the most active business population in the world; at the same distance west of this great thoroughfare we find the land utilized for stables and storage warehouses. Evidently this is not explained by the shape of Manhattan Island. We have plenty of unoccupied and readily accessible land here at our disposal; and yet we perversely refuse to make use of it. How much do New Yorkers of the present time know of Hudson or Varick Street—of Greenwich or Chelsea, the latter two at least all but unchanged from the aspect of a couple of generations ago? And yet, much as the lovers of the old New York may dislike the prospect, the inclusion of all these in the busy life of the metropolis is inevitable. The whole west side, now given to a great extent to private houses, within the lifetime of many now living will be rebuilt with multiple dwellings. Private houses, except of the most expensive type, are no longer put up in this region; practically all the vacant land is now pre-empted; and the next step, of which there are already a few instances, is the destruction of the single-family building to furnish the site for more profitable structures. Manhattan Island now houses probably more than 2,000,000 persons; there is no physical reason why it should not accommodate three times that number.

It is the great retail section, however, with which we are now chiefly concerned. This is an excellent illustration of the poverty of our resources under the artificial stimuli of the city's growth. For no particular reason except the selection of Sixth Avenue as the elevated road route the shopping section now follows practically a single line. Up to 1876 Broadway was the great retail thoroughfare. As soon as the elevated rails were laid in Sixth Avenue, however, the development of Broadway as a shopping district ceased. By the single accident of the selection of Sixth Avenue as an elevated route, therefore, great expanses of territory, in every way suitable for the highest uses, are absolutely ignored. It would be impossible to find two thoroughfares more susceptible of exploitation than Seventh and Eighth Avenues. To the average New Yorker, however, the wide stretch of territory west of Sixth Avenue is little better than a wilderness. It is not until it is crossed by Broadway, at Forty-second Street, and brought within the hinterland of the elevated system that this section becomes familiar ground. And yet Seventh and Eighth Avenues, with their great width, their practically vacant condition, their accessibility, if included in the subway system, are in every way ripe for development. The present condition of this part of the city is the most striking evidence of the way we are wasting our opportunities; of the fatuousness of our cry that the city is overcrowded. There are certain parts of Sixth Avenue where land sells for $500,000 a lot; and yet, around the corner, within a stone's throw, you can buy it for from $20,000 to $25,000. That is a significant illustration of our city's unsymmetrical growth. We have taken our island, thrown our rapid transit system along its ridge, and thus compelled its development in a few lines. It is to be hoped that the present opportunity to improve the situation, by including the region west of Sixth Avenue in the present transit scheme, will not be neglected.

SCIENCE AND THE MOSQUITO.

Science has been studying the mosquito from the biological point of view, and the glad Eureka! of Dr. CHARLES WARDELL STILES of the Marine Hospital Service is reviving hope that we can induce nature to do for us what our own laziness in the correction of mosquito-breeding conditions has disinclined us to undertake. Under the microscope the mosquito has revealed a propensity to harbor "a rather tough worm in its little inside." It does not do this willingly nor in the spirit of amiable hospitality which prompts the prairie dog to share his subterranean dwelling with the owl and the rattlesnake. The round worm of the mermithidae family, rechristened the Agamomeris culicis, is an uncomfortable and dangerous tenant of the mosquito's abdominal cavity. As a parasite it follows the habit of its kind and destroys his host. Before accomplishing this it makes its host extremely unhappy and causes him to lose interest in the things which to the normal mosquito are most attractive. His appetite fails, he suffers some sort of throat complication which stills his plaintive song, he goes off to a secluded place to give thought to serious things, and dies young.

It is fortunate for the success of the discovery of Dr. STILES that it is not necessary to catch your mosquito and inoculate him with the parasite which is to destroy him. Infection takes place in the larval or pupal stage of the growth of the mosquito, before the victim has become wise and learned to avoid the snares spread for him by his enemies. All that remains to make the discovery of Dr. STILES of incalculable value to humanity is to find some means of rapidly and inexpensively propagating the mosquito-destroying parasites in sufficient numbers and of planting them in the ponds and breeding places of the mosquito. It is admitted that this is a matter of considerable difficulty—much more serious, indeed, than the engineering work which would permanently abolish such breeding places; but a little thing like that should not be allowed to discourage the biologists. Their theory is undoubtedly right, and so long as this is true practical difficulties should not be taken advantage of to create a preference for the correction of the conditions which account for the existence of the mosquito. If the Agamomeris culicis can be lodged in the intestines of every mosquito in the larval stage, those he has hitherto annoyed may sleep in peace, and even sit on their front piazzas after dark and listen to the nightingales—if there be any in the neighborhood.

In view of the possibility that a few mosquitos may escape by reason of the fact that there are not enough of the Agamomeris culicis to go 'round, however industrious the entomologists of the Marine Hospital Service may be in their propagation and distribution, those which survive and reach adult mosquitohood with unimpaired powers of annoyance and injury to human beings are to be exterminated by the electrical vibrator attuned to the key of D in alt, now building for the Board of Health of Brookline, Mass. By means of a 110-volt electrical current the note D is sounded with great frequency, 100 times a second. It is said to be the note which the female mosquito sounds to attract her affinity, and it accordingly has an irresistible fascination for the male insect. He makes for the vibrator in swarms, is lured by the siren song within the influence of the deadly current, and killed forthwith. The female, deprived of the companionship necessary to her happiness, becomes a disconsolate widow and dies young, having nothing left to live for. Obviously the mosquito hasn't much chance to escape the scientists, and those who are not scientific may derive comfort from the hope that the biologists and electricians will find themselves in position successfully to accomplish all that they have blithely undertaken in mosquito extermination.

FRANCHISE SPECULATIONS.

The decided stand taken by Mayor Low in the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission on Thursday against approving a franchise for a tunnel under the Hudson River connecting Jersey City with Manhattan at Cortlandt Street, unless the sale or lease of the property of the company is made conditional upon the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Board of Aldermen, and the Rapid Transit Commission, was wise and well considered. Franchises are sometimes sought and obtained for purely speculative purposes. A certain amount of work is done to confirm the right of the grantees to the privileges, and then the whole policy of the management looks to giving them new value by mergers, or sales, or leases for long periods.

There should be an end put to speculations in municipal franchises, if such a thing is possible. They are not granted for this purpose, and while the public interest may sometimes be served when such use is made of them, this is not so invariably true that the right to trade in them for private gain can be left unrestricted. The Mayor's views on this subject are sound and conservative, and if carried into effect will tend to make the business of speculating in franchises less attractive than it has hitherto been.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

MOTORMEN AND THE SCHEDULE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I so heartily sympathize with Lewis Grant, whose plaint against "motormen" you publish in to-day's issue, that I cannot refrain from saying "me, too." How often have the mighty motormen given me the "baby stare" when I have signified a desire to mount their car and contribute a nickel to President Vreeland's treasury. I tell you it causes feelings and thoughts to arise within me that never were inculcated at the Sabbath school I attended some fifty years ago. A bag of tools or a revolver would never have expressed them adequately. Yet both my friend Mr. Grant and myself would have expended our ammunition in the wrong direction had we acted as our feelings prompted us. It is higher up that we must go. The men who have the authority to say (and who do say) "the public be d—d," look out for your schedule, are the ones against whom our batteries must be trained. I for one, and I have no doubt Mr. Grant for another—perhaps the disgruntled mechanic who lost his bag of tools and all besides will make a third—would form the nucleus of a society organized for the purpose of imbuing motormen with kindlier feelings toward pedestrians, and also to take legal measures with a view toward forcing the surface railroad officers to issue orders to their employes to stop their cars and to keep them in that position until the passenger gets on, or the would-be passenger gets on, and so make that "bugbear" the schedule subservient to the wishes and the welfare of the great public. I hope others will take this subject up and ventilate it, and that it will not be allowed to drop until you, Mr. Grant, all mechanics, myself, and everybody else can get on or off a car in comfort and without fear of that terrible thing, the "schedule."

ANTI-SCHEDULE.

New York, July 16, 1903.

BRAVE MEN WITH STANLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call your attention to a serious misstatement in your issue of this morning? I refer to a sentence in the account from San Francisco of the coming marriage of Lieut. Mounteney Jephson.

Speaking of the Stanley expedition, your correspondent says: "Jephson wrote a good book, and he was the only one of Stanley's officers who came out of the expedition with any credit."

Mr. Jephson's reputation for honor and courage throughout the dreadful dangers and difficulties of that expedition stands so deservedly high that it does not need to be enhanced (could such enhancement ever be desirable) by a slur on the memory of his companions, and I am sure he would be the first to regret it and would wish to deny the justice of so sweeping an aspersion. Mr. Jephson once described to me his associates in those terrible forest days as "good friends and tried comrades," and I have heard him and others speak in especially high praise and affectionate regret of Surgeon Parkes, the brilliant young medical officer to the expedition, and lament his untimely death as a public as well as a private loss.

There are undoubtedly many others more fitted than I to write on this subject, should it come to their notice, but as it may not, I ask you to publish this letter (however inadequate) for the sake of the few words spoken for those who can no longer speak for themselves.

E. G. S.

New York, July 17, 1903.

LACK OF SUPPORT FOR THE MILITIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The announcement in this morning's issue that the Grand Jury at Evansville is considering the indictment of members of the local company of militia for maintaining law and order with the means given them by the State to be used in just such emergencies, calls to mind similar incidents in the history of other States.

The National Guard is organized to suppress disorder and lawlessness, to maintain peace, and to repel foreign invasion of the State. It is a supplementary police force, vested with a peculiar authority, and brought into action only through the call of the Chief Executive of the State. No man may obtain a commission without a rigid examination as to his fitness, and discipline in the rank and file is the mainstay of the organization.

Rioting of whatever nature is dangerous to the welfare of any community, no matter what its cause, and when milder means for its suppression have utterly failed, the use of the bayonet and ball cartridges are imperative and justifiable. If we are to believe the telegraphic reports of this unfortunate shooting and killing of guilty rioters and innocent bystanders, the militia acted entirely within its rights, resorting to the rifle when self-defense rendered it necessary.

We organize, equip, and house our National Guard, and then when it is called upon to do active service it is subjected to investigation, inquiry, and humiliation. The result is that the disorderly element of the trades unions, the members of any mob, are fast losing respect for the citizen troops because they know that the support of the sovereign State is nominal rather than moral and actual.

Either let the Guard use its rifle when sound judgment demands it, or take away the rifle. Either put the whole authority of the State Government behind the commanding officer or disband the organization and hire detectives. Make it unsafe to hoot at and ridicule a company of militia in the performance of its duty by arresting the disturbers as instigators of riot and put the whole majesty of the State behind our National Guard! Then, and not until then, will the mob have the proper fear and respect for the boy in blue of the militia. Dismiss the complaint, Grand Jury, and stand by the boys, citizens of Evansville!

GUARDSMAN.

New York, July 18, 1903.

NUISANCE OF PUSHCART MEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The thanks of the citizens of New York are due THE TIMES for its editorial on the pushcart peddlers in its issue of July [illegible]. Why a lot of men who could be better employed than in blocking up the streets of New York with their carts scattering dirt around where they are permitted to stand selling every kind of trash, cheating in weight and inducing thousands of people to purchase small articles from them which they could purchase as cheap and of better quality of the small dealers in the stores are permitted to occupy the streets to the great annoyance of the people of New York, is an enigma to me.

Another very great nuisance is the sale of ice cream to children. You see them every day in the streets surrounding the carts which are pushed about by strong, able men who ought to be out in the fields harvesting instead of being permitted to sell this so-called ice cream from their dirty pushcarts.

It is only a short time since the storekeepers in Fulton Street had a great deal of trouble to drive them away. This was due to the political influence which they could bring to their support. They are banded together, blindly obeying the order of the padrones.

Ignorant of our language, unused to our customs, holding human life at a very cheap price, they have been allowed to occupy our streets with their carts and the stoops with their stands, to the great detriment of a large and industrious class of people—I mean the small storekeepers with whom they come into competition. Having no rent to pay, living on nothing, and, if reports are true, herding like cattle, they are a menace to the health of the community as well as a nuisance, blocking the streets and violating the laws of this city and State.

Why the city should try to herd them together in any one locality is an enigma to me. What the officials of this city should do is to make them obey the laws and keep off the streets. There are many small stores idle; let them rent these to carry on their business. If they are permitted to increase in numbers under the nominal protection of the city when it grants them a license they will become a still greater nuisance, and as they increase in numbers it will be harder to keep them off the streets.

All the sympathy expressed for them by some of the Magistrates when they are brought before them and by some of our philanthropists when they are arrested for violating the law, as they claim it prevents them from making an honest living, is all humbug. They are an excrescence on the body politic, getting in a worse condition every day, and will continue to grow worse until the knife is applied to it and its roots cut out.

The authorities should drive them off the streets at once and end all this coddling of a body of men who have no sympathy with our institutions and without whom the city and country would be better off. If there cannot be a better use found for them than to violate the laws, fill our streets with dirt, and in other ways annoy our citizens in the pursuit of what philanthropists call making an honest living.

J. J. CALLANAN.

New York, July 17, 1903.

THE TIMES'S NEW BUILDING.

From The Theatrical Review.

The spirit of enterprise which is so definitely a part of American newspaper practice, is well evidenced in the far-reaching plans which the management of THE NEW YORK TIMES has formulated in the choice of a site for, and the structural design of, its new building.

On Jan. 4 last it was announced that THE TIMES had secured the triangle bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Forty-second, and Forty-third Streets, New York City, for the purpose of erecting a building, primarily for its own use. The peculiar geographical formation of New York City, and the localizing of almost all of the large metropolitan dailies in the lower part of the town, made it necessary to stick to this quarter of the city for the manufacturing operation of a newspaper plant, to avoid great inconvenience and loss of time. This was in order that the best facilities for the rapid distribution of editions of the paper might be made use of. With the completion of the underground rapid transit system, this condition will be entirely changed. The trains of that railway will run through the basement of THE TIMES'S new building. Turning on a curve from Forty-second Street up Broadway, the tunnel traverses the lot acquired by THE TIMES, and will enter the building obliquely about the middle of the Broadway front, passing out at the Forty-third Street end. A terminal station of the subway road will also be erected at this point, giving access to trains without leaving the building. It will be possible, therefore, at the early morning hours when the newspapers are printed, to put the printed copies of the paper on board cars standing within a few feet of the presses, for distribution to various parts of the city.

These conditions have been greatly reinforced by the project of the Pennsylvania Railroad for a great terminal on the Manhattan side of the Hudson River, by the project of the New York Central system for greatly enlarging the area and increasing the use of its terminal at the Grand Central Station and by the projects of the Interborough Company for connections across the East River.

The fact that the rapid transit subway will go beneath the structure brings with it, however, some grave architectural difficulties. In order to properly accommodate the presses and storerooms of the newspaper printing plant it will be necessary to excavate and occupy a level which will allow of the subway system and the structural supports which are necessary to uphold the trackage. The floor of THE TIMES'S pressrooms will be fifty feet below the street level, the actual depth being divided into three stories. Ventilation for this lowest part of the building is provided by an inlet of fresh air through a shaft opened for the purpose, while the exhaust for foul air incloses the main chimney, which extends to bed-rock and the top of the tower. Mr. Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz of New York City is architect for THE TIMES'S building, and the work is to be executed by the George A. Fuller Construction Company. The building will be 375 feet high. It is expected to have the lower stories of the building, from the first to the twelfth, inclusive, and including also the basement, ready for occupancy early in April, 1904.

From The Los Angeles Herald.

There is no question that the American newspaper is keeping well in the van of the procession in the national march of progress. An example of newspaper growth within twenty years was given recently by the New York World, and now another interesting example is afforded by THE NEW YORK TIMES. A dozen years ago a notably handsome building, which had long been the home of THE TIMES, was demolished and replaced by a modern structure rising thirteen stories above the ground. Now it apepars that THE TIMES is to have a new home, three miles north of old Printing House Square. The new building is to be twenty-two stories above ground and fifty-five feet below to the floor of the press room. A notable feature of the proposed change will be the passage through the basement of the building of the city's great underground transit system. The site of the building was selected partly with the object of such connection, in order to facilitate the delivery and distribution of the paper.

In many other American cities the prosperity of the daily press is indicated by the expansion of all facilities for meeting increased business demands. The press might properly be called the pulse of the Nation's business, as the degree of pressure upon its facilities is an infallible index of the general prosperity.

From The Long Branch Record.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S announcement of the erection in the near future by it of a magnificent building is entirely in line with the programme of progress which that paper has so consistently followed for many years. The building, like the publication which it will shelter, will be of an unsurpassably high degree of excellence.

From The Cortland Standard.

THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes a picture and description of its new building, which is to be bounded by West Forty-second Street, Broadway, West Forty-third Street, and Seventh Avenue. The building is as yet only a huge excavation, but the plans contemplate its completion and readiness for occupancy early next April, or about ten months from the present time. The structure will have three stories below the street level, sixteen stories above ground, and a tower extending several stories skyward. The new subway trains will run through the basement, where the press room will be located, an arrangement which will greatly facilitate getting the edition on the trains. The editorial rooms will be in the tower, the composing rooms in the sixteenth story, the business departments in the fifteenth story, and the main publication office on the ground floor. Counting from the bottom of the basement to the top of the tower, the building will be the tallest in New York. From the street up it will be next to the tallest. Architecturally it is to be a product of the very best talent. THE TIMES is to be congratulated. It is in the forefront of journalism, and it is to have a home worthy of its distinguished merits and of the progressive age in which it is a prominent figure.

NUGGETS.

Time's Changes.

Some of the potentates who have been throwing bouquets at the Kearsarge were rather prejudiced in favor of the Alabama about forty years ago.—Washington Post.

Finis.

The Teacher—What were Noah Webster's last words?

The Scholar—I don't remember just what they were, but I know they all begin with a Z.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Change of Opinion.

"So they named a cigar after you?"

"Yes," answered the sporting man in a dubious tone.

"Quite a compliment."

"I thought so till I smoked one of the cigars. Then I concluded that it was a libel."—Washington Star.

Entitled to Respect.

"Who's de ole guy w'at jist went by?" asked the telegraph messenger.

"De ole guy wid de dinky whiskers?" replied the office boy. "Aw, he's de owner o' de paper."

"An' who's de guy wid 'im?"

"'Sh! Don't git gay! He ain't no guy. Dat's de sportin' editor!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"BOSUN JOE'S LAST TRICK."

[THE LOOKOUT'S STORY.]

George C. Bugbee in Boston Transcript.

Night's great loom was busy weaving with
its shuttles, black and gray,
From a warp of grim sea shadows a shroud
for the dying day;
The bow surges, silken rustle, purling past
our broad catheads,
Seemed the steady hum of spindles as they
spooled the great loom's threads;
While the rasping of the foremast, with its
listed yards' hoarse din,
Was the shuttle bar's quick rattle as the
harness frame filled in:

Even the warm south breeze that whispered
in our topsails' arched white zones,
Was the phantom weavers talking at their
task in low, hushed tones;
With this goblin crew thus busied with the
shroud of passing day,
An old sailor—on the lookout—spun for me
this grim sea lay:

* * * * * * *

"Years ago, when Malay cutthroats swarmed
these "Straits," he tersely said,
And our skippers eyed each strange sail
with misgiving, doubt or dread;
I was coming home from China in the
packet Flemish Knight,
When one morning, off the Narrows, three
great proas hove in sight.

They were pirate craft, and nearing, we saw
'neath each yawning sail
A great swarm of brown-skinned ruffians
crowd their decks from rail to rail.
From the bulwarks of the largest a big
swivel's ugly snout
Pumped a round shot through our foresail,
warning us to "come about."

But our skipper fashed the tactics of those
evil birds of prey,
And, prepared to run the gantlet, made
all sail and squared away.
The gun proa was to leeward, and he
thought, by running free,
By a slant, to dodge the others, outfoot
him, and reach the sea.

"'Twill be touch and go!" he muttered;
"needs a trusty at the wheel!"
So he summoned "Joe" the Bosun, a Cape
Codder, true as steel.
Of good stock came our third, [illegible]
braver men the world ne'er knew
Than the old-time whaling skippers in
gruff "Joe's" ancestral crew.

'Neath this bronze skin the blood royal of
the old Cape sailors ran;
Stern and silent—set and watchful—Skipper
Burnham knew his man.

* * * * * * *

The clear open sea, and safety, lay full
seven miles ahead,
When at length we cleared the headlands,
at the wheel old Joe stood dead.
A chance shot from their black swivel sent
the splinters flying wide,
And one jagged piece, thus driven, like a
lance had pierced his side.

For two mortal hours, thus wounded,
through a cross tide's swirling trough,
That brave fellow worked the vessel, while
we stood the rascals off.

* * * * * * *

"Boys!" the mate said, as we loosened from
the spokes old "Joe's" death grip,
"These chilled hands have wrought good
service for the Flemish Knight this
trip;
But for him the sharks out yonder, raven-
ing the Malay dead,
Would be polishing their molars upon Saxon
hides instead!

"I am English born—no stranger to the
gunport and redoubt,
Where with vampire wing Death's angel
fans the life of brave men out.
Shipmates! I've seen nervy doings, on red
decks where dead lay thick,
[illegible]

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

The topics which interest society in midsummer are all pertaining to life at the various resorts, Newport, of course, is the very centre of the social whirlpool. As yet, nothing definite has been arranged for the Summer entertainments. This past week and the week to come have the same characteristics. Newport is not strong in dancing, although Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Ogden Mills are both expected to give balls later on. Yachting takes up the attention of the greater number of the fashionable element. The New York Yacht Club had a bad day yesterday for its cruise, but notwithstanding the damp and the rain, it made a brave showing at New London. The yachts will remain there to-day, and this evening there will be a concert at the Casino, preceded by many dinners, some given on shore and others on the different yachts. The fleet will start to-morrow for Newport. Mrs. Astor has arrived at the latter place, and Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who are on the Nourmahal, will reach there to-morrow. Their children have been at Newport for the past week with nurses and governesses.

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The races on Tuesday for the Lysistrata Cup will be one of the events of the week. The Newport people have very wisely determined not to have a water fête this year. The experiences of former years showed that the outlay was not warranted. The first large entertainment at Newport will be a Japanese fête to be given on Friday by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin to celebrate their paper wedding. Mr. Minott, who has lived in Japan for many years and who gave the famous Japanese dinner last Winter to Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, will superintend the arrangements.

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The arrival from Europe during the week of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden and the Misses Burden, Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills, C. D. Wetmore, and others, made the town quite lively for a few days. Worthington Whitehouse was at the dock to receive the Millses, and James De Wolfe Cutting was on hand to greet Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. Mills and her daughters, and the Townsend Burdens went to Newport almost immediately, but Mrs. Astor lingered a few days and left New York on Friday. Society seems determined to accept the long-mooted rumor of the engagement of James De Wolfe Cutting and Mrs. Goelet as a fact. Miss Goelet did not come over with her mother. She is to remain a short while longer with her aunt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is on the North Star with her husband and with Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bayliss. The Baylies, at the end of the cruise, are to go to Scotland, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, and then they will come to America.

***

The season is about over in London. The last large entertainment given by an American will take place this week. It will be a cotillion at the town house of the Princess Hatzfeldt, who was Miss Huntington. The Prince and the Princess Hatzfeldt will then go to their country seat for the rest of the Summer. Other Americans who are to sail shortly for this side are Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, Valentine Blacque, and Lady Newborough. Mrs. Leggett will not cross until late in the Summer. Miss Sturgis is taking a cure in Switzerland. Lady Cunard is on this side and at Newport.

***

The racing season in Saratoga begins in August. William C. Whitney has taken a cottage at the United States Hotel for that period. He is now at Bar Harbor, where he went on Friday to visit Miss Dorothy Whitney and Miss Adelaide Randolph, who are the guests of Mrs. May, the latter's grandmother.

***

Alfred Vanderbilt and a party of friends have been traveling around the country in a motor car. They were at Atlantic City this week at the Horse Show and are due at Newport to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will remain at Newport for the rest of the Summer. He has taken an interest in horse raising and he has, besides, the practice games of the polo teams to superintend. Mrs. F. O. French, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, returns to town to-morrow or Tuesday. She is booked to sail this week for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are also booked to go abroad, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will make a visit to the Continent in September.

***

The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt will be another notable event of this week. They are due here on Wednesday, and according to present plans will go to Idle Hour. They are to pay some visits to relatives and may be at Newport during the Horse Show. There will be much entertaining for them during their stay in this country.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have been cruising this week in the Colonia. Their intention is to go abroad during the month of August. William E. Duer, Mrs. Mackay's father, went abroad a month ago for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant are spending the Summer at Tranquillity, and Mr. Stuyvesant is to have a number of shooting parties in the Autumn. During August they will cruise on the Arcturus, Mr. Stuyvesant's yacht.

***

The Countess of Minto and Lady Eileen Elliott have returned to Canada. They left Ophir Hall on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who entertained them, will shortly go to the Adirondacks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. T. Huger Pratt are spending the Summer in a delightful little villa just on the outskirts of Paris. They will go later to the Engadine, and then as usual pass the Winter in Cannes.

***

Among the engagements which have been announced this week are those of Miss Sarah Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, the daughter of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, to Benjamin Walworth Arnold of Albany, and that of Mr. Beekman Winthrop to Miss Melza Wood, the daughter of the late John Wood and the granddaughter of the late Robert Colgate. This last engagement appeared in THE TIMES yesterday morning.

***

Sir Percy Sanderson sailed yesterday for England on the Etruria. Among others booked were J. R. Barton Willing, the brother of Mrs. John Jacob Astor; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] M. Scott, A. Maxwell Tod, and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bates.

***

Mrs. Frederick Sherman and the Misses Sherman will be in New York next Winter, after an absence of fifteen years. They have been living in Paris. Mrs. Sherman was Miss May Foster.

***

The Aloha, with Mr. and Mrs. A. Curtiss James and Miss Whitney, was at Bar Harbor on Friday. After a short stay there, Mr. James will take the party on a cruise to Labrador, and afterward they will cross the ocean and pass the Autumn in England.

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Mrs. Eustace Ballard Smith is at Dinard for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrell Hoffman are to pass August and September in Scotland.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy and Miss Vernam, who have been cruising on the McCurdy yacht, have returned to Morristown. Mr. McCurdy keeps his yacht in commission and takes out a party each week.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali and family sailed yesterday on the Finland for a Summer abroad.

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Miss Alice Babcock has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse at their place on Long Island. She is to go to Newport later.

***

Mrs. Richard Lounsbery and Miss Lounsbery will arrive this week from abroad. They will go to their Summer place, near Bedford.

***

Miss Angelica Gerry and her brothers, Robert and Peter Gerry, will remain at their country seat, at Delaware Lake, this Summer. They will entertain over the week end with house parties. Miss Mabel Gerry will be at Seaverge.

***

Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherfurd will not be at Newport this season. They have taken a cottage at Bar Harbor.

***

Mrs. A. Holland Forbes will give a dance on Friday evening at her place, near Fairfield, Conn.

***

Miss Harman-Brown, who is now at Lake Mohonk with her mother, Mrs. W. Harman-Brown, will sail for Europe on July 22.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 18.—It has been a lively week at Newport, much livelier than has been the custom at this early season. The visit of Countess Minto and her daughter, Lady Eileen Elliot, has been in a measure responsible for this activity, and has given the opportunity for the opening of quite a number of houses for elaborate entertainments. The Canadian visitors were received with open arms and invitations came in thick and fast. There was a dinner every night of their stay, and practically as many luncheons, with a visit to the Casino and the beach and a drive and hasty calls crowded in whenever there was time.

There have been many additions to the cottage colony during the past week. The arrival of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, the Pembroke Joneses, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Miss Leary, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and others brings many of Newport's best entertainers and assures, with those already arrived, a full season of social functions, which will make the days and nights of August at least full to overflowing with dinners, receptions, and luncheons, with the promise of dinner dances and balls enough to satisfy the most exacting. The last two weeks of August and the first week of September will afford a continual round of dances of more or less extensive nature, with the possibility that an earlier date may be set for one or more balls, that there may not be the crowding of too many into one week at the end of the season.

Those who are still expected are few in number, including Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, and they will be here in a few days. The first of August will see practically every Summer residence at Newport occupied.

So far there is the prospect of but one wedding in the Summer colony this year, and that will not take place until well toward the end of the season. Last year was rather remarkable for the number of society weddings, more having taken place in Newport during the season than in any of recent years, but this year that of Miss Gladys Brooks to Eugene V. R. Thayer, Jr., on Sept. 10 is the only one in prospect. Last year, however, there was at least one surprise, and there may be something of this character in store for this year.

H. S. Redmond gave a luncheon this afternoon and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, and James J. Van Alen.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor arrived from New York early this morning in the steam yacht Nourmahal and at once took possession of the Havemeyer villa, Friedheim, which they have rented for the season. As Mrs. Astor is in mourning on account of the death of her mother, Mrs. C. T. Willing, the Astors will do no entertaining this season, as they had planned to do when they rented Friedheim.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay returned to-day from a short cruise in the steam yacht Colonia, and will remain several days.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener arrived in the steam yacht Josephine for a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener at the Pinard cottages.

M. F. Loughman and family are at the Paul Cottage, Mill Street, for the Summer.

Mrs. Charles Potter has returned from Hamlet, N. C., and is at her cottage on Sunnyside Place.

Charles Stillman of New York is the guest of James Stillman of New York at the latter's cottage on Narragansett Avenue.

Dr. William Dunning and Miss Platt of New York, and Signor Estula Belefante are at the Wilbur cottage, Pelham Street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. White of New York, Mrs. H. V. Kellen and Miss Kellen of Boston, C. B. Calkins of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Grier of Bridgeport, Conn., are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

James V. Parker, J. E. Sheffield, Henry W. Bull, Charles Stillman, E. B. Smith, and Miss Emily T. Taylor registered to-day at the Casino.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt is to have built at Sandy Point Farm a large reservoir for supplying water to his own buildings and those of J. C. Whitridge's estate, Cresslands, which adjoins. Hitherto the two estates have depended on a never failing spring on the border line of the two places, but the increase in the number of buildings on the Vanderbilt farm has made necessary an increased supply. An extensive water works system will carry the water to the various buildings.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Newhall of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottage at Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew C. Adams of New York, Miss Edna Warren Mason of New Haven, Miss Cochrane of St. Louis, Mrs. Kate P. Winston and Mrs. I. F. Lucs of Louisville, and Earl C. Bartel of Denver are at the Jamestown hotels.

NARRAGANSETT PIER NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 18.—After a game of polo in the rain the Point Judith Country Club gave a stag dinner at the clubhouse to friends and visiting polo players from the Rumford Polo Club of Providence. Among those present were H. B. Kane, A. E. Kennedy, Craig Biddle, Edward Conner, John L. Conaway, G. C. Kendall, F. M. Carnegie, C. L. Welsh, Russell Perkins, Lawrence Perkins, E. A. Mitchell, Byron Watson, J. Levis, Mr. Gladding, Mr. Tower, and Mr. Hancock.

Jesse Brown gave a dinner to-night in the Grecian Gardens.

H. Yale Dolan of Philadelphia entertained at luncheon.

Many of the cottagers and hotel guests were present at the Mathewson hop to-night.

Frank M. Carnegie of Pittsburg is at the Imperial.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague of Newport are registered at the Gladstone.

REAR ADMIRAL FORSYTH ENGAGED

Retired Naval Officer Is to Marry Miss Caroline Helfenstein of Shamokin.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Announcement was made to-day of the engagement of Rear Admiral James M. Forsyth to Miss Caroline A. Helfenstein of Shamokin, the marriage to take place in October.

The announcement was made by Mrs. C. P. Helfenstein, mother of the fiancée, whose father, the late Charles P. Helfenstein, was prominently identified with the opening and development of the Shamokin coalfields. He was also one of the Trustees of Jay Cooke & Co.

Admiral Forsyth was born at Great Harbor, L. I., Bahamas, Jan. 1, 1842, and came to Philadelphia in September, 1858. After serving in the merchant marine he volunteered for service in the navy during the war of the rebellion, and participated in engagements under Farragut. In the war with Spain he commanded the naval station at Key West. After the war he commanded the cruisers Baltimore and Brooklyn in the Philippines and the China Seas. He was retired Sept. 25, 1901.

Dodd—Mitchell.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 18.—Miss Carolyn Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of William A. Mitchell of this city, and Charles Edwin Dodd of New York City were quietly married in the Third Presbyterian Church to-day, the Rev. H. N. Dunning officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Elizabeth Nichols of Albany and the bridegroom by Lewis Roscoe Breslin of Waterford. The wedding journey will be spent on a yacht and at Port Jefferson, L. I. In October Mr. and Mrs. Dodd will go to Mexico to spend six months.

CHAUTAUQUA EXCURSION.

$11.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 24th. Tickets good for return until Aug. 23d.—Adv.

CUBAN CONGRESS ADJOURNS

No Action Taken on Permanent Platt Amendment Treaty.

Postal Convention with United States Ratified — In Session Since Inauguration of Republic.

HAVANA, July 18.—Congress this evening adjourned sine die, after an almost continuous session since the time of the inauguration of the Cuban Republic, May 20, 1902.

One of the final acts of the Senate was the ratification of the postal treaty with the United States, and an act was passed also providing for the adherence of the republic to the Universal Postal Union. The permanent Platt amendment treaty was not acted on. A report recommending its unreserved ratification had been prepared, but was not completed in time to be considered either in committee or by the Senate.

The Senatorial leaders informed President Palma that it had been agreed that there was no need for crowding the ratification of the treaty into this evening's session, since its provisions, in their present shape, as parts of the Constitution, are as effective as they would be were it ratified.

In the House of Representatives the agreement to adjourn this evening was not reached until this afternoon, and no quorum was present at the night sitting. Deducting the two months' brief recesses which had been taken, the sessions of the House lasted a year, though not a great deal of legislation was enacted until the last few weeks.

Most of the sittings of the Senate were of an hour's duration and were held on alternate days. The House theoretically held brief sittings every afternoon, but a quorum frequently was lacking. Both the Senate and the House latterly met daily for from two to five hours. While considerable legislation has been accomplished, several important bills have gone over to the next session of Congress, which will open next November. Among these are the electoral law, under which elections for half the members of the House will be held in December. The Republican majority in the Senate shelved the bill because the Nationalists in the House insisted upon the provision for minority representatives in certain districts.

The bill for the organization of municipal governments was passed by the House too late for the Senate to act on it. Municipal elections, however, were not contemplated until May 31 next. The bill intended to eliminate the obnoxious provincial taxes by giving the provinces Federal support was passed by the Senate, but was shelved by the House.

The Government's expense budget was not acted upon by either body, but ample executive authority is provided for all expenditure. What is considered the most important legislation enacted by Congress during the session is that covering the proposed loan of $35,000,000 and the process of auditing and paying the claims of the revolutionary soldiers, all of which has been carefully considered and thoroughly provided for.

Considerable confusion attended the adjournment of Congress. The Senate adjourned without notifying the House of its action. The latter afterward sent to the Senate a resolution providing for the extension of the President's authority in the matter of the proposed loan by empowering the Executive to accept any proposition for securing the loan, whether through advertisement or through the loan commission.

The Vice President refused to resummon the Senators, and Senor Portuondo, the Speaker of the House, will ask President Palma to call a special session of the Senate to act on the resolution.

GREATEST FLASHLIGHT.

New Revolving Light at Heligoland the Largest in the World.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The State Department has received a copy of the German periodical Ueber Land und Meer containing an interesting account of a new electric fast flashing light. The article says:

"Members of the shipping, industrial, and commercial world will find much to interest them in the new flashlight erected by the German Empire on the Island of Heligoland in the North Sea. Germany is particularly proud of the results. The system or principle employed is said to be entirely new. Not only that, but it was said to present absolutely insurmountable difficulties. The era that opened with 1900 is one that delights in nothing so much as in solving 'insolvable' problems and doing 'impossible' things. The revolving light on Heligoland is not only the largest in the world, it is the most unique, for Germans claim that it never had a model.

"Special praise is given, and it is claimed that special credit is due, to the empire's technicians who persisted in their purpose until they perfected their plans, for they had to do it in the face of warnings from experts in all parts of the world. They built upon the superiority of the German reflector, with its exactly parabolic ground-glass mirror or speculum, and the marvelous success of the Heligoland fast-flashing light has justified German effort, skill, and courage. In these lines, for a long time, France was in the lead. It looks as if she would have to guard her laurels. The reflector, invented by Schuckert, with its parabolic mirror, is easily earning a place by the side of the world's very best work. It took a long time to get a hearing for the glass parabolic mirror in the lighthouse world. The bright fires—'feux éclairs'—of the system, based upon a combination of Fresnel lenses and totally reflecting ring prisms, which were built by the French with marvelous skill and accuracy, blocked the way to the new lights.

"About the middle of the nineties German experts were sent to France by the German Imperial Government for the express purpose of studying flash lights. The experts stayed long enough to find out all that was best in the French system, aided thereto by the kindness of the scientific men of the Republic. Before their return they were convinced that by means of two or more reflectors, erected upon a reflector with Schuckert's glass parabolic mirror, results equal to those of France could be produced.

"Experiments were made in Nuremberg. They went far beyond what the most sanguine had believed possible. The revolving reflector of the German apparatus was fully equal to the Frenchman's revolving light. As soon as the experts had demonstrated their point, work was begun on a light reflector or projector equal to the largest ever used. It was to represent 30,000,000 candle power and to last no longer than one-tenth of a second. The flashes must follow each other every five seconds.

"The flash light illumines the entire horizon. In normal weather it may be seen twenty-three sea miles, (twenty-three leagues.) When the weather is favorable, the beams go far beyond the central fires or light rays. On the first night that the new light was used, its peculiar flashing beams were seen by people standing on the Mole at Busum, a distance of sixty-five kilometers, or a trifle over forty miles. The watchers in the lighthouse at Amrum, about the same distance, were able in unfavorable weather to see the same beams as they rapidly appeared and disappeared. It was noted that the otherwise bluish-white light of the electric arc appeared red."

TITLE TO DISPUTED ISLANDS.

State Department Ready to Demonstrate That United States Properly Claims Those Off Borneo.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—No communication has yet reached the State Department from the British Government about several islands off the coast of Borneo, now in possession of the United States, which some members of the House of Commons seem to think belong to Great Britain.

The State Department, however, is prepared to give prompt and conclusive answer if inquiry from Lord Lansdowne reaches here. Before leaving Washington yesterday Secretary Hay looked personally into the matter and satisfied himself that the British Government had not the shadow of a claim on the islands in question. When the inquiry reaches here, Acting Secretary Loomis, in replying, will call the attention of the London Government first to the treaty of 1885, between Great Britain, Germany, and Spain, by which the last-named nation was to have title over all the islands outside a marine league's distance of the Borneo coast. Later, in the treaty which this Government negotiated with the Sultan of Jolo for the purchase of certain islands belonging to him, a dragnet clause was inserted, claiming for the United States all those islands which had been ceded to Spain by the treaty of 1885.

On file in the office of Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, are the charts and maps showing the location of the seven islands in controversy—Baguan, Taganac, Bakkungaan, Lihiman, Boaam, Sibaung, and Langkayan. The islands are clearly outside of the marine league of the Borneo coast, and therefore, under the terms of the two treaties, belong to the United States.

It is said at the Navy Department that Rear Admiral Evans, knowing these facts, recently sent one of the Philippine gunboats to the islands to survey them and mark them as American territory.

It is explained that the islands have strategical importance, and for this reason the United States under no circumstances would part with them.

BARRY TO SUCCEED WOOD.

Assistant Adjutant General in Department of the East Slated for a Brigadiership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Col. Thomas H. Barry of the Adjutant General's department has been selected for appointment as Brigadier General to succeed Leonard Wood, who will be advanced Aug. 8 to the grade of Major General vice Young. Col. Barry stands fourth on the list of Colonels of his corps, his seniors being Cols. Babcock, Hall, and Wagner. He will be made a Brigadier upon the promotion of Gen. Sumner next week. On the lineal list of Colonels he stands about No. 80.

Col. Barry was appointed to the Military Academy from New York, graduated in June, 1877, and was assigned to the Seventh Cavalry. Three years later he was transferred to the First Infantry, with which regiment he served until January, 1897, when he was appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General. During the war with Spain he was made Lieutenant Colonel in the volunteer service, and subsequently Brigadier General. He was with Gen. Chaffee in China as Adjutant General, and is now serving as Assistant Adjutant General in the Department of the East. He is in his forty-fifth year.

PARADISE FOR A "GRAFTER."

Government Office in Washington Where Accounts Are Never Audited.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The special report of the Treasury experts on their examination of the affairs of Auditor Petty of the District of Columbia fixes the shortage in that office, for which James M. A. Watson, a clerk, is now in jail, at $73,297, the figures heretofore anounced. The experts criticise the system by which the money was handled in the Auditor's office and make recommendations which would in effect divorce the funds from the Auditor's office and enlarge the powers of the District disbursing officer.

The report says:

"Mr. Watson appears to have been put in charge of the papers and records of the office pertaining to permit work in December, 1898, and from the time of his taking charge until about June 1, 1903, a period of more than four years, his work does not appear to have been revised, checked up, or otherwise proved or tested by any other employe of the office or by the Auditor. Two reasons were given for failure to make such revision or test: First, the inadequacy of the working force of the office, service after office hours being frequently required to keep up with current work, without undertaking revision; second, that the Auditor believed upon what he believed credible information that from time to time Mr. Watson's work was checked up by Mr. Lapham of the Engineer's office, who furnished in great part data for vouchers pertaining to Watson's accounts."

TRADE IN BOGUS PASSPORTS.

Immigration Officials Find It a Thriving European Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Investigations made by immigration officials disclose the fact that fraudulent passports as well as fraudulent naturalization papers have been issued in Europe to unsuspecting persons. It appears that these fraudulent papers have been obtainable in many of the cities of Continental Europe, and have been sold to persons intending to emigrate, who were persuaded that the papers would be serviceable to them. Some of those with whom the fraudulent papers were found upon their arrival in this country declared they were purchased, and others that they had been received from relatives. In a majority of cases the holders were ignorant men who evidently had no intention of wrongdoing.

The business of dealing in passports has been carried on roughly and with evident reliance upon the ignorance of purchasers. Persons forty-five years of age have been found in possession of passports describing persons of half that age, and other errors in description were equally flagrant. In Baltimore yesterday fraudulent naturalization papers were found with several passengers by the North German Lloyd steamship Brandenburg, and all of them have been ordered deported by that steamer on her eastern trip.

NEW RUBBER PLANT FOUND.

Discovery of a Liverpool Firm in West Africa.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In reporting to the Department of Commerce and Labor, Consul General Guenther says that the Bureau Reuter states that a Liverpool firm, which does a large trade with East and Southwest Africa, recently received a species of plant, hitherto unknown, that produces rubber.

The plant grows under ground, and probably will be found in English East Africa. If the bark of the plant is broken the rubber keeps the pieces together and is of extraordinary elasticity. The rubber is directly beneath the bark and is of unsurpassed quality. Ordinarily the roots, when about one month old, contain from 6 to 6½ per cent. of rubber; if the bark is removed, the percentage is from 12 to 15.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Ten Thousand Members of the League Take Part in Open Air Song Service.

DETROIT, July 18.—Ten thousand Epworth Leaguers gathered on the Campus Martius, in front of the City Hall, this afternoon, in the short open-air song service that was the feature of the sixth international convention of the league.

The great crowd of Leaguers filled the square in front of the City Hall and stretched up and down Woodward Avenue for several hundred yards. The service was short, merely the singing of the old "Coronation" hymn and "America," led by two cornetists. Between songs the Leaguers gave three cheers for the United States, for King Edward, and for the League.

To-night's three meetings in Tent Ontario, Auditorium Epworth, and the Detroit Opera House were devoted to addresses on "The Church and Civic Righteousness," "The Church and the Industrial Masses," and "The Church and the Liquor Problem."

The attendance at the meetings was not so great by many hundreds as at the preceding meetings, perhaps because of the admission fee that was charged to help cover the expense of the convention.

Henry D. Lloyd of New York was the first speaker on "The Church and the Industrial Masses" at the Auditorium meeting. Mr. Lloyd made a strong plea for municipal ownership, for co-operation in business, for direct vote of the people, and for old age pensions.

Campania Got News Daily at Sea.

The officers of the Campania claimed great things for their wireless telegraphy apparatus when they arrived yesterday morning. They said that they practically bridged the Atlantic, as they were in touch with one or more ships each day of the trip and with land stations the first and last two days. The Saxonia, Umbria, Carpathia, Philadelphia, and Lucania were the ships in communication with the incoming Cunarder. The Marconi bulletin published on board ship told of the condition of Pope Leo, of the death of Mrs. James G. Blaine, of the execution of Dougal in the Moat House case in England, and of the reception to the American fleet at Portsmouth.

WOULD BE CONVENTION CITY.

Louisville Offers Inducements to Republican and Democratic National Committees.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—It has been decided that Louisville will make a determined fight to secure one or both of the National Conventions of the great political parties next year. The construction of the Louisville Coliseum, with a seating capacity of 15,000, has been fully decided upon, and the assurance was to-day given that the building would be completed within ten months, or earlier if necessary.

At a meeting to-day of the Board of Directors of the Coliseum Company Henry Watterson and Urey Woodson, the Kentucky member of the Democratic National Committee, were present by invitation, together with representatives of the leading railroads. The builders of the Coliseum have agreed to so put up the building as to make it especially adaptable for National conventions and will take great pains to afford the representatives of the press and the telegraph companies ample facilities. At this meeting the question of hotel facilities was fully entered into, and it was stated that Louisville would have in a short time ample hotel accommodations.

National Committeeman Woodson was urged at the meeting to-day to extend at once to his colleagues of the Democratic Committee an invitation to hold next year's convention in Louisville, and he heartily agreed to do so, pledging himself to present the matter to them in the most convincing manner possible. John W. Yerkes, the Kentucky member of the Republican National Committee, will also be asked to lay Louisville's invitation before that committee.

WESTERN ROAD TO THE GULF.

'Frisco and Rock Island Extension to be Through Arkansas and Louisiana.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—It can now be stated with authority that the Memphis-New Orleans line of the allied 'Frisco-Rock Island system will go down the west side of the Mississippi River, crossing that body of water fifteen miles above Baton Rouge and going from that city to New Orleans over the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, which is a part of the Illinois Central system. The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley has recently completed the double tracking of its line south from Baton Rouge in order that it might be in position to handle the increased business brought about through this agreement.

The routing of the new line through Arkansas and Louisiana will be a disappointment to some who have been watching the railroad game in the Southwest. Before the consolidation of the Frisco and the Rock Island systems it was announced that the Frisco would build into New Orleans. Engineers were placed in the field on both sides of the Mississippi, and three lines were run, two of them penetrating the Delta country.

The fact that two lines were run down the east side of the Mississippi and into the territory occupied by the Illinois Central, taken together with the known aggressiveness of the 'Frisco system, led many Southern railroad men to believe that the Memphis-New Orleans line would go through that portion of Mississippi which has belonged to the Illinois Central for a number of years.

The change from this plan has been brought about by the decision of the Illinois Central to allow the 'Frisco the use of its valley branch from Baton Rouge into New Orleans, where it owns terminals in conjunction with the Southern Railway.

TOMBSTONE IN EVIDENCE.

Kansas City Judge Believes It Was Mutilated to Affect a Suit Over Property.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—The last of the suits brought by W. C. Friddy and other heirs of Nancy Friddy to obtain possession of residence property on Independence Boulevard, in this city, valued at $1,000,000, was decided against the complainants yesterday by Judge James Gibson in the Circuit Court.

Nancy Friddy died in Oregon in 1892 at the age of sixty-six. A tombstone placed over her grave was put in evidence by the defendants, who asserted that the figures had been changed to "sixty" in an effort to prove that the woman, when she transferred her property years ago, had not been of age. It was shown also that the family Bible containing the date of birth had been mutilated.

In deciding in favor of the defendants, who include some of the most prominent men of Kansas City, Judge Gibson said: "I believe the tombstone was desecrated and the family Bible mutilated for the purpose of this suit."

EMILY T. PARKER'S ESTATE.

Will Made in 1889 Revoked in Favor of Cousins of Testatrix.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 18.—Letters of administration were issued in the Surrogate's Court here to-day for the estate of Emily T. Parker, who died in White Plains on April 26 last.

She made a will in 1889, but revoked it in 1894. In it she gave to her relatives, several cousins, $5 each. She left her United States bonds to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York, and her St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad bonds to the Women's Exchange of New York. Other bequests were made to strangers.

By the revocation of the will the cousins become sharers in the estate, which is valued at between $50,000 and $100,000. One of the heirs is Dr. Howard Parker, a prominent physician of New York City.

NORTH AMERICA UNIVERSITY.

Institution Incorporated in Washington, D. C., and Its Objects.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The University of North America was incorporated here today. The Trustees are Henry A. Castle, Auditor of the Treasury, and J. E. Rockwell of this city; Prof. G. Prentice Carson of Philadelphia, Prof. Courney French of Lincoln, Neb.; Dr. Norman P. Heffley, Edward H. M. Roehr, Henry I. MacMahon, H. S. White, and H. Delmar French of New York.

The university is organized for the promotion and advancement of learning in the ancient and modern languages, journalism, law, and for other purposes.

Changes in Mount Vernon Bank, Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 18.—Thomas N. Hart has resigned as President and Benjamin F. Dyer has resigned as Vice President of the Mount Vernon National Bank, but both will continue as members of the Board of Directors. John H. Allen has been elected President and J. Adams Brown Vice President. James A. Davis of James A. Davis & Co. has been admitted to the Board of Directors. Mr. Hart has been President of the Mount Vernon National Bank for twenty-four years.

Fire Excites Hospital Patients.

There was excitement among the patients in the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon when a fire was discovered in the drying room of the laundry. The hospital employes quickly got the blaze under control, and Dr. Emil F. Broder and the other physicians and nurses soon quieted the patients. The fire, which caused but slight damage, was out when the firemen arrived.

Miss Gilman to Play in London.

Announcement was made last evening that Mabelle Gilman, who attained to stellar honors in "The Mocking Bird" last season, is to have a hearing in London. Under the management of the Messrs. Shubert, she will open the Avenue Theatre on Oct. 1 in "Dolly Varden." This will be the first venture of the Shuberts in the British capital, arrangements having been made for the production by Lee Shubert, who is now abroad.

The Erie's New Sleeping Cars.

The new sleeping cars just placed in service on the Erie's New York and Buffalo Express are the finest ever built by the Pullman Company. They are perfection in every detail. Leave 23d Street 7:25 P. M., Chambers Street 7:30 P. M. daily. Ticket offices, 399 and 1158 Broadway.—Adv.

ARTHUR'S FUNERAL MONDAY.

Talk in Cleveland of a Memorial to the Dead Labor Chief.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—The funeral services over the remains of Grand Chief P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who died suddenly in Winnipeg Thursday night, will be held at the family residence, 1,429 Euclid Avenue, this city, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Rev. Paul F. Sutphen of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Arthur was a member, will officiate. The remains will arrive in Cleveland Sunday evening. The burial will be private.

It is probable that steps will be taken to erect in Cleveland a suitable memorial to Chief Arthur, which may be in the form of a monument.

"I venture to say," said C. F. Salmons, editor of The Brotherhood Journal, yesterday, "that inside of sixty days we could raise $50,000 toward such a memorial. I favor the plan of bringing the matter of raising funds for the erection of the memorial before the next convention, at Los Angeles, which will be held in May. It would then really be a tribute from the brotherhood."

Assistant Grand Chief A. B. Youngson of the brotherhood, who has been lying very ill in a hospital at Meadville, Penn., was reported to be slightly better to-day.

Ex-State Senator Walker Dead.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 18.—Edward C. Walker, member of Assembly for Genesee County, 1869-70, and State Senator for two terms, beginning in 1886, died at his home here to-day. He had been ill for a long time. He was sixty-six years old. A widow and one son, Raymond M. Walker, survive him.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George Foster Shepley.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 18.—Information was received yesterday of the death at St. Moritz, Switzerland, Thursday, of George Foster Shepley of Brookline, of the well-known firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects of this city. Mr. Shepley was visiting Europe for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Shepley, who was one of the best-known architects in this country, was born at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 7, 1860. He was a student at Washington University, and afterward, in 1882, graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Then he entered the office of H. H. Richardson, the architect, and there continued his studies until the latter's death.

The firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, which was then formed, has proved to be one of the representative architectural firms in this country. Among the many imposing buildings the firm has designed are the Ames Building, the Chamber of Commerce, South Terminal Station, Back Bay Station, New Congregational House, various mercantile buildings, the new Harvard Medical School Building, to be erected at Longwood; the Art Institute, Chicago; Leland Stanford Junior University, California; the new Union Station, Albany, and many fine residences throughout the country.

Mr. Shepley leaves a wife, who was the daughter of H. H. Richardson, three sons, and two daughters.

Justice Samuel Lumpkin.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 18.—Justice Samuel Lumpkin of the Supreme Court of Georgia died in Washington, Ga., last night.

Samuel Lumpkin was born at Lexington, Ga., December 12, 1848. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia and received the degree of A. M. and LL. D. from the Southwestern Baptist University of Jackson, Tenn. He became Solicitor General of the Northern Judicial Circuit of Georgia in 1872, and was a State Senator from 1878 to 1880. In 1885 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the Northern Judicial District. He has been a Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia since 1891 and Presiding Justice of the Second Division since 1897.

Obituary Notes.

JULIA CORA HUNTINGTON, widow of Samuel Huntington and the daughter of the late Harvey Perkins of Cooperstown, N. Y., died on July 18 of heart disease at the Summer home of her daughter, Mrs. Archibald R. Mansfield, at Mahwah, N. J.

MRS. A. H. BARRETT, wife of State Treasurer Barrett of Montana, is dead in Baltimore, Md., where she went for medical treatment, accompanied by her husband. Mrs. Barrett was a member of a noted Morgantown (West Va.) family and was one of the few women who went to Montana in 1864.

EDWARD PAYSON GRIFFIN died yesterday at the Hotel San Remo. He was born in New York in 1833, and leaves five sons. Mr. Griffin was one of the older merchants of New York, having been engaged with the affairs of H. Griffin & Sons, dealers in book manufacturers' materials at 75 Duane Street, from his early manhood. The firm was established by his father.

GEORGE M. VAN NAME, cashier of the Water Department of the Newark (N. J.) Board of Works, died of Bright's disease at his home, 46 Parkhurst Street, Newark, Friday night. Mr. Van Name was a member of the Republican Indian League and the Garfield Republican Club. He was thirty-three years old.

GUSTAV KNORPP, who was prominent in German society circles in Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 757 Fulton Street. He was for many years the proprietor of Turn Hall, in Atlantic Avenue, a headquarters of Brooklyn Turners. His widow, three sons, and a daughter survive him.

NAVY'S THANKS TO NYBORG.

They Will Be Conveyed for Sympathy Shown for Dead Sailor.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—At the instance of Rear Admiral Cotton and Capt. Hemphill of the Kearsarge, the Navy Department has requested the State Department to make suitable acknowledgement to the civil and military authorities and the people of Nyborg, Denmark, for the extraordinary manifestations of sympathy exhibited by them on the occasion of the death and burial at that place on June 19 of Frederic McKay, an apprentice on the Kearsarge, enlisted from Boston.

A very large military escort was provided by the Danish officials, and the wife of the Mayor of the town walked three miles in order to place a wreath on the coffin of the dead sailor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. Tebo. A new collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

TOOKER—HUNNEWELL.—On Wednesday, July 15, in London, John Stansbury Tooker and Maud Jaffrey Hunnewell, both of Newport, R. I.

DIED.

BAKER.—July 17, suddenly, of heart failure, at his late residence, 129 West 11th St., Josiah Henry Baker, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral private.

GALLAGHER.—On Friday, July 17, 1903, after a lingering illness, Bernard J., beloved husband of Mary A. Gallagher. Funeral services Sunday afternoon, 19th inst., 3 o'clock, at his late residence, 322 East 120th St. Interment at convenience of family.

GRIFFIN.—Edward Payson, suddenly, on July 18, 1903, in his 71st year, at his residence, Hotel San Remo. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOPKINS.—On Saturday, July 18, Lawrence Yvonnet Hopkins, at his residence, 30 Jamaica Av., Flushing, L. I. Funeral services on Monday, the 20th inst., at convenience of family.

HUNTINGTON.—At Mahwah, N. J., Saturday, July 18, Julia Cora, widow of Samuel Huntington, in the 89th year of her age. Requiem at St. Ignatius's Church, 84th St. and West End Av., Monday, July 20, at 7:45 A. M. Interment at Carbondale, Penn.

MATTHIESSEN.—Suddenly, of appendicitis, at Morristown, N. J., July 17, 1903, Emma, widow of the late F. O. Matthiessen and daughter of the late James and Mary Boyles of Philadelphia. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at Woodlawn Cemetery on Monday, July 20, at 1:45 P. M. Special train leaves New York Central Station at 1 o'clock. Philadelphia, Paris, and Rome, Italy, papers please copy.

OLNEY.—Suddenly, in New Haven, Conn., at the residence of his nephew, George C. Holbrook, July 18, 1903, Charles F. Olney, of Cleveland, Ohio. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEST.—On July 17, 1903, Mary Ada, beloved wife of Henry C. West, and daughter of the late J. Osborne and Mary A. Emery, aged 48 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, No. 440 West 57th St., Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Hair Goods for Summer Wear

of my make are light and delicate, but still I guarantee them to keep their curl and wave in seashore or mountain air.

I can provide you with anything in hair goods, from the most artistic Wigs, Toupees, Pompadours, Wavy Switches, etc., to the simplest curl.

Your inspection of my latest creation, the Lover's Knot, is requested. It makes a most beautiful hair dress for the back hair.

The assortment of Hair Ornaments of genuine Amber and Tortoise Shell is so varied that none can fail to find what they want, be it for Summer hops or for out-of-doors without a hat.

All mail orders receive my personal supervision. I guarantee satisfaction.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR

A. Simonson

933 Broadway, 21-22 Streets
No Branch Stores. No Agents.

MRS. BLAINE'S FUNERAL.

Services Held in Augusta—To be Buried To-morrow Beside Her Husband in Washington.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 18.—President George Harris of Amherst College officiated at the funeral of Mrs. James G. Blaine at the Blaine mansion near the State House this afternoon. Dr. Harris, who was a personal friend of the family, used the Congregational service. Floral tributes from every section of the country nearly buried the casket. The singing was by a triple quartet. The body was taken to the railroad station immediately after the service and placed in a special car, which was later attached to the evening train for New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The remains of Mrs. James G. Blaine will be brought to Washington Monday next for burial in the family lot in Oak Hill Cemetery, beside the remains of her distinguished husband. In accordance with her instructions the services will be of the simplest character. The body will reach Washington by the Pennsylvania Railroad Monday morning and will be taken direct to the cemetery.

There will be no pallbearers and no funeral procession. Brief prayers will be recited at the grave. The surviving children will be present at the burial. These include James G. Blaine, Mrs. Harriet Beale, and Mrs. Walter Damrosch. A few of the more intimate friends of the family, of whom there are many in this city, will also be present at the cemetery.

Answer to Correspondent.

McLANAHAN.—The matches for Davis tennis trophy will be played at Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, on Aug. 4, 5, and 6. Aug. 18 is the date of the Newport tournament. The Doherty who played in the singles here won the English singles. The score in the match between the Wrenns and Ware and Ward was 6—4, 6—1, 2—6, 6—4.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 18.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. July
ARAGO, Anita, 630 E. 14th St.	1	17
ARMSTRONG, Dora, Ward's Island	40	17
BAYERS, Johannes, 426 E. 88th St.	1	17
BERAN, Annie, 41 Vandewater St.	1	17
BAUER, Harry, 636 W. 50th St.	1	17
BAKER, J. F., 129 W. 11th St.	66	17
CHEVALIER, E. W., 365 W. 145th St.	77	17
CHIAPETTI, Anna, 182 Mott St.	1	17
CRAIGHTON, Harry, 1,334 3d Av.	31	17
CONTENO, Katie, 80 Mulberry St.	1	17
CONWAY, Mary, 314 E. 33d St.	52	17
CRONIN, W., 203 West St.	74	16
DOMIDION, Catherine, 347 W. 38th St.	22	16
D'AMICO, Carmela, 280 Elizabeth St.	1	17
DEYER, Mary F., 403 E. 121st St.	13	17
DESISTERE, Carlo, 2,129 1st Av.	1	17
DEEGAN, Ellen, 742 Greenwich St.	2	17
ELDRIDGE, W. S., 1,713 2d Av.	38	17
FAHEY, Agnes, 111 E. 53d St.	25	17
FISCHER, Peter, 1,101 1st Av.	2	17
FLYNN, Mary F., 145 Washington	63	15
FORTUNE, Frances, 320 E. 117th	1	17
GUILMETTE, Irene C., 93 10th Av.	1	17
GLASS, Eugene, White Plains, N. Y.	2	17
GRUNDLER, August, 1,455 1st Av.	45	16
GILL, Walter, 400 W. 27th St.	1	16
GALLAGHER, Bernard J., 322 E. 120th St.	71	17
HAUSEN, Paul, 115 Broad St.	37	16
HAAS, William C., 78 Charles St.	1	17
HALPIN, Abbie, 300 E. 66th St.	52	16
HEALEY, Mary, 128 W. 101st St.	67	16
HAYDEN, Richard, 299 E. 27th St.	47	16
HAZEN, Anna L., 213 E. 96th St.	1	17
HAPSTEAD, S., Bellevue Hosp.	23	15
HARRINGTON, Margaret, City Home for Aged	77	17
HENNESSY, Austin, 263 W. 20th St.	1	16
HALSTEAD, Thomas A., Jr., 1,489 Amsterdam Av.	1	17
KLESS, Jacob, 343 E. 84th St.	1	17
KAHRICH, Vincent, 19 W. 100th St.	74	16
LEIBOLD, Margaretha, 156 E. 88th St.	1	17
LA TOUR, Harry, 171 E. 60th St.	52	16
LOEWENSTEIN, Carl, 181 W. 63d St.	65	16
LESSLER, Mary F., 821 W. 63d St.	1	17
MURPHY, John, 479 9th Av.	48	16
MARTIN, Blanche, 204 E. 92d St.	30	17
MOONEY, Margaret L., 223 E. 12th St.	1	17
MAROT, Francaise, 220 W. 34th St.	68	17
MARTIN, Maria, 26 W. 61st St.	22	17
MIRALILI, Gerolina, 439 W. 46th	1	17
MEYER, Henry, 86 Macdougal St.	80	17
MURPHY, John J., 117 W. 62d St.	27	17
MAXWELL, Elizabeth, 79 E. 112th	45	16
MASON, Edward, 319 W. 30th St.	23	17
McGOWAN, Catharine, 277 7th Av.	55	17
O'DWYER, Malby, 1,166 2d Av.	5	17
PETKOWITZ, Annie, 530 E. 6th St.	33	16
PORFORO, Luigi, 421 W. 41st St.	1	16
QUINN, Edward, 514 W. 108th St.	28	16
ROSENBERG, Gussie, 200 E. 1st, Rkn.	29	17
RAGO, Francesco, 56 Elizabeth St.	1	17
ROLLER, Mary J., 164 E. 97th St.	1	17
REISS, Jacob, 155 2d Av.	45	17
ROTH, Bernard, 442 E. Houston St.	47	14
SHWERBENSKY, Isidor, 54 Orchard	55	16
SHEPARD, Annie, 140 W. 61st St.	61	16
SMITH, Joseph, 538 E. 16th St.	1	16
SOLTER, Elizabeth, 311 E. 63d St.	1	18
SHORT, Jane, 261 W. 61st St.	40	16
SMITH, Charles A., 155 E. 81st St.	63	17
THOMPSON, Abbie A., 349 W. 56th St.	58	17
WOELAND, Gertrude, 248 E. 93d St.	2	17
WILLIAMS, Grace E., 8 W. 134th St.	2	17
WILLIAMS, John, Montreal, Canada	20	16
WOLFF, Freda, 63 W. 115th St.	27	17
WAGECK, Louise, 497 9th Av.	42	18
ZIMMERMAN, Jose, 23 Rutgers Pl.	39	17

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. July
CANAPA, Emma, 1,010 E. 186th St.	38	16
CARLSON, C. M., 137 Alexander Av.	30	17
EVERLY, W. S., 909 Jefferson Av.	1	17
JONES, H. A., 1,673 Bathgate Av.	1	17
LEVINE, Daisy, 129 Suffolk St.	3	16
MALLON, Edward, Fordham Hosp.	46	17
MIEGEL, Louis, Prospect Av.	54	16
McMORROW, K., St. Joseph's Hosp.	38	17
MASCIO, Carmine, Bronxdale	1	17
MEYER, John H., 300 E. 142d St.	61	17
McDERMOTT, C., Villa Av.	52	16
MELLON, W. J., 1,969 Webster Av.	4	17
OLIVER, Anna M., 4,220 3d Av.	42	17
PACHTMAN, A., Riverside Hosp.	4	17
RUNZLER, Joseph, 785 E. 143d St.	52	16
WAGNER, John, 582 Courtlandt Av.	34	16

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. July
ANDERSON, Inga E., Norwegian Hos.	34	16
ANDRADI, Sarah, St. Mary's Hosp.	59	16
BAULSIR, A., Infant Hosp.	1	16
BECK, John, 335 18th St.	40	16
BLAKE, John, Kings Co. Hosp.	37	16
BURBANK, Evelyn, 411 10th St.	1	16
CARROLL, Beatrice, 1,041 Atlantic Av.	3	17
CHURCHER, P., 73 Kingsland Av.	1	17
COFFEY, W., 539 Midwood St.	1	17
COFFIN, W., 160 Eagle St.	1	17
CONK, Ethel, 294 High St.	1	17
COOPER, F. H., 314 50th St.	1	17
CORBETT, Lena, Consumptives' Home	17	17
CURLEY, Ellen, 145 Kosciusko St.	16	17
DICKERSON, C., 670 3d Av.	53	16
DONLON, W. C., 201 Irving Av.	1	17
FREES, Henry, 218 Eldert St.	62	16
GATELY, M., 361 St. Mark's Av.	5	16
GERAGHTY, Ann, 418 Baltic St.	47	16
GOHRINGER, Katharine, 390 Hamburg Av.	1	17
GOODKOSKI, F., Kings Co. Hosp.	47	17
HAGEMAN, F., 138B N. 10th St.	1	16
HENRY, J., 57 Harrison Av.	1	16
KATTER, Julius, 317 50th St.	73	16
KRAJNICKAK, V., Kingston Avenue Hosp.	1	17
LOEWENSTEIN, Anna, 349 Leonard	23	16
MILLER, Berto, Sea Side Home	1	16
McCANN, James, 81 Pacific St.	1	17
McINTYRE, John, 1,312 8th Av.	1	17
NEOMI, Fortunato, foot of Pacific St.	51	16
OPITZ, Emma L., 355 1st St.	62	16
REAGAN, James, 10 Coles St.	47	16
REILLY, Anna, 1,038 Pacific St.	1	17
RYER, Dennis, Kings Co. Hospital	37	16
SCHENCK, John A., 364 Bleecker St.	5	17
SCHILLER, Hans, 169 Irving Av.	1	16
SCHREINER, Elizabeth, L. I. C. Hos.	36	16
STEPHAN, George, 167 Leonard St.	36	16
SWEET, Irving W., 392 Willoughby Av.	4	17
UNKNOWN BOY, foot Bay 31st St.	12	16
WILSON, Jane, 28 Putnam Av.	81	17
WOLF, Henry, 228 Troutman St.	1	17
WOODMANSEE, Buretta G., 345 East 19th St.	25	17

Letters to The Editor of The Times

REFORM IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report in your paper of yesterday concerning the last lynching is instructive. It seems that a murderer had been twice found guilty by a jury and twice granted a new trial on technical grounds. After a third conviction the multitude, not wishing a murderer let loose, took the law into their own hands.

Last week you published an account of the escape of a murderer, whose trial had been postponed for a year. Occurrences like these set wise men thinking. Lynchings are shocking, but the escape of the guilty is shocking, too. We ought to be able to prevent both.

Our criminal law has forgotten the old maxim that the Judge himself is condemned when the guilty escapes punishment. A century ago the criminal code was barbarously severe. To mitigate this severity Judges and lawyers resorted to all possible technicalities in aid of the defendant.

We have reformed the harshness of the code. We ought to reform the technicality of the procedure. At present in many parts of the United States the criminal courts are what Tolstoy said the Holy Sellev lawyers of his time were for "the manumission of murderers, or the security of the swindling world in general." It is quite forgotten that the object of punishment is the protection of the innocent public, and the whole attention is fixed on safeguards to the culprit.

The trial should be speedy, no technical motions for postponement should be permitted, and when a conviction is had the Appellate Court should be prohibited from granting a new trial unless in its opinion, upon the evidence admitted, which it finds to be competent, the prisoner should have been acquitted.

It may be said that this would be to substitute the opinion of the Appelate Court for that of the jury. The answer to this objection is that the opinion of the jury has been already expressed. The question is whether this opinion shall be overruled. It ought not to be unless the Appellate Court is clear that it was wrong on the merits.

Indeed, I would go further and deny any appeal at all, except by leave of the court. This was the law in the Federal courts for many years. It is still, if I am not mistaken, the law in England. Occasional cases of injustice could be and were rectified by the pardoning power of the Executive, and they were counterbalanced a hundredfold by the promptness and certainty of punishment for the guilty few, and the consequent security of the innocent many.

HENRY P. WHEELER.

New York, July 17, 1903.

QUICK TRIALS TO STOP LYNCHING EVIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judge Brewer tells us that lynching can be stopped by appropriate legislation—enacting laws against the sovereign people, who do what courts fail to do—namely, promptly punish the criminal. It is a sorrowful state of feeling among lawyers and courts which prompts them to say so much for the protection of the criminal and scarcely a word for the protection of the victim.

If it be true that severe punishments are not altogether a means of preventing crimes, but thus far experience seems to show that certain and prompt punishments are the most practicable safeguards we can throw around the persons of the innocent victims of human brutes.

If that be true, then cannot the wisdom of our lawmakers enact this principle into a form of law? For example, where would be the impropriety, or danger to the innocent public, to enact into law that any many (of any color) arrested for assault upon the person of any woman (of any color) shall be given an immediate and speedy trial, and upon conviction shall be put to death immediately, no adjournment of court to be allowed? If found innocent, damages, not to exceed $1,000, may be awarded by the jury to the prisoner for mistaken arrest, to be paid by the county.

A. F. N.

Lockport, N. Y., July 16, 1903.

DELAYS IN THE COURTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a regular reader of THE TIMES, I am naturally attracted by the crisp, artistically worded, and (usually) sensible editorial page. I was particularly interested in an editorial under the caption of "Speedy Justice" in the paper of July 16.

I am not going to question at this time the correctness of your conclusions in that editorial, so far as it is concerned with the tardy administration of the criminal law, although no figures or statistics are produced to show that justice, while possibly less swift in the United States, is any the less sure.

But when you undertake to transfer your animadversions to the domain of civil actions and proceedings you are not speaking to your text, or, rather, not sticking to the illustration with which you start out, to wit, the "Mont House Murder," and your subsequent remarks are neither germane to the subject nor characterized by your wonted wisdom. I write this with all due respect for my favorite newspaper.

Granted that the Supreme Court in this district is "three years behind its work," what then?

You conclude that the "common law explanation is the true one, that the administration of law in this county is confined to the trades union of lawyers, which includes the Judges." And your theory is that, whereas in England the moment a lawyer becomes a Judge he ceases to be an advocate and has left the union, and does not thereafter consider the necessities or convenience of lawyers as opposed to the rights of suitors, in this converse case Judges, when they become again members of the union "practitioners, permit the lawyers to work their own sweet will in causing delays in the trial of causes, and you throw out a tentative suggestion that "some day" the laity may have a commission appointed to revise the judicial system, "which (the commission, I take it) should not contain a single lawyer."

Honestly, now, let us suppose that such a commission were constituted and that you were its President, what single suggestion would you individually bring forward to remedy the great evil of the "law's delay"—and that it is a very great evil all, including Judges and lawyers, will agree? Please let us have some practical suggestion, for it must be assumed that you have one or more stored away in your brain.

Nay, my good lay brother, you are altogether belligerent and not at all definite, and, moreover, your conclusions have no foundation in fact when you insinuate that it is the lawyers' "union" (aided and abetted by the Judges, who will some time be mere lawyers again, which is the cause of these "delays."

Pardon me, but you should not allow such assertions on your editorial page without some fact or facts upon which to predicate them.

Litigants are not more eager to reach and dispose of their cases than are their lawyers. And the Judges in this district and in the neighboring district are about as hard-worked a lot of men as you will find in any calling or profession.

The difficulty is not in the system so much as in the unequal capacity of the courts, as at present constituted. More Judges are required here, unless you can bring about an amendment to the Federal and State Constitutions that will permit of cases now demanding a jury trial being tried by the court or sent to a referee. Even that would not expedite matters very much. The capacity of the courts, the number of the Judges, must be enlarged to correspond with the increasing mass of litigation. As it is, the bench is doing its level best. So, with becoming modesty, I add, is the "union." ED. J. MAXWELL.

New York, July 17, 1903.

JURIES OF MEDICAL MEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in THE TIMES of the 9th inst. properly condemns juries of medical men as impracticable, because scientific jurors would be more likely to decide a case on their own learning than on the evidence submitted to them. Your suggestion, however, that expert witnesses should be agreed upon by counsel, or appointed by the Court, is open to the same objection as well as others.

The impracticability of many remedies suggested for the abuse of medical expert testimony, lies in mistaking medical expert "opinion" to be medical "fact." Counsel in most cases could agree upon an expert to determine the existence of a wound, the existence of a substance known as poison, or the existence of a disease; but counsel would hardly ever agree that any expert, however able and eminent, should have all the say in any case where the injury or death was caused by the wound, poison, or disease. That expert, as in the case of medical jurors, would give his opinion more on his own learning than upon all the evidence in the case.

The selection of expert witnesses by the Court is open to the same objection, and would put upon the Court the responsibility of the expert testimony. The defeated litigant in a civil action, and more so in a criminal case, would blame the Court for the expert opinions which defeated him. This would strain the general respect for the impartiality of the courts. Besides, a proper selection by the Court presupposes some medical knowledge, as an expert in toxicology would not be a satisfactory witness in neurology. It is a poor remedy which brings greater evils than the disease it is intended to cure.

The existing system of medical expert testimony, shamefully abused in practice, is the best and most practicable method of procuring scientific opinion. The party claiming that he is wronged in a civil action, or accused on a criminal charge, should in no way be hampered in proving his rights or innocence. When he has been allowed to produce the best testimony in his opinion—and that of his counsel, the verdict of twelve jurors under the supervision of the Court is the most satisfactory answer to him that "justice was done."

That the present practice is in many cases scandalous cannot be denied, but it is not the fault of the system. The medical witnesses are frequently held responsible for the farce of medical testimony, but the fault is more that of counsel in the case. Counsel do not hesitate to try a case involving medical issues when they frequently do not understand the meaning of the medical terms used by medical witnesses. Counsel proficient in real estate law would not try an admiralty case. A skillful admiralty lawyer would hesitate to try a patent case involving the latest discoveries in electricity.

How can it be expected that counsel, proficient in the Penal Codes and the laws of evidence, should present to the court the issue of death from a poison?

In a case tried in this city involving the question of death by means of pulling on a sheet around the deceased's neck, the defense proved by eight medical witnesses that death could only have been produced by fracture of the hyoid bone, which was impossible, while five medical experts did not hesitate to say that in their opinion the pulling of the sheet was the cause of death. The issue in that case changed from the question of the prisoner's guilt to that of fracture of the hyoid bone, and the jury found in favor of the defendant. The medical experts were eminent on both sides, but the defendant had the advantage of eight over five.

The remedy for the abuse of medical expert testimony lies in a study of medical jurisprudence by those engaged in the practice of it. The presentation of the issues of health, disease, and injury requires that these subjects be first understood by counsel. The individual lawyer, having one or two medical cases a year, may find the study of so large a field as the science of medicine not warranted by the amount of his practice, and he must be trusted to protect himself as well as to his client by availing himself of the assistance of some one whose practice in medical jurisprudence warranted the study.

The Public Prosecutors of New York and Kings Counties, however, having before them medical questions of almost daily occurrence, cannot leave them to an assistant who is unable to discourse upon the medical issue with the medical expert called by the defendant. If the medical witness can give his testimony when counsel must depend on another expert to tell him what it means, that counsel cannot cross-examine the medical witnesses.

A witness's opinion not weakened by intelligent cross-examination impresses the court and jury, notwithstanding the ridicule of counsel. Twelve men look upon the ridicule as the only argument left to defeated counsel. In any case in which medical issues may come up the Public Prosecutor should determine them before the trial, in the interest of the accused as much as against him.

If that were done, the time spent by the courts in listening to a mass of expert testimony would be saved and the defendant's counsel would not invite a contest upon issues which the impartiality and experience of the District Attorney's office on points of medical jurisprudence have already determined and which they can convincingly present to any court. The latter is a consummation much to be desired.

R. L. PRITCHARD.

New York, July 16, 1903.

EXTERMINATION OF THE SMALL BOY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The numerous newspaper articles relative to the toy pistol and the small boy, the long list of fatal tetanus cases published during the weeks following the celebration of our National holiday, furnish tragic material for newspaper comment. But what will all this agitation of the subject amount to? Do we get any nearer a remedy? By the first of another June the same nuisances will begin in our streets and similar tragedies will again be perpetrated under the guise of patriotism.

Should a similar useless sacrifice of innocent human life occur in some foreign country like Russia, our people would rise up in righteous indignation and send a mammoth protest or petition to the Czar. But what do we do about this horror enacted in our own country annually? Merely talk about it in the newspapers; no practical reformation is undertaken.

If our wise legislators cannot enact suitable laws restricting or suppressing the manufacture, sale, and use of that class of explosives because of our habit of celebrating our patriotism in that way, there is one suggestion that perhaps may be an inspiration to our lawmakers.

This is a great and glorious country. It has grown rapidly becoming greater and more glorious every year. Now for more than a hundred years we have had only one day out of 365 in which to celebrate our pent-up patriotism. Should we not have more National holidays? Say, one every month, or maybe make every Saturday half holiday a Fourth of July, with all its attendant privileges for the youthful mind to appreciate the extent of freedom in this grand country of ours.

The extermination of the small boy would be much more rapid, and it would be a grand demonstration to heathen nations of the intense patriotism of a civilized country.

CUI BONO?

Jersey City, July 16, 1903.

ON CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I enjoyed reading the witty, temperate, logical, and within strictly grammatical letter in to-day's TIMES by one P. F. Kobbe, Jr., in which that gentleman criticises my strictures on our method of celebrating the Fourth. To dissect, analyze, and answer that remarkable production in its entirety is beyond my power, but I wish to touch on a point or two. Mr. Kobbe, Jr., pleads for the kids. "Let's grant the kids the best fun of the year out of pure generosity." Yes, let us. Suppose, Mr. Kobbe, one of your children, an only boy, perhaps, went out into the street to enjoy some of "this best fun in the year" and came back running in a few minutes, screaming in a most unearthly and heartrending manner. The cause is found to be a lacerated eyeball, which makes immediate enucleation imperative. "And the other eye may become sympathetically affected," says the surgeon; so that the boy may become hopelessly blind. What would you say then of this best fun? (Some people cannot reason unless the arguments are brought home to them.) I would advise Mr. Kobbe to spend the next 4th and 5th of July in one of the New York eye and ear infirmaries.

And as I glance at THE TIMES I notice, side by side with Mr. Kobbe's letter, not a fourth inch distant, (just as if the editor wanted to make a deadly parallel,) a special to THE NEW YORK TIMES, with the heading, "Brave Mother Has Lockjaw," which reads as follows: "Newark, N. J., July 11.—Mrs. Mary Van Ness, thirty-two years old, of South Twelfth Street and Thirteenth Avenue, is in the City Hospital, suffering from lockjaw as the result of the explosion of a large firecracker on July 4," &c. I could give 200 similar examples of the fearful suffering and maiming caused by "the best fun in the year." But what's the use? "Gegen die Dummheit kaempfen die Goetter selbst vergeberns," said good old Schiller. And when the stupidity is engrafted on a chauvinistic basis the task is an absolutely hopeless one.

As to the physicians doing away with iodoform before complaining about noises, (rather poor argument; iodoform is a useful product, noise is not,) Mr. Kobbe, Jr., is behind the times. Iodoform has been relegated to the hospitals and poor dispensaries. Progressive physicians do not use it. I have not had a grain of CHI3 in my office for eight years. We use aristol, airol, glutol, xeroform, bismuth subgallate, &c.—all siccative antiseptics, but without any odor.

One concluding remark. During the week there have appeared in THE TIMES seven letters regarding the celebration of the Fourth. Six are against brutal noise, maiming, and lockjaw and one is for those things.

Are we justified in assuming that the proportion of rational people in this country to irrational ones is as 6 to 1, or does it simply mean that THE TIMES readers make such a favorable showing? Would the proportion in the country at large be reversed?

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M. D.

New York, July 12, 1903.

NERVES AND THE FOURTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly allow me to take up some of your valuable space with a few words of sympathy for the poor "nervous" lady who, in her communication to-day, objected to celebrating "the 4th" by having bands play the "Marseillaise."

Could not the French peasants of that period when the "Marseillaise" was given birth have died of starvation on the roads and highways and allowed the corpses to putrefy there for want of means to bury them, without having had recourse to such rude and revolutionary measures for the sake of gaining the right to live? And it is of these real horrid creatures that the "Marseillaise" would remind us. To think, also, that those real horrid labor unions would be brought into our minds. Why, labor unions are actually composed of common workingmen who demand increase in wages for the mere reason that monopolies have refused the prices of necessities to soar. How can they not resent, mean things, these labor unions? So there!

Then the dear lady goes on to portray a most touching and gratifying scene of an Italian urchin with half washed face and with arms full of giant crackers, in other words with his father's three days' salary! O remarkable liberal Italian father! O extremely nervous lady!

NORMAN ROTH.

Brooklyn, July 13, 1903.

REFORMS FOR PENSION BUREAU.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last Sunday's TIMES I read with interest the letter of St. R. Abor concerning delays in the Pension Bureau. While in the main his criticism is correct, he fails to get at the root of the trouble. During a service under more than five Commissioners in that bureau, and in various capacities in several of its departments, I kept my eyes and ears open, my mouth shut, and strictly obeyed such orders as came to me.

From my observation and knowledge there is too much nonsensical red tape. The first move that should be made is to do away with the habit of appointing a new Commissioner every change of Administration by selecting some one entirely ignorant of the duties of the place. The best business head and most liberal construer of the intent and purpose of laws was Gen. J. C. Black, and had he not been hampered by outsiders in other departments and Congress, he would have accomplished much better results. This was the general opinion of competent clerks of both parties.

The present Commissioner imagined he was to accomplish great things some months ago when he asked for some twenty young lawyers. My twenty years' experience demonstrated to me most conclusively that these young sprigs of the law would be of no more use than twenty older men of ordinary common sense. To give an idea of how much one of these striplings was worth I cite a case. A soldier filed a claim for pension for some trouble caused by carrying a log for four hours on the same in punishment for being absent from camp without a pass. This sprig of the law contended the injury was in line of duty. Any old soldier with half wit in adjudicating the claim would have rejected it at once.

The medical division could be cut in two. The idea of keeping a lot of persons with M. D. attached to their names, who, if put out on the world, could not earn half their salary in private practice. These chaps sit in judgment on the examinations made of applicants who appear before a board of competent surgeons. The Board of Review should be abolished as it is now organized and the clerks sent to their respective divisions.

One of the most needed reforms is in the files. There is more delay there than any other division before a case reaches an examiner or evidence reaches a case that has been called for. There is no more necessity of a case where the soldier's record is found O. K. being nearly two years before a certificate is issued than in sending the papers to China by a sailing vessel and awaiting their return.

With others who have served a long time there I know full well that a new Commissioner wants to be more than a carpetbagger, politician, or poet to be a success. Let him be one who has had experience in the bureau, give him free rein to institute reforms in the workings of his office, and the result will be greater expedition in disposing of the work and better satisfaction to all hands, if Congressmen will keep their hands off. Give civil service justice play, retain clerks simply for their worth, and then a state of affairs would exist that would be astonishing.

The Grand Army of the Republic has only asked justice and the liberal interpretation of the law and settlement of just claims in a reasonable time.

EX-CLERK.

Yonkers, July 14, 1903.

DELAY IN THE PENSION OFFICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Washington correspondence of July 15 referring to the Pension Office slowness is far from the cause. The trouble is not due to the inefficiency of the clerks by reason of age. Clear out all the clerks over forty-five years of age and employ boys and young men and women, and no benefit would arise so long as the present mode of doing business is in vogue.

Take, for example: A letter was written and dated June 27, 1903, by a clerk in the certificate devision, notifying a soldier of the allowance of his pension, and the letter was not mailed until July 15, 1903. Why did not the rules of the office require the clerk to address an envelope to the pensioner at the time of writing the letter, so it could have been mailed on June 28? No, it must needs go to another section and division, and then to another, and take its turn through another clerk before being mailed.

I know by experience of many years in that bureau that it is not the men who have been there for years and are experienced that cause the delay, and it is the height of injustice to lay the fault to the old veteran. From my personal observation, a man of mature years, and a majority of the old soldiers, will produce, even under the present régime, more completed work during the fiscal year than young men. As a rule, they attend strictly to their work, while young men's heads are filled with receptions, balls, and parties, and in consequence thereof are greatly hampered in their work.

I was in a section where five old soldiers and one man of thirty were employed. At the end of the year this section had more completed work to its credit than an adjoining one of one soldier, seven young men, and two women. That was the rule for five years, to my personal knowledge. Young men may submit more cases per day, but the majority returned from the Board of Review for further action was and is now nearly double that received by older men.

Every new Commissioner has new ideas, very few of them but have been tried and proved failures. Take away the unnecessary circumlocution and reduce the Board of Review, and let half of the medical division be sent home and endeavor to earn as much by practice as physicians as they received salary. Then choose a Commissioner from among the experienced clerks and let Congress keep its hands off, and with new orders in doing business then more than one-half of the complaints will cease.

There is entirely an overabundance of red tape to prevent delay. It would be a great advantage to dispose of half of the women clerks and negroes employed. It has been harder to reduce a woman clerk or dismiss her than any one else. Sentiment and political influence retains her, and it is nearly as perplexing concerning the negro clerk. "Why is it the old soldier should always be blamed? Nearly twelve years have taught me that they are as efficient as any similar number of clerks, if not better.

V. M. HODGSON.

White Plains, N. Y., July 16, 1903.

THE RAILROAD TAX ON THE KANSAS HARVESTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos to the article "Off for Wheat Fields" in THE TIMES of Sunday, July 12, will not THE TIMES tell us how much profit the harvesters who are going to Kansas to help gather the great wheat crop will get from their kindly enterprise? The present fare from New York to Topeka is given at $27.85 for the trip; to and fro, $55.70. The wages are to be $2.50 per day, and, as the harvesters are to pay their own fares, the railways, as we understand it, will take from them the value of over twenty-two days' labor just for their tickets, this not including food or berths in sleeping cars. If they have to pay their own board, then their harvest work will not only fail to enable them to earn enough to return home, but will probably leave them in debt.

We do not suppose that these men will have quite the experience of the workmen employed by the Canadian Pacific Railroad in the building of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway five or six years ago, for after working for several months these men found not only that they were unable to provide the necessaries of life for their families, but the chances were that they would never see them again unless they walked back to their homes. Many of them did, indeed, start for home on foot to walk from 1,000 to 2,500 miles, and instances were found where remnants of food, orange peel, &c., thrown from the passing coaches were used to satisfy the hunger of these men.

The point to which we would call attention is the unconscionable tax levied by the railroads for the carriage of these harvesters to and from Kansas and their homes. I claim that with our royal railed post roads under the control of the Post Office and supported by tolls levied on the cost of the service principle—the postal principle—a single dollar would suffice to pay for the actual cost of the transportation of a workman between any two points in our public transport system, and that by the fastest trains that run, this including a reasonable interest, with cost of the roads, their maintenance, and operation. By reasonable interest I mean the average dividend and interest paid for the last ten years. What costs in railway transport is the maintenance and operation of the railways, not the movement of either persons or produce on the railways. The cost of the operation of railroad trains is practically the same whether they run full or empty. The only limit to the uniform rate on milk brought to New York, said the railway counsel in the famous milk case tried before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in 1896-7, should be that within which milk can be brought to New York in fit condition for use, and for this reason, because the cost of the service is the same whatever the distance it be carried.

We contend that these fearful transport taxes levied on the laborer seeking work are a serious detriment to our people. These taxes force the workers into city slums and desolate the intervening country. Not these taxes are the cause of the difficulty of the Kansas farmers in finding help to gather their crops, and a little later they are to be subjected to equally unjustifiable taxes on the transport of their produce. These taxes are always levied on the principle of what the American subjects of the railroads will bear.

How long will it take our people to realize that, if the farmer would continue to own his farm, if the laborer is to own his earnings, public transport rates must be determined by Congress in open session, and on the cost-of-the-service principle, the life-giving postal principle.

Sooner or later this question of the determination of the transport tax is to become the one political issue in this country. It ought to be made the one issue of the coming National campaign. Whoever owns the circulating system of the country owns the country, owns the Government, the people, and the property.

The railroads will confiscate wellnigh one-half all the Kansas harvesters will earn before they get to their destination, for they will not probably find more than twenty days' work after reaching them.

There is something infinitely cruel in the railroad system of not allowing a man to earn his living in one place and to spend his earnings in another. Some day we shall realize that the raison d'être for supplying a country with a circulating system is to equalize commercial conditions, to bring up the condition of the most unfortunately located backwoodsman to that of the most favored townsman, to at once prevent the herding of human beings in city slums, and to prevent the desolation of the country.

When once this country has provided itself with a perfected circulating and nervous system—railways, trolley lines, telegraphs, and telephones, run by our great mutual transportation company, the Post Office, and with tolls determined by the cost of the service, there will be such an uplifting of our humanity as would seem to-day the wildest utopian dream.

But there is nothing utopian in this scheme. It has to be made an established fact. Is not the postal union indeed the grandest of established facts to-day? Is it not possible even now to send a four-pound book around the world for 32 cents, and this with no additional tax, however often it may be remailed to follow a change of address?

And is it not true that Mr. Pillsbury is sending 250-pound sacks of flour to-day from Minneapolis to Liverpool for 40 cents? And are not barrels of flour carried from Chicago to Boston for 28 cents? And, if so, how can there be any justice in taxing 100 pounds of humanity $22.85 for the transportation from New York to Topeka, Kan.?

The truth is that there is no seeking for justice in our system of determining railroad tolls. Justice is the last thing thought of in this business. The sole determining rule of the railroad taxgatherer is what he can exact from his victim. "The present system of making railway rates is taxation without representation in its most dangerous form."—Charles A. Prouty, Inter-State Commerce Commission.

JAMES L. COWLE.

New York, July 12, 1903.

COLLEGE MEN AS HARVESTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with considerable interest your remarks regarding the college students "going West" to help the farmers garner their wheat harvests. The action of the students is a most commendable one, even though stimulated by stern necessity. Such a procedure, however, is not new to young men of their class. Years ago, and probably now, in the rural districts of Scotland, many a young college student, who in after years "wagged his head in a pulpit," or filled a chair in a Scottish university, earned an honest penny by working in the harvest field, and was none the worse for so doing.

Honest manual labor is at all times honorable, whether the operator be peer or peasant; and because one, by force of circumstances, is compelled to perform it, robs it of that honor not one jot or tittle. But it hardly seems worthy of all the laudation that has been bestowed upon it in the present instance. College students are no better than rural peasants. "Worth makes the man; the want of it the fellow."

It may be, however, that the rarity of American college students seeking to perform manual labor excites the admiration and stimulates this unstinted praise. Heretofore we have looked for them in restaurants, on trolley cars, or acting as "guides" to the various college grounds. To my way of thinking, the student who works his way through college by "working his mouth" only, as do those alleged guides, is the most despicable creature of all. That is a job that should be left to, say, veterans of the civil war, more or less maimed, or others who have a claim on the charitably inclined, and who by reason of physical infirmities are unable to help reap the golden grain, and by their presence in the harvest field lend an air of intellectuality to this health-giving essential of western or eastern civilization.

NOT A STUDENT.

New York, July 16, 1903.

THE NEGRO AND THE FUTURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express, through the medium of your esteemed paper, a warm commendation of the editorial in this morning's issue of THE TIMES on "The Negro and the Law." My attention was particularly attracted to that portion referring to the attitude of the best element of negroes in Indianapolis in making a concerted and determined effort to rid their community of worthless and dangerous persons of their own race, by doing all in their power to assist the authorities in detecting and arresting such characters. Your suggestion that "a similar movement might be started in this city with great advantage, to the respectable and law-abiding colored citizens who are doing all that their opportunities permit to advance themselves and make positions for their children" is timely and well taken, and one of the strongest points raised is the recognition of the distinction between that element of the negro race which exercises strenuous efforts to live up to the idealistic plane of morality and refinement as opposed to that element which grovels in the lowest moral strata of the human family.

It is a sad commentation that the difference between these two elements is noticed by the dominant race only in the most rare instances, and as a consequence the negro as a whole is judged by the worst type of his race, and the color of his face too frequently unjustly brands him with the infamy of one unfit to enter respectable society. A refined family of Italian lineage secures its residence in the most exclusive neighborhood, and is admitted to the most responsible business positions, and not a word of protest is raised while the degraded of the Latin family would no more think of invading such places than would the degraded of the negro family. And yet the most cultured colored family may well despair of any opportunity of residing in any neighborhood except that to which colored families of all shades of morality are admitted, and the colored man's opportunities of occupying positions except of the caste are phenomenal.

Of course, we can no more expect to be able to rid New York or Indianapolis of their colored criminals than we could, the citizens of any large municipality, but certainly any step taken by the colored representative men of New York would be gladly welcomed alike by the good people of both races. The responsibility of carrying this great undertaking does not lie exclusively with the negro, but the clear duty of the strong and the great to help the weak and less fortunate brother. If the negro is willing and anxious to rid the community of the disreputable of his race, the white brother encourage him by giving him a chance equal to that accorded the Italian or any other nationality. As he himself likes to be judged by the whitest and noblest and most gifted of his race, so let him judge of the negro.

Will the white men be willing to become oblivious of the color of a man's face and deal with him solely on the basis of merit, a most important step will have been taken toward the solution of the race problem monster.

The negro question becomes of vital importance at this time, when the lynching fever is passing like a great tidal wave over our country. We can ill afford to call foreign nations to accountability for atrocities practiced upon their inhabitants by semi-responsible officials, when we are hardly in a position to cut by their chief autocrats, when we, in this country of model laws, have our hands so full of this murderous and insubordinate element. It is perhaps true, as you say, that in the event of a conflict between the races the weaker is bound to be the chief sufferer. But this could only be temporary. Responsibility is always measured by opportunity. Trace the cause of the decline of great and powerful nations which at various periods have occupied the highest points of ascendency and we will find it has always been due to their shirking of responsibilities, the violation of public duties, and the disregard of many important opportunities.

The complacence with which the officials of one of our communities sit and rub their hands in the face of mob violence and murder and shut their eyes to their duty may seem to cover over their shameless violation of this sacred duty for a time, but the operation of the great universal law will make these hideous atrocities the crime of the Nation.

It will simply be a case of history repeating itself, and when that calamity comes the negro will not then be the chief sufferer. Let those in whose hands rests the responsibility of enacting and executing laws which affect all with equal force, realize that upon the faithful performance of their duties depends the prominence and stability of our Government.

CLARENCE W. ROBINSON.

New York, July 14, 1903.

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Charles A. Gardiner of the New York bar, on June 30, 1903, delivered an address at Albany before the State University, entitled "A Constitutional and Educational Solution of the Negro Problem." The drift of Mr. Gardiner's argument is that the uneducated negroes of the South are so depraved and so numerous that some day they will "turn and rend the Nation"; the States in which the colored population is concentrated are unable to bear the financial burden of compulsory education of the negro; redemption from this prevailing and dangerous illiteracy can be accomplished only by the intervention of the General Government.

Mr. Gardiner sees in the Constitution or in corollary deducible therefrom the power and authority necessary to warrant that expodient. He points to Article I., Section 4, as the provision by which this change may be effected. His argument, in brief, is that, while the States may prescribe the qualifications of the voter, Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations and that Congress may lay down an educational requirement and follow that legislation by fitting the illiterate voter to fill the requirements by training him intellectually, morally, and physically.

Let us see whether Article I., Section 4, empowers the National legislature to override the State Government if the State has not fixed a standard that shall suit the Congress.

For clearer apprehension of the scope of Section 4 it is here quoted at length: "The times, places, and manners of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations."

Is there any mention there of the qualification of electors, and, if it were there intended to lay down such tests, is it not singular that it is not directly mentioned and clearly expressed rather than left to inference and remote deduction? The omission is the more significant from the fact that there is another provision which covers the subject of the qualification of electors.

In Section 2, Article I., of the Constitution it is provided that "the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualification requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Under the circumstances, Section 2 is exclusive in its comprehension of the subject. It is exhaustive. There is no meaning to be foisted on the words of Section 4 wherein it particularizes "times, places, and manners of holding elections" that can make those words include the qualifications of electors. Mr. Gardiner would not think they did have that meaning if he were not carried away by his desire to provide a convenient remedy for a crying evil.

Confessedly, Congress cannot enter the field of a public educator to qualify the newly enfranchised as voters if it has not the power to regulate the qualification of the voters. The whole fabric falls with the collapse of its fundamental proposition.

It is equally fallacious to claim that the exercise of this power by Congress is justified by a demand for uniformity. Attention is called by Mr. Gardiner to the fact that the demand for uniformity gave to Congress the right to legislate on commerce, pilotage, patents, and bankruptcy. But the fact should not be overlooked that this demand for uniformity placed those subjects in the Constitution and under the jurisdiction of Congress before legislation was attempted, while education, on the other hand, is not among the subjects enumerated in Section 8, Article I., as within the powers of Congress. The argument begs the question in an astounding degree.

Your space will not permit further examination of the erroneous reasoning of that address. It is enough to assert that the cases cited by Mr. Gardiner not only failed to support the propositions to which they are attached, but they have no reference to them whatever, not the remotest. The Constitution must be amended before Congress can provide for the education of the illiterate negro by the Nation for the purpose of qualifying him to vote.

HORACE GRAVES.

New York, July 17, 1903.

DUTY OF EDUCATED NEGROES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read an editorial in Tuesday's TIMES entitled "The Negro and the Law," I would like to make a few remarks in a way of commending your suggestions.

You say: "There are in New York thousands of utterly worthless negro desperadoes, gamblers when they have money and thieves when they have none, moral lepers, and more dangerous than wild animals," and that it is "dangerous to bring up negro children in neighborhoods infested with this class of criminals."

Now, these are substantial facts and could be easily verified by any one taking the pains to investigate. There are lots of young and even old negro men who hardly work from one day to the next. They simply lie around and try to do as Booker T. Washington says—"live by their wits." They usually succeed, too.

About half of these negroes are from the Southern States. Coming to New York and finding so many avenues open to vice, they consequently go astray. The other half is made up of city born and bred negroes, who act as pilots and pretended friends to their Southern brothers in leading them into vicious lives.

Contrasted with that class of negroes, there are here in New York thousands of colored people who are self-respecting, of good moral character, church attendants. They would naturally shun and despise all these haunts, places, and inhabitants of wickedness and dishonor. They are trying by all in their power to lessen and modify the darker side of the negro problem. With this class of negroes the solution of the negro problem lies.

Your editorial also says: "If the worthless negro is put under the ban by his own people he will have no opportunity to remain long a public nuisance or a public danger." Our people will ultimately have to do this very thing, because these lawless classes of negroes will ever keep the fires of race hatred burning and attempt to draw respectable colored people in with them to attend them in their proceedings. It may now seem unreasonable to some colored folks, but if they do not want to be entangled in conflicts, quarrels, and riots caused by these negroes, they can refrain from helping them. We do not want any race wars in this country for foolishness.

Let the educated colored men and women of New York City remember that the colored race in America is now undergoing one of the most trying tests in its history. Let them appoint committees like the intelligent negroes of Indianapolis are now doing, to put a ban on worthless negroes, watch them make them work or leave the town, or, as cited in your editorial, "appoint committees to discover and investigate negroes living without labor or without regular identification with some honest calling," and "all in this position to be reported to the police for observation and surveillance."

Until the negroes do this the two races will be antagonistic. Of course, it is not right or good policy for a negroe to be a coward, a deserter, or a traitor, and stand by while advantage is taken of his people. But that is no reason why they should at every and any little quarrel or conflict between races pitch in without first ascertaining the facts.

In the flats in these densely populated blocks and districts are many respectable, law-abiding, and hard-working colored folks, who only live in these parts because they are cheaper; and they are not able to pay higher rents in other localities where there are respectable colored flats and tenements. Therefore the law should make itself manifest in the annihilation and suppression of these riots and outbreaks.

BENJAMIN P. LADSON, (colored.)

New York, July 15, 1903.

A LAND OF LAW OR LICENSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is this a country of law or of unbridled license? A country where honest intent in civic and legislative bodies aim to create and maintain a high standard of citizenship, or a land where venality shall permeate all classes, individual and official, where ruffianism cows civic rule and mawkish sentimentality controls individual opinion and judicial action?

I inclose some extracts from your issue of to-day, a shameful record for America and exhibited by no other civilized nation on the earth: Three cases of negro assaults on white women, combining brutality and robbery; a shameful recital of facts concerning the Missouri Legislature; shameless powerlessness in Chicago officials to protect American citizen merchants in their legitimate peaceful vocations; shameful riotous action in Massachusetts—of all places—where an armed mob drove wage earners from their honest and honorable effort to provide for those dependent on them; unutterably shameful exposure of the peonage system in Georgia, where surprise is expressed at the indictments found because the most prominent offender is a political power.

In slavery times—and I write as a Virginian by birth and a former slave owner—the man who abused his slaves was socially ostracized.

What does it mean for America's future? It would seem that from some source comes an inspiration that criminals are immune from punishment, and that by specious pretexts and diaphanous sentimentality judicial favor protects criminals and condemns the officer who stands for social order and decorum. Why is this?

In the recent double riot in West Sixty-second Street three precinct reserves were called out and only the two instigators of the riot arrested; riot runs mad and no visible evidence of arrests for breaches of the peace! Kid glove handling of Italian strikers, negro rioters, nominal fines, every social disorderly element active, and the greed for money making so deadening on the senses of society as to cause indifference to a social peril. The whole appliances of criminal laws seemingly directed to criminal protection.

The inclosures represent the record of one day of social violence in America. Why is it that in the backward regions of Bulgaria, Servia, in the South American Catholic countries, in Mexico and the adjacent countries south of it nothing of this kind occurs, and it is reserved for the civilization—so called—of the United States to develop this state of things? Why is it that these people, who behave themselves at home, when landed here very soon become lawbreakers?

What a magnificent play to the galleries we have made, diplomatically, in the Kishineff affair, and what humble pie we are having served out from Oyster Bay for diplomatic reasons. Our National indignation partaking of Bob Acres courage; a semi-National opera bouffe.

But again my question: Is this a Nation of law or one of unbridled license?

NORMAN D. SAMPSON.

Brooklyn, July 15, 1903.

REMEDY FOR LYNCHING EVIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the various discussions of the recent lynchings, it is surprising that there should be little or no comment on some of the most noteworthy features of the situation.

For example, it is well known that during the civil war the negroes, from one end of the South to the other, with astonishing fidelity guarded and protected the homes and families of their absent masters.

What has happened since that time that to-day scarcely a fortnight passes without some negro's assaulting and murdering a white woman or little child and being burned alive for it? Year by year the cases have increased and the area in which they take place has widened.

Why has the ghastly penalty acted not as a check, but apparently as an excitant to the very crime it tries to punish?

What steps should our Southern communities take to preserve their civilization and the character of their people?

Let us take these questions in order.

The change which has taken place since the war is the relation of white and black in plain accords. Evil thoughts developed, as Booker Washington points out, a great service to humanity. Through the African savage began to learn the first lessons of civilization—industry and self-control. His natural character, his peculiar strain of personal fidelity, and patriarchal relation brought this to a rapid development. "Ole master" and "ole miss" represented to the simple savage man a superior being to whom he could look up only humbly and loyally.

For the most part this respect was deserved. The slave-owning class was not a small fraction of the Southern whites. It was in fact as well as in name an aristocracy—a rule of the best that there was. Lazarus were exceptions. Hard though the experience was, the African came out in character and morality under American slavery. It was the white whose character and morality suffered and still su

Letters to the Editor of The Times

CONTINUED.

TAXATION IN TARRYTOWN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "Letters from the Public" printed in the Sunday Times, July 12, there is one signed "A Victim," which is a complaint of the action of the Tax Assessors of Tarrytown in "overassessing" the property of "Mark Twain," J. D. and William Rockefeller, and himself.

He seems to think that a fair value of a property is what it will bring at a forced sale. Nothing is further from the truth. He states: "I know of another gentleman who was driven from this locality, as Mark Twain appears to have been, by the unjust treatment of the Tax Assessors. In one instance his assessment was increased 875 per cent. in a single year, and the price he obtained for four separate parcels of land, with improvements, was in each case about one-half the valuation put upon it for taxation, against his repeated remonstrances and his demonstration of the fact that the salable value was much less than the assessed valuation."

He seems to have made a great mistake in introducing figures into his argument. He should have confined himself to general statements. Consider his figures and what do they plainly show? If the parcel that was increased 875 per cent., which was twice its value, then its fair value was plainly more than four times the former figure at what it had formerly been assessed. There is no excuse that can be made for the Assessor for overassessing property for purposes of taxation; but neither can any be made for a tax dodger. It seems to me that the Tarrytown Assessors measure well up to the stature of our own, who have wisely concluded to assess property at its full valuation for purposes of taxation.

"SHADE OF HENRY GEORGE."

New York, July 16, 1903.

"AMERICAN" AND "CANADIAN."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I presume to add a word to what your editorial writer in Tuesday's Times had to say in justification of our use of the word "American"? Have we not an actual, constitutional claim to the designation "Americans" which no other people possess?

The people who live in the United States of Colombia are called "Colombians"; those in the United States of Brazil are known as "Brazilians"; those in the Republic of Mexico are called "Mexicans"; those in the Dominion of Canada are designated "Canadians"; those in the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway are called "Swedes" and "Norwegians."

It would signify nothing to call us "United Statesers," for there is not one, but there are many countries whose constitutional name begins with "United States." It is fitting that the first and only country which registered in the parliament of man its official name of "America" should be called "America." We may have gotten it because of our pushfulness, but that does not alter the fact. The Canadians are credited with all they asked for or have a legal hold on, as to name, if not territory.

It occurs to me to ask upon what constitutional authority the land controlled by the republics north of the Isthmus of Panama is called "North America." Have geography makers acquired a copyright internationale on this continental designation?

R. E. L.

New York, July 15, 1903.

PLEA FOR VOTING MACHINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 10, 1903, in an editorial headed "A New Jersey Plot," you take occasion to criticise the new law in that State regarding the method to be employed in voting for constitutional amendments. Your chief ground for criticism seems to be that this law "qualifies" the voters, in that different requirements are demanded of those who wish to vote against a proposed amendment than for those who wish to vote in its favor. In this connection I desire to call your attention to the fact that the use of voting machines would do away with most of your grounds of objection to the New Jersey law. The demands made by a voting machine on one voter are precisely the same as on any other and cannot be made otherwise.

A voter, having made his decision as to how he wishes to vote, and having acted on it, his preference is shown, recorded, and counted with absolute accuracy, and is moreover placed beyond the power of any one to question or change. The voter's intention would be indicated on the voting machine with perfect clearness, and that beyond dispute—no construction by the courts of ambiguous statutes or discussion of cumbersome regulations by election officials would be necessary or possible to determine his intention.

In this as in most other respects voting machines remove from election methods and election results, ambiguity, inadequacy, and doubt, and substitute for them clearness, simple efficiency, and absolute certainty that the result as announced on the machine is the result expressed by the voter.

JOHN S. FILLMORE.

New York, July 14, 1903.

MR. MURPHY ON THE DOCK SCANDAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Charles F. Murphy, or "Silent Charley," as he is known to some, seems to have emerged from his quietude, and all the morning papers contain what purports to be his statement concerning dock affairs under the old board with which he was so conspicuously identified.

The author of this statement was, of course, "inspired" by Mr. Murphy, who is doubly anxious to counteract what has been reported of the unsavory record of the past, as already developed, but which for several reasons is of a fragmentary or limited character. In view of the odium that may attach to this, and to the strenuous efforts for the restoration of Tammany Hall to power, it is only natural that this organization should endeavor to relieve itself of all censure, and, with a sneer, find condemnation alone for "reform."

The questionable leases granted by the old Dock Board, in the way of terms, time renewals, &c., together with the significance of certain transactions which occurred just prior to its retirement, justifies suspicion and demands the most thorough investigation.

It must be quite evident to every unbiased mind that much has been accomplished in the extremely arduous task of extricating the various city departments from the incubus sustained through Tammany misrule and corruption, and material improvement has been shown in all directions. Shall we not therefore strive to have a continuance of these blessings?

No greater affliction could now befall our citizens than the retrogression consequent upon a return to the baleful rule of the organization which was overthrown in 1901, and, it is hoped, that its professions of virtue and misleading assertions will not again give it domination nor permit the successor of the Duke of Wantage and the accommodating short term, Lewis Nixon, to show us how a grand city can be badly governed.

VIGILANCE.

New York, July 14, 1903.

FIGHTING THE MOSQUITO PEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Dr. Hicks regarding the mosquito question requires an answer, not because of any statements in it, but because it reveals a condition of mind that represents what can only be removed by constant reiteration of fact and experience—ignorance regarding this newly important subject of mosquito extermination.

Those earnestly desirous for the extermination of this pest, both on account of its sanitary and comfort destroying qualities, are not affirming the possibility of extermination by oil or any other method save by drainage. They know that oil kills the larvae and thus helps to destroy their further multiplication.

What the public seems absolutely to forget in this work of extermination is, first, that this work is only just begun around New York. Its results, therefore, are not open for final judgment. Second, the breeding grounds around New York are so vast and the work done so little in comparison with what has to be done, that for this reason, also, public judgment as to its final value is impossible at present.

The abolition of stagnant water of all kinds in and about New York is a really difficult problem, and that is what the real mosquito exterminator's aim is. The whole field is vast, but to hesitate about attacking the problem is too absurd for this age.

The Board of Health of New York has taken the matter up, but it must receive the unqualified urgency of public opinion demanding this great reform in order to its successful prosecution. Our exposed water surface, in stagnant meadow pools, and, in fact, in all vessels in or out of the city, is a breeder, not only of mosquitos, but of flies.

Why should the public look at the question simply as the extermination of mosquitos? The real problem is this: Exposed, stagnant water has been known to be a menace to health since common sense began. But since it has been proved that insects, especially the mosquito, carry this menace broadcast, a double reason has arisen for the eradication of this menace to public health. The public fixes its attention on the mosquito. That seems somewhat ridiculous as an end. After all, the mosquito is only a side issue. The fact that it is on every side is what fixes attention.

Have any theory you please about the conveyance of disease by insects, but the so-called mosquito exterminator is after much higher game—namely, the abolition of unsanitary conditions in the presence of stagnant water. This, of course, they fully recognize is a slow process. In the meantime they attempt every possible method through which any immediate relief may be had from the mosquito, fly, and other insect pests.

The ultimate relief from flies, as well as mosquitos, lies exactly in this line. Throw your dish water out of your door or window and you will have flies. If it remains on the surface long enough you will have mosquitos as well; the flies first, because their hatch term is much shorter than that of the mosquito.

To speak to the facts, a great amount of work is being done around New York under the Board of Health and other influences. Probably thousands of acres of meadow pools have been permanently put out of the business of mosquito breeding during this Summer. Certainly incalculable numbers of larvae have been destroyed by oiling. It is not a very difficult matter, however, to conceive why, where the fields for breeding are so vast, the resulting diminution of mosquitos should not be strikingly manifest; especially under such exceptionally favorable conditions for their multiplication, as during the late three weeks of steady rains, followed by exceptionally warm weather.

The question of the abolition of stagnant water should not receive a set-back because the work of a few months has not abolished or even manifestly diminished mosquitos and flies; and yet this is a real danger. The public decries and the politicians jump to this cry, and even Boards of Health find it very annoying to go ahead in spending money where the results must be in the very nature of the case slow in manifesting themselves. And yet there are few things that can be done by any Board of Health of more public benefit than this work. It really, I am convinced, involves to an almost prohibitive degree the problem of flies as well as of mosquitos.

Why should the public retard this great movement by ridicule? The trouble is, largely, that where the work is done, is in places where the ordinary citizen does not go. He does not have to, and does not care to, go and wade through swampy places, where rubber boots are necessary, in order to find out where lower levels may be found, toward which stagnant pools may be emptied. I myself, working for the board, have had some difficulty in getting responsible and sensible citizens to go even in a carriage to the neighborhood of my own particular field of operations, in order that they might see for themselves the nature of the problem. They invariably saw, in what they witnessed, its solution.

The public only sees the newspapers, and the newspapers in general publish a mosquito story, and some, not all, interests of suburban real estate want nothing said about bad sanitary conditions and especially about mosquitos. It hurts real estate, is the plea.

The overcoming of prejudice is a much more stupendous problem than the solution of the sanitary question itself.

KENNETH F. JUNOR, M. D.

Brooklyn, July 16, 1903.

A PLEA FOR THE DOGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

DOG ORDINANCE SIGNED.

Mayor Low yesterday signed the dog-muzzling ordinance.

Tut-tut! Likewise avast!

As a loyal Columbia man, I had almost taken it for granted that, although the Board of Aldermen would of course put their feet in it, our worthy ex-President could be depended upon to spare me, in the "dog-days," by a wise veto, the bother of buckling on my armor and shivering a lance for the reputation of this town for mercy and justice toward our brute friends.

A time or two in the past I have published in your columns over the pseudonym of "Quaestor" views upon matters and things which have been so happy as to meet with your subsequent editorial approval. Let me humbly hope for a like fate to-day; after which I will resume my palmleaf fan and be able to look my dog in the eye without fancying therein a look of mute contempt and reproach.

The present agitation, worked up by one of our newspapers during the "silly season," in absence of a better occupation, and helped by misjudged action by the County Medical Association, and resulting in an official scare about dogs, reminds me of nothing so keenly as the spectacle of a lady with skirts closely wrapped about her person standing upon a chair in deadly fear of a mouse upon the floor. That lady is New York to-day.

Of course, rabies does occur occasionally, but chiefly in Winter time; most rarely when the weather is hottest. The statistics of the Pasteur Laboratory of Paris, quoted by Dr. Ruffer of that laboratory in a report to the British Medical Association, (see N. Y. Med. Record, Sept. 28, 1889, p. 357 et seq.,) show that the lowest number of cases of mad dog bite occurs in August, the highest number in February.

It cannot be too strongly affirmed that in hot weather, for one genuine case of rabies there are many of supposed rabies, which are due to nothing save the wearing of a muzzle during the heat. Because of this torture (unless the muzzling is a mere farce and utterly useless to prevent biting) the mouth is at least partially closed. In Summer this often compels sunstroke, in consequence of which the dog is apt to act queerly—or even to have a fit; whereupon the poor beast is chased and finally shot. The incident is closed by a record in the newspapers of one more case of hydrophobia "in our midst."

Dogs vary in temperament as do human beings. Those of a nervous and excitable nature may temporarily go crazy, as a man of like temperament might become delirious from a very moderate degree of heatstroke.

May I, with apologies, right here deliver a two-minute lecture upon dog physiology? It is guaranteed to do nobody any harm.

Dogs have no sweat glands. Upon the most sultry day their skin will be found dry. But they must of course lose water to keep cool. This they do from the tongue, which drips steadily, but possibly even more is lost by means of panting. The inhaled air is comparatively cool and dry. The exhaled is hot and saturated with moisture. By these means alone can they accomplish what we do by aid of our sweat glands chiefly.

Among human beings it is always the person not perspiring who, if anybody, is in jeopardy of heat stroke.

The mechanism whereby a dog in need of cooling his blood makes some 200 or more times per minute the respiratory motion called panting, demands for its performance as nature intended a wide-opened mouth. With a mouth in which the oscillatory motion of the tongue is restrained even in the least by muzzling, the resultant fatigue, within a short time, is pitiful to witness. It is pure cruelty. Most wickedness begins in ignorance, and this is no exception.

If we must have muzzling, it should be, as a matter of logic, in midwinter; since, as I have shown, rabies is commonest then. However, restraint at the end of a strap or chain would seem the proper solution of the problem. I, too, approve of restraint—to this degree, and throughout the year. Also, I am regretfully compelled to agree with the strongly expressed opinion of the late Col. Waring, speaking in his capacity as guardian of the city's cleanliness, namely, "town is no place for a dog."

It is a matter of more than usual interest just now to inquire whether the common expression "the dog days," meaning the heated term, may not in part have helped to fix in the popular mind the mistake regarding the danger from hydrophobia being greatest during that period. Of course, the reasonably well-read know that "the dog days" have no such meaning nor peril. They are forty days, figured twenty before and twenty after the first morning that Sirius, the Dog star, becomes visible before sunrise.

They also have been called "Canicular Days," but Shakespeare uses the expression "Dog Days" for them. When first named and observed, the reckoning was from July 3 to Aug. 11, but the procession of the equinoxes changes this forward a day in each seventy years, and the dog days now run from July 25 to Sept. 3.

The writer of this letter devoutly wishes that the public could be induced to stun by blows, and not kill with bullets, dogs that apparently have gone mad. Afflicted with genuine rabies, the poor animal is certain to die, and quickly. If instead it is heat-stroke, abundance of cold water and possibly blood letting may save its life.

If it recovers, think of the relief from mental anguish of those who may have been bitten by the crazed animal, and who now know that they are in no jeopardy of madness; have no need to undergo the Pasteur treatment. Because of the present foolish plan of killing at sight every dog in a fit in Summer time, an unspeakable amount of anxiety and dread, most of it wholly needless, is caused among those bitten.

Indeed, there is actually a disease called Lyssophobia, (Lyssa is one of the names for rabies,) which at times, among the highly strung and hysterical is capable of killing. It is death from pure fright, with symptoms imagined by the victim to be those he ought to have—such as barking like a dog, &c.

To return to our incubus, the present statute. What are we to do with it? Enforce it? Never! I have too much confidence in the common sense of the citizens of this city, even those in high places, to believe it of them. I appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober of thought. In an address before us of the Nineteenth Century Club last Winter Recorder Goff, in speaking of a wholly different matter, said that there is certainly no lack of laws upon our statute books, as affecting the City of New York. On the contrary, quoth he, there are enough laws existent and unenforced to start a respectable law library!

In view of the facts in this case, as presented herein, am I wrong in feeling that the best way out of a rather shameful situation will be to add just one more—namely, this newest ordinance, to the long list alluded to by our distinguished Recorder? Let it be honored in the breach.

Of course it is admitted that under ordinary circumstances the best way to treat an objectionable law is to enforce it rigidly. Those suffering injustice will be loud in their protests, and a sense of justice will lead to its repeal. But in the present instance the victims cannot ask for fair play.

If it were not asking too much of poor human nature—for it needs the rare quality called moral courage to admit a blunder—I would suggest that the Aldermen should at once repeal this ordinance, substituting therefor one commanding a leading cord, strap, or chain, and omitting all reference to that instrument of torture, the muzzle.

New York, July 9, 1903. QUAESTOR.

GREEKS AND BARBARIANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the old Oriental King who went disguised among his subjects at night in order to find out what they thought and how they felt on various questions which concerned them most intimately, but which in Oriental fashion he, the King, alone determined with very little regard to the subjects, had been placed as fortunately as we New Yorkers are who have an opportunity of reading The New York Times every morning of our lives, he could have saved himself many hours of wakefulness, worry, and "vexation," and devoted them to what the night hours are meant for—sleep. But he evidently did not have The New York Times handy, or possibly his subjects were not in the habit of expressing their inmost thoughts in letters to the public journals of their period; anyway, he had to go about at night to hear the news, which he was unable to obtain in an unvarnished state in any other way.

I do not know that your readers ever thank you by word of mouth for the opportunity you afford them to learn, without running about at night in disguise, how and what people think about various subjects, but to me "Letters from the People" are extremely interesting, and, what is more, very instructive, and I beg to thank you for this interesting instruction, which, thanks to your good offices, we are able to get without "running about in disguise" at night.

Among the letters published in yesterday's (Sunday) paper there were several which, besides being interesting as far as showing how various people look upon the same subject in different lights, were instructive to me in that they placed before my mind the logical consequences of events now taking place throughout the country with ever-increasing frequency which are bound to affect, if not the genius of our free institutions—(this, I sincerely hope—yes I am positive, will not be the outcome as long as our public schools remain what they are in forming the character of our young American schoolboy and schoolgirl) —the way we shall look at things a generation or two hence. I do not have yesterday's paper before me, but I have reference to a letter written by a man with a Polish name in reply to a letter written by a person of the stamp, who, having never seen anything besides possibly their little red schoolhouse in the Green Mountains or the New Hampshire hills, on coming to, say, New York, and witnessing for the first time the arrival of immigrants of non-English-speaking nations, naturally concludes that "we are the Greeks and all the others barbarians," and holds up his hands in holy horror and protests as far as his limited little intellect will permit at the desecration of the sacred soil of the pilgrim and the land of the free and the brave.

I do not desire to combat his views. The gentleman with the Polish name attended to him, but I desire to draw attention to the point I had in mind when I said that "events now taking place with ever-increasing frequency which will in a generation or two from now change the way we now look at things," and that by changing the composition of our population, since as it must be well known "to any and all well read and intelligent Americans," that the families of the "true American," the "Greeks," are getting smaller and smaller, i. e., the number of children in families, where both parents can "boast" of ancestry dating back to the days of the Revolution, would not be sufficient in numbers to keep up the American aristocracy, while the barbarians, as the gentleman with the Polish name says, do not believe in "race suicide," but produce the natural number of offspring. If the gentleman who deplores the arrival of the "dregs and the scum" of the Old World could drag the housing in which dwells the mind which is capable of reasonings such as his effusions show to some of the public schoolhouses where the progeny of this "scum and dregs" are receiving instruction in the branches taught by our public school teachers and could hear and understand the comments these American school teachers make as to the general intelligence and mental quickness of these future Americans, he would, provided he could stretch his reasoning apparatus that far, come to consider the "logical consequences of events now taking place throughout the country" as to the relative increase of "Greeks and barbarians."

But come what may the American flag will wave on unperturbed and the millions cheerfully owning allegiance to the Stars and Stripes will be as loyal as if they were the lineal descendants of the fathers of the Revolution, (if perchance any should be left, which I hope there may be, though those unfit to live will have taken the inevitable course of all which cannot shape itself to its surroundings.) The descendants of the "barbarians" will have acquired the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, which after all is only the spirit inherent in every human heart and expressed often and many times before the year of 1776, though probably never in so grand a form as by the signers of this instrument.

One thing I do hope, and that is that the future generations, whether of "Greek" or of "barbarian" lineage, will show more tolerance and more proper understanding of the true spirit of that great and noble document and always will live up to it.

A BARBARIAN.

New York, July 13, 1903.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of July 12 on the benefaction of the late Cecil Rhodes is before me. Perhaps the dissent which I desire to express may help to elucidate the problems involved. Stripped of words and phrases, your idea is that the college and college learning are to furnish an income or to facilitate the impending career of money getting; and inasmuch as the pronounced classical type of Oxford learning does not seem to lend itself very readily or directly to such ends, these candidates for Rhodes scholarships had better abide on the western side of the Atlantic. To a professional classicist, as the writer of this note is, the Rhodes bequest appears indeed as a benefaction to the American drift.

In the first place, is it indeed desirable that all institutions of learing (apart from the parading of spectacular athleticism which may well impress the layman as their chief academic end) should be of one type? Is it not well that particular institutions of learning should maintain particular forms of academic excellence? I do not, in adverting to the somewhat trite theme of utilitarianism in academic ideals, propose to fight over again a battle which always has been waged and always will be. Still, it will be well to ponder what, since Aristotle's time, the essence of liberal studies (as distinguished from money-getting pursuits) has really been conceived to be.

How many of the successful forty-five and three will expand into future Gladstones, Freemans, Gibbonses, Tennysons, or Miltons I know not, though we must not forget that few things so unfetter the mind and make it pliable and eager ever to contemplate and analyze all worthy elements of human civilization for their own sake as wide classical reading and the impregnation of the faculties of literary perception with the prototypes of absolute excellence of form as Greek literature particularly exhibits it in a manner comparable to the matchless expression of the physical man in their unexcelled sculpture.

I will readily grant you that Messrs. Carnegie and Rockefeller and Pierpont Morgan are truly the saints of this, our present generation of American striving, at whose shrines the youth of the land are asked to worship, as though no man were successful but the rich and as though the amassing of a fortune somehow were the chief end of man, with a corollary of material enjoyment comparable at least to the ideals of Phaeacians and of Sybaris.

No, indeed, with the limit of the elective principle (initiated by President Eliot) now fairly reached, when we have fairly arrived at the point where many academic youth successfully thread their way toward the A. B. with a [illegible] minimum of true labor and little knowledge of that devotion which goes against the grain of the innate indolence of youth, when our drift of elective nibbling and browsing initiated by the Cambridge chemist has done much to emasculate the substance of our A. B. work—then, I say, it is truly a mercy in the domain of our actual achievements when a chosen body of our academic American youth is truly steeped in a classical atmosphere and well rubbed against ideals as far remote as possible from the Stock Exchange and from the service of corporations and from gloating over the prospect of owning yachts, race horses, or wine cellars.

Woe to American academic striving when it becomes entirely forgetful of the spiritual ends bound up with the training of the soul and diverts the glance of our youth at materials things which perish!

E. G. SIHLER.

New York, July 13, 1903.

IMMIGRATION AND CRIME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly interested in the letter signed by Dr. L. W. Zursohn and Waclaw Perkowski in your issue of the 12th inst., in reply to Mr. Williard's article of the previous week on immigration and crime. It is certainly notable that critics of Mr. Williard's type should have such "American"-sounding name as Zursohn and Perkowski.

The latter's letter deals mostly with single instances of foreigners who have distinguished themselves in some way. I grant all he says, but he should remember that these are noted just because they are exceptions and nothing is said when Americans win similar honor, and these examples have little bearing on the general proposition.

The other letter is a violent attack on Mr. Williard because the latter says substantially, "Every intelligent American man and woman has not a particle of doubt that unrestricted foreign immigration has had a great deal to do with the dangerous increase of crime in the United States." Dr. Zursohn feels insulted at this, but did he note the word "American" before "man and woman"? I doubt if he is included in Mr. Williard's classification.

The statement is too broad, but it is true in substance nevertheless. Dr. Z. denounces Mr. Williard as "unintelligent" for making the statement, but makes this statement which does not speak well for his own "intelligence."

He quotes from Mr. Williard, "The residue (of the foreigners) settle down in our large cities, where the idle and shiftless add to the burdens of the American taxpayer," and says: "How they are a burden on the taxpayer I fail to see; on the contrary the population of the large cities increases the value of real estate, and thereby lessens the burden of the taxpayer."

This is new to most people. Idle and shiftless people lessen the burden of taxpayers. If this be true, open the doors to foreign paupers, welcome idlers and vagabonds. If we only get enough we will have no taxes at all to pay according to Dr. Zursohn. If he cannot see the absurdity of his statement I will not try to show it to him.

He finally waives the subject away like the late Mr. Podsnap, and calls for statistics. I regret I have not more, for I believe they would bear Mr. Williard out in his statement.

In 1890 the proportion of foreign-born inhabitants of this country was 14.77 per cent. of the total, (census of 1890.) This included a few Chinamen, but practically they were all white. Frederick H. Wines, special agent on pauperism and crime for this census, after a careful and accurate inquiry, found that of the white persons in jail June 1, 1890, charged with homicide 56.14 per cent. were native of the country and 43.86 per cent. were of foreign birth. Numbering 14.77 per cent. of the population, white persons of foreign birth committed 43.86 per cent. of the homicides charged to white men. If we could compute with these such "Americans" as Mr. McKinley's assassin, viz., those born of foreign parents in this country, doubtless the per cent. would be still higher.

Of 49,127 convicts whose parentage could be ascertained in 1890, 14,725 were of foreign birth, 14,687 were negroes, and 18,715 came from the native white population. (Census of 1890.) How do these figures strike Dr. Zursohn? When we consider that the class of foreign immigrants is steadily growing poorer, and an increasing number of them mentally, morally, and physically inferior to the native stock are daily coming to our shores, we may well inquire if it be not time something were done.

KINGSLAND VAN WINKLE.

Biltmore, N. C., July 13, 1903.

POLL TAX FOR IMMIGRANTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find in your issue of to-day a long letter from Mr. Waclaw Perkowski in reply to one by Mr. Eugene B. Willard, headed "Immigration and Crime," which appeared in The Times of July 5. I look for another reply shortly from Mr. Antonio Spaghetti, but I do not expect that he will meet Mr. Willard's general contention any more effectively than does Mr. Perkowski. The latter tells us that Baltimore and Chicago papers praise the Polish residents of those cities, among other things for their hostility to "race suicide."

I am not sure that Mr. Willard will find this trait of the Polish immigrant entirely praiseworthy or altogether pleasing from his point of view. Mr. Perkowski also informs us that his countrymen (if I may hazard the conjecture implied by that term) are praised for their peaceableness, and if such praise be merited it may be that this characteristic has developed since a memorable day some years ago when a number of them ran up against Gov. Rusk of Wisconsin with results that would be likely to have a pacifying effect upon excitable temperaments.

The sober truth is that Mr. Willard has sounded a note of warning which our people must heed and act upon at once if the Americanism that makes this land what it is to-day is not to be swamped in the flood of such immigration as his letter depicts. A simple protective measure would be such a poll tax as the desirable immigrant ought to consider a cheap price for the privileges of American residence and eventual citizenship, and at the same time such a one as would be prohibitive of the element which is dangerous to our social welfare. Meantime, in order to keep the matter before the public, it might be a good idea for The Times to republish Mr. Willard's letter once a month for the next year.

F. A. HENRY.

Bayhead, N. J., July 12, 1903.

EFFECTS OF THE CURFEW LAW.

Promoter of the Measure Says It Increases Cities' Population.

"Yes," said Col. Alexander Hogeland of curfew law fame recently, "I do not hesitate to repeat the language of Benjamin Harrison that 'Where the curfew ordinance is enforced it is the most important municipal regulation for the protection of the children of American homes from the vices of the streets of the present century.' There are multitudes of mothers that have children and ought not to have them, but they have got them, and unless the State assists in rearing them they will later be turned loose to hold us up, rob, ditch our trains, blow open our safes, or assault mothers and their daughters. It was to combat this army of criminals thus raised from neglect that invited the curfew.

"In its present form the curfew ordinance was first adopted nine years ago at Lincoln, Neb. More than twenty years ago I introduced a curfew law (I did not call it that, however,) somewhat different from the present one. It only provided for compelling youths to absent themselves from steamboat landings, railway stations, and low variety shows. The present curfew has been adopted, and is very generally enforced in over 3,000 cities and towns in this country. The officials of many of these report a decrease of 80 per cent. in arrests of youths under its provisions. All former objections to the curfew have ceased.

HELPS A CITY'S GROWTH.

"The ordinance is not only a crime reducer, child protector, and home builder, but where enforced it invites men of thrift and business capacity and capital into the cities. This was forcibly illustrated at Indianapolis, one of the first cities to adopt the ordinance. At the moment of adoption the press of the city as well the city officials determined on giving the measure their hearty support. They at once found a decrease of 80 per cent. in the arrest of boys and girls. Then came the owners of factories who certified to getting better service from their apprentices by their being off the streets at night and getting needed rest. There was no longer any truancy in the public schools. Then followed an addition to the population of the city, through men of means in various portions of the State, they finding that there was protection to their children from the vicious elements of the streets from both the hoodlums and rude class of females.

"One leading business man urged as a reason for increasing thrift that the city was an educational centre and men of means desiring to give their children the benefits of a common or mechanical education moved to the city, and thus filled up the empty houses. A day or two later I addressed the students in a commercial school and was agreeably surprised to find it crowded with students. I had visited the same school before the adoption of the curfew, and found the hall about half full. I inquired of the professor of the school the reason of the large increase in attendance. He informed me that it was due to the adoption and enforcement of the curfew ordinance, urging the same reason given by the capitalists already referred to, viz., that large numbers of well-to-do farmers, learning that children were being protected from the vices of the streets under the curfew, came to the city and gave 'us this unexpected increase in students.' These reports of increased population coming from the curfew reform are by no means confined to Indianapolis. I have heard scores of similar expressions in different cities, and I believe if Omaha had, when the ordinance was adopted, nine years ago, enforced it, it would have brought into the city an increase of not less than 25,000 people.

BUSINESS MAN PAYS FOR IT.

"In addition to the city officials of many cities indorsing the ordinance, it has received the concurrence of commercial and business men's clubs, school boards, and boards of trade. I feel confident that Omaha has as fine a system of commercial colleges and schools as any other city in the country, and there is no good reason, with prompt enforcement of the curfew ordinance, why she may not increase largely her population and her commercial advantages as well as reduce crimes.

"That I am not mistaken in the curfew lessening commitments to reform schools," says the Colonel, "let me add that some weeks ago I addressed a letter to the Superintendent of the Reform School at Boonville, Mo., and inquired as to the commitments of boys to that institution from Kansas City for two years prior to the adoption of the curfew ordinance and the number committed from the same city for two years after the ordinance went in force. He stated that 'Kansas City sent up forty-seven boys for two years before curfew was adopted and two years after the adoption of the ordinance only seventeen were committed from Kansas City.' I am sure that Omaha is as patriotic and her citizens as loyal to their Government and inspired by consideration of as much love and affection for youth as the inhabitants of any other city in the country, and I assure them that if they will enforce the curfew it will do for them all that has been claimed in a commercial or mechanical way for other cities and rescue thousands of youths from lives of crime."—Omaha World-Herald.

LOLITA ARMOUR AT PLAY.

Little Patient Who Brought Prof. Lorenz Here Seems Perfectly Recovered.

Lolita Armour, the celebrated patient of Prof. Adolf Lorenz of Vienna, and her grandmother, Mrs. Philip D. Armour of Chicago, are domiciled for the season at the Hotel Preston, Beach Bluff, Swampscott. They arrived the other evening, accompanied by Miss Diller, also of Chicago, and two maids. They are quartered in a two-and-a-half-story cottage, connected with the Preston and newly built this year.

They found the suite of rooms reserved for the exclusive use of Lolita tastily decorated with American Beauty roses, carnations, and other flowers sent by friends in Chicago and New York.

Lolita was up and about early the next morning, and her first request was that she be taken to the hotel stable, that she might see her little pony, with which she expects to enjoy many pretty drives in a tiny little carriage designed exclusively for her. She caressed the animal, and then returned to the cottage. She visited the beach, accompanied by a maid, and frolicked about the beach with the suppleness and enthusiasm of any ordinary child of her years. During the afternoon she played on the lawn which fronts the house, and the guests who watched her curiously from the piazza remarked upon the ease and grace she displayed. It was said that one would never know that she had been practically helpless only a short time ago, for she seems to romp and play just as though she had never been afflicted by hip dislocation.

While little Lolita was playing on the lawn, her grandmother sat in a comfortable rocking chair on the piazza watching her, and expressed the greatest confidence in the complete and absolute recovery of Lolita. She spoke of the graceful and natural movements of Lolita, and said she could engage in any amusement that children of her years find pleasure in without the slightest exhaustion.

The Armour party will remain in Beach Bluff during the Summer. Lolita expressed her regret at not being in her cottage when Prof. Lorenz called to see her on July 4, and bid her good-bye before he sailed for Vienna. "He is my dearest friend, and I love him," she said.—Boston Herald.

GERMANIZING THE DANES.

Despotic Measures Adopted in North Schleswig.

"The following incident," says the writer of an article in The Nineteenth Century on the subject of the forcible Germanization of North Schleswig, "is almost laughable if it were not so serious, and well shows the paltry measures adopted to Germanize the Danes. A countryman had a dog kennel painted red, in which a black poodle dog lived comfortably. When the dog gave up this earthly life there came a successor in the shape of a white dog. Now a white poodle lived in the red kennel. This was considered a demonstration, as red and white are the colors of the Dannebrog. The countryman was officially ordered, as he could not very well give the dog another color, to repaint the kennel."

Many other instances of the arbitrary action of the German Government toward the unfortunate Danes are described in The Nineteenth Century. Danish children at school are forbidden to use the mother tongue, and those who sympathize with the Danes of North Schleswig are in danger of imprisonment or banishment.

The public hoisting of the Danish flag, the "Dannebrog," is forbidden. Its beloved red-white National colors may only be unfolded by the Dane in his own dwelling, where every advantage is taken of the permission. If one goes into the house of a Dane one is sure to see the "Dannebrog" en miniature on a small flagstaff, pictures of the four Kings of Denmark—great-grandfather, grandfather, father, and son—and other souvenirs of Denmark.

The appearance of Danish actors has been forbidden in Hadersleben. The singing of Danish songs of a stirring nature is forbidden by an order of the Prussian Government. The despotic policy of that Government, as described in the Nineteenth Century, seems to indicate that it is so terrified of these law-abiding and industrious people that it would, if it could, forbid them even to live.

WONDERFUL COOLING MACHINE.

A wonderful contrivance which turns air of a temperature of 100 degrees in an instant to a temperature which is below the freezing point, and is operated by no other power save the air itself, stands in a room at the headquarters of the United States Weather Bureau in Washington.

There is nothing complicated and awe-inspiring about the machine, as it is taken in at a glance by the spectator. Indeed, the observer at first involuntarily experiences a feeling of disappointment in not seeing something more wonderful-looking and imposing that a plain round cylinder connected with the outside air by a pipe of generous diameter and having a similar pipe extending from beneath. This is probably due to the surprise that immediately makes itself felt upon stepping into a room where the machine is stationed. To pass suddenly from an atmosphere registering ninety degrees in the shade to a room registering in its warmest corner but sixty-five degrees—and through an ordinary door at that—is bound to cause some wonderment.

The machine is charged once a day, and Prof. Moore, the inventor, says that the cost of cooling a certain area in excessively hot weather will be but a trifle in excess of the cost of heating the same space by a furnace or a stove in extremely cold weather. Within a short time the gravity cooler will be in possession of the public, and probably not until then will the greater number of its uses be discovered. At present it is easy to picture a number of them. They will be made in sizes suitable for cooling rooms at home; fever patients tossing on the couches in the hospitals will be cooled by them; cold-storage pantries will be built in every new house and equipped with gravity coolers; hotels, in spite of not being situated near the sea, can furnish coolness to their guests. Cool railway trains and cool theatres, cool factories and cool churches—they all come in the list.—Pearson's Magazine.

Use of Pistols on the Stage.

For some reason or another managers of circuses and those theatres in London whose programmes are prepared especially for the young, always arrange for a pretty liberal discharge of gunpowder in the course of their entertainments. A clown with a fly on his nose asks the ringmaster to get rid of the annoyance, and a pistol is fired at the fly. Another "grotesque" sits down to rest himself on a chair, and it goes off with a reverberating bang. Worse than this, the sensational spectacle which now plays so large a part in these entertainments inevitably ends with a perfect fusillade, in which men and horses are supposed to perish in a good deal of unnecessary agony. All through the entertainment pistols are fired in some way or another, sometimes unexpectedly and sometimes—which is a far greater trial for the nerves—after prolonged and aggravating comic aiming. We are inclined to think this matter of the stage pistol is overdone. By far the larger portion of the audience cover their ears, bend down their heads, or contort their features in painful suspense, directly a pistol makes its appearance on the stage or in the ring. They do not like it, and so far as we can judge from the agitated faces of the children, they do not like it either. It may be a sad commentary on modern decadence that the present generation "cannot abide" pistol firing in a theatre, but the fact remains.—London Globe.

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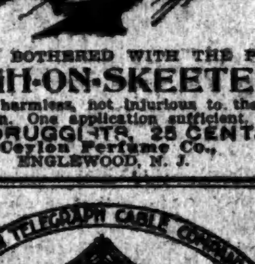

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ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

JUNKETS GIVEN BY CITY

Political Bodies Use Department of Corrections Boats.

Disappointment of Persons Who Wished to Visit Institutions Revealed the Practice Yesterday.

That the city is providing gratis enjoyable junketing trips to political organizations up the East River came out yesterday. The fact became known through the disappointment that came to a little group of persons who are unfortunate enough to have relatives or friends at Hart's, Ward's, Randall's, or Blackwell's Island, or are philanthropic enough to be interested in inmates of institutions there.

Pushing aside whatever of a selfish nature that claimed their time and attention for yesterday, a crowd variously estimated at from 50 to 100 persons hurried to the pier of the Department of Corrections on East Twenty-sixth Street, getting there a little before 11 o'clock. It had then already begun to rain.

The steamer Massasoit, a handsome little craft, runs to Hart's Island, leaving the East Twenty-sixth Street pier at 9 o'clock on weekdays and, according to schedule, at 11 o'clock on Saturdays. It stops at the other islands which have institutions on them under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and the Charities Department. Besides this boat, there is the James S. Brennan, which makes similar trips, taking prisoners or visitors to the public institutions.

The little group that waited to be taken up the river yesterday, several intending to go to Hart's Island, was the ordinary kind of a crowd that is to be seen there, among them a number of respectable-looking persons and some whose apparel betrayed them to be poor, with little bundles under their arms to take to prisoners or unfortunates. Miss Schultes, a young woman who has been doing missionary work on Hart's Island, was the only one who was identified among them. Miss Schultes was acting as messenger for several persons at Hart's Island, and had papers in her possession which it was imperative should be signed yesterday to make them legal. There were also several persons in the crowd from out of town, among them two from Tarrytown.

The disappointment and chagrin of these waiting persons can easily be imagined when soon after 11 o'clock this announcement was made to them:

"The Massasoit left at 9 o'clock, and will not run again to-day."

To the other islands, exclusive of Hart's Island, determined persons can get by other means than the city boats—if they have the means. Hart's Island can be reached only by the city boats or by going first to City Island and there engaging a boat to be rowed across. On a day like yesterday such a trip, especially to a woman, would be hazardous.

Inquiry by one of the most self-assertive of the group of disappointed persons resulted in the information that the Massasoit was taking an excursion party up the river. Still more insistent urging brought out that the excursion was one given by Henry Birrell, the Republican leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, to a party of his friends, and that the trip was being made with the cognizance of Commissioner Thomas W. Hynes. An invitation for the event was easily obtained, which was as follows:

"You are cordially invited to attend an outing which will include the inspection of the institutions of the Department of Correction, situated on the East River and on the Sound, on Saturday, July 18. Steamer will leave pier foot of East Twenty-sixth Street at 9 A. M. sharp. Refreshments will be provided. Hoping to have the pleasure of your company,

"Very truly yours,
"HENRY BIRRELL."

From persons in a position to know in the Department of Correction it was learned that trips similar to that of yesterday have been made since last Fall. Both political organizations in Brooklyn, as well as in Manhattan, have gone on these trips. Ostensibly they have been trips of inspection—the avowed purpose of them being to allow the public to see that no abuses are cropping up in the various public institutions. Their frequency, however, is in the nature of an innovation.

The Massasoit reached the pier at East Twenty-sixth Street about 4:30 o'clock, somewhat earlier than was expected, owing to the rain. The crowd of men who disembarked numbered about 100. They gave three cheers for Henry Birrell and dispersed.

The party was in charge of Secretary John J. McKinny of the Department of Correction. He was asked to explain how it was that city boats were being used for purposes of giving excursions, and how it came about that the boat had slipped away earlier than usual, leaving the crowds of anxious would-be visitors behind.

"As I understand it," he replied, "Deputy Commissioner Alexander C. MacNulty made a speech to the voters of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District about a week ago, and invited them to inspect the institutions of the department at any time. I understand that it was a general invitation. In response to this general invitation Mr. Birrell notified Commissioner Hynes that he and a party of friends desired to make the trip this morning. As there was to be a large number in the party they were notified to appear at 9 o'clock instead of at 11 o'clock."

"How often are visitors allowed to go to Hart's Island?" Mr. McKinney was asked.

"Once a month—the first Saturday of the month. This was not the day, as you observe."

"How often are they allowed to visit the institutions on the other islands?"

"Once every thirty days."

"Any especial date fixed for the visits to the institutions on the islands other than Hart's?"

"No; thirty days from the last visit."

"Then persons who were unable to go to Randall's Island, say, to-day, will have to wait thirty days before they can try again?"

"Yes, but most rules are flexible to some extent. We make exceptions in case of sickness; give special passes."

"How was it that you slipped away two hours earlier than usual for Saturdays?"

"We really did not get started before 10 o'clock. Then, too, we have been telling persons for the last two days when we gave them passes that the boat would sail earlier on Saturday."

"Then how was it that so many did not come until 11 o'clock?"

"I don't know."

"Does the Thomas S. Brennan take visitors to the institutions other than Hart's Island?"

"Yes."

"What time did it start this morning?"

"At 10:30 o'clock."

Mr. McKinny said that Commissioner Hynes was on his vacation and that Deputy Commissioner MacNulty was in Washington.

NEW LINE TO TRENTON.

Trolley from Philadelphia May Be Extended to New York—Pennsylvania Railroad Opposition Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The legal fight waged for years by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the street railway company which sought to parallel the steam railroad route between this city and Trenton has been settled, and the way is made clear for a trolley line from here to Trenton, with the possibility of an extension from Trenton to New York.

Official announcement of the settlement was made to-day. Immediately 150 men began to tear up the Frankford and Bristol turnpike between the Neshaming Creek and Croden Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the purpose of laying trolley tracks.

New Fruit-Destroying Beetle.

OXFORD, N. J., July 18.—The farmers and fruit growers of this and adjoining townships have a new enemy to combat in the shape of a brownish black beetle, elongated in form, and larger than the potato bug. It has four wings, and is so formed that the forward pair form a shell-like covering for the rear pair, with which it flies. This new pest threatens the apple crop, and is making rapid headway. It attacks the fruit by boring through the apple from side to side. Spraying with a strong solution of potash kills the insect.

ESCAPED FROM ELLIS ISLAND.

Boy Patient in Immigrant Hospital Got as Far as the Battery Before Being Caught.

Just as the Ellis Island boat was pulling into the Barge Office dock last evening on her 6 o'clock trip, Policemen Mury and Smith hailed the Captain and told him not to put the gangplank out. They had just received a telephonic communication from the island to the effect that Cervera Guido, a sixteen-year-old boy, had escaped from the hospital on the island and was supposed to be on board the ferryboat.

The boat was then backed out into the bay and searched. The boy was found in a corner of the cabin. It was learned that the boy had been suffering with trachoma and had been placed in the hospital and forbidden to land. It is thought that some of his fellow-countrymen told him that it would be easy to escape. He left the hospital while not under guard and succeeded in making the boat.

SAYS OPEN AIR CURED HIM.

Surgeon Berryhill of Cruiser Baltimore Believed to Have Recovered from Consumption.

The surgeons at the Naval Hospital and the navy yard in Brooklyn are greatly interested in the case of Surgeon Thomas A. Berryhill of the cruiser Baltimore, who, it is claimed, has cured himself of consumption by the simple open-air treatment. Dr. Berryhill himself believes that he has effected a complete and absolute cure of the disease.

About two years ago, while Dr. Berryhill was engaged in laboratory work at the Naval Laboratory in Brooklyn, he discovered that he had contracted tuberculosis of the lungs. He had been led to study his condition by the fact that he had been steadily losing weight. He was in bad shape when he went before a medical board after applying for a leave of absence. He was granted fifteen months, which he determined to devote to an effort to cure himself of the disease. He went to Michigan, where he camped out during the Summer and by Fall his condition was much improved.

From Michigan he went to Indian Territory, where he lived on a ranch. He spent every moment that he possibly could out of doors and exercised a great deal in the open air, eating the plain but wholesome fare of the rancheros. Last January he moved from Indian Territory down into the southwestern part of Texas. There he fell in with a young bank clerk, who was also trying by the same method to cure himself of consumption.

Together they secured a tent and went into the highlands. They kept out of doors all day, and at night slept with the flap of the tent open, even when the temperature dropped to the freezing point. The pair passed the time hunting and fishing. When Dr. Berryhill left Brooklyn to go West he could not walk a quarter of a mile without tiring. After he had been down in Texas for some time he could outwalk even the rough and hardy lumbermen he met there. When he returned to Brooklyn and again went before the board his condition was found to be greatly improved, and he was given another leave of absence of six months, to put the finishing touches to the cure. He again went West, and lived in the open air as before.

When his leave of absence expired he was assigned temporarily to duty at Newport and a few days ago he returned to Brooklyn. Dr. Berryhill believes that he is absolutely cured of the disease, and this belief is shared by other medical men who have seen and examined him. In his opinion most cases of consumption, if taken in time and treated as he treated his own case, can be cured. Surgeon Berryhill is forty years old and has been in the service fifteen years.

HOLMES QUITS TAMMANY MEN.

Appropriation for Manhattan Bridge Practically Assured by Change of Two Republicans.

Alderman Holmes is the latest to announce his renunciation of the stand he took at last Tuesday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen, when he, together with seven other Republicans, voted with thirty-three Tammany members of the board and rejected the appropriation of $6,532,000 for the superstructure of the Manhattan Bridge under the Lindenthal eye bar cable system. From Greenwich, Conn., last evening the Alderman wired his change of view as follows:

"As you are aware, I voted against the Manhattan Bridge project last week. Please say in to-morrow's NEW YORK TIMES that I intend to cast my vote in favor of it on Tuesday next.

"DAVID H. HOLMES,
"Alderman, Nineteenth Assembly District."

This vote practically insures favorable action by the board on the appropriation which promptly was repassed by the Board of Estimate on Wednesday, after its rejection the day before by a vote of 41 to 24 in the Board of Aldermen. Forty negative votes are needed on such occasions to reject an appropriation passed by the Board of Estimate, and only one more than the needed forty accordingly was cast.

Since that time Alderman Armitage Mathews has been called into consultation with Mayor Low and has come out in favor of the Lindenthal project. Now, with Alderman Holmes also aligned in favor of the plans, the forty votes will not be had unless some other Tammany men or Brooklyn Democrats are taken in on the other side, which is not regarded as likely.

The eight Republicans who voted with the Tammany men were Aldermen Alt, Bennett, Diemer, and Holler of Brooklyn, and Aldermen Holmes, Jones, Mathews, and Whittaker of Manhattan. Strong pressure, it is understood, has been brought to bear on Alderman Whittaker, through Capt. E. Norton Goddard, whose district he represents, and on Alderman Jones from other Republican sources.

The leaders of the Republican organization in Brooklyn also have been appealed to to get the Brooklyn Republican Aldermen in line, and unless Tammany leader John T. McCall can get others to support him in opposition to the appropriation, even to the extent of replacing the defection of Holmes and Mathews, he will lack the necessary forty negative votes and the appropriation will become operative in six weeks after the Board of Estimate reappropriated the money by unanimous vote.

TRACTION ENGINE LICENSED.

Owner Promised, According to Automobile Law, Not to Travel Over 30 Miles an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—Humor dropped into the automobile license situation this week when William A. Brown of Elwood, Atlantic County, applied for a license for his traction thrashing machine, which he swore could not travel faster than three and one-half miles an hour.

Somehow or other Mr. Brown came to the determination that this slow-going machine came within the provisions of the Scovel automobile law, and he forwarded a regularly made-out application for license to the Secretary of State. In extenso he swore to his ability to drive this machine along the highway and not run over vehicles. He also subscribed to the statement that his machine made less noise and created far less smell than any other automobile on the road, and that it would not get out of order and block the highway.

As the license was in so regular a form, properly sworn to before a notary public, Automobile License Clerk Transeau was inclined at first to treat the whole matter as a joke, but inquiry of the notary public over the long-distance telephone convinced the clerk that Mr. Brown was in earnest.

Accordingly, license No. 1,353 was given to Mr. Brown, and the clerk noted the fact that a traction thrashing machine must not, under the law, be run at a rate exceeding thirty miles an hour on New Jersey's highways.

Farmer Struck by a Train.

AVONDALE, N. J., July 18.—John Kellie of this place, a farmer, was struck at the Franklin Station of the Erie Railroad this morning and got a fracture of the skull and of the right leg. He did not see the train until too late to get out of the way. He was taken to a Newark hospital. His injuries are said to be fatal.

TRIO HELD FOR ROBBERY

Mrs. Taylor's Bag Held $40,000 Worth of Jewels.

She Was Fined $8 for Intoxication and Her Companions, Three Club Employes, Placed Under $1,000 Bail Each.

Mrs. Grace Taylor of 117 West Forty-fourth Street was arrested early yesterday morning and charged with intoxication by Patrolman Connolly. He found her screaming for help on the bridge crossing over the New York Central tracks at Forty-sixth Street. Three men also were arrested charged with having attempted to steal a bag from the woman containing $40,000 worth of jewelry. The men gave their names as Thomas J. Lewis, twenty-four years old, of 254 West Twentieth Street; Matthew Higgins, twenty-one years old, of 135 East Thirty-first Street, and James Cragie, twenty-one years old, of the same address.

Mrs. Taylor at the station house declared that she was the wife of "the right-hand man" of "Al" Adams, the recently convicted "Policy King." She said that he was her second husband, her first husband having been race starter Caldwell.

When Mrs. Taylor was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, her husband, Edward L. Taylor, who said he was a broker, was present. Mrs. Taylor said that she had met the men in a Sixth Avenue saloon, where she had a drink with them. She said that she did not think that she was intoxicated, and that the men had accompanied her across the bridge and had attempted to rob her. Mrs. Taylor was fined $8. The three men were held on a short affidavit for examination this morning on a charge of highway robbery. Bail in each case was fixed in $1,000.

Lewis said that he was a waiter at the Union Club, Higgins said that he was a bellboy at the Calumet Club, and Cragie a bellboy at the Algonquin Club. They declared that the woman had come into the saloon where they were seated and that they had invited her to drink with them. This she did. They left to go over the bridge with the woman, when, they said, the woman started to scream and accused them of having tried to rob her when the policeman appeared. They said that they had not tried to escape.

Capt. Tighe of the East Fifty-first Street Station said that Lewis had run away and was caught at Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street by Patrick J. Conlry, a night foreman in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad yards. Conlry testified that Lewis had offered him $5 to let him escape. He had two witnesses in court to corroborate his story.

The police estimate of the jewels in the bag made them worth $40,000. Their inventory was as follows:

One diamond-studded watch.
Two diamond earrings.
One crescent diamond-set pin.
One diamond collar button.
One pearl and diamond scarfpin.
One large unset diamond.
One diamond stickpin.
Two pearl and diamond finger rings.
One pair diamond earrings.
One pair pearl and diamond earrings.
One diamond hatpin.
Three pearl studs.
One diamond bracelet.
One diamond brooch.
Two pairs of diamond earrings.
Two pairs of sapphire and diamond earrings.
One large unset ruby.
Three gold collar buttons.
Three gold cuff buttons.
One diamond stud.
One diamond ring.
One pearl necklace.

FOUND STOLEN HUMAN HAIR.

Detectives Saw Strands Protruding from a Satchel and So Solved a Puzzling Case.

The store of Gustav Kimpel, an importer and manufacturer of human hair goods, at 117 Fourth Avenue, was entered by burglars on June 11, and 300 pounds of human hair, valued at $3,000, were stolen. Detective Sergeants Duggan and Kinsler of the Central Office searched vainly for the thieves for several weeks.

While they were walking through Essex Street Friday they saw Harris Berlinsky and his wife leave a house carrying satchels. They noticed little tufts of hair protruding from one of the satchels.

The detectives asked what the satchels contained. The couple refused to answer, and as they would make no explanation as to their movements, they were placed under arrest.

The detectives went to the house at 37 Essex Street and made a search. They found a trunkful of hair and hair goods, all of which was identified as that belonging to Kimpel. Wolf Levy and Robert Ginsberg, other occupants of the place were arrested.

The four prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Berlinsky and his wife were held in $1,000 bail for examination on a charge of larceny; Levy was held in the same amount, charged with receiving stolen goods, and Ginsberg was held as a suspicious person.

Levy said he received the goods from a man who was formerly employed by a dealer in human hair.

RAIN SPOILS HALF HOLIDAY.

Cold and Wind Add to the Discomfort of New Yorkers—Storm from the West.

The Saturday half-holiday brought little joy to New Yorkers yesterday. Thousands would have preferred to remain at their work than to venture out in the teeth of the wind which was blowing rain around in all parts of Manhattan Island and the surrounding boroughs with strict impartiality.

The leaden sky of early morning carried out its promise in every sense. When the shipment of wind and rain had been delivered all thoughts of Summer had gone and there were few who were not ready to declare that Autumn had come months before its time.

There was not a single saving grace about the elements. Wearing apparel was soaked without ceremony, every evidence of Summer wear made made to look miles out of the picture, hopes of passing the afternoon at seaside resorts vanished, and for the second Saturday afternoon in succession the wind and rain knocked everybody's schedule awry except the weather man's, which is as variable as the quality of weather he has been dealing out of late.

Persons who could readily secure it got out heavy clothing last night and wore it with great satisfaction. At 5 o'clock the temperature had fallen to 64 degrees, and at no time was it so far above that as to lead to the thought that day wasn't so bad after all.

The velocimeter in the weather establishment at 4 o'clock spun round at a thirty-two-mile-an-hour clip, its energy being drawn from the southeast. Later it was content with a less strenuous pace, with a wind directly from the east.

Questions were many as to where the combination came from. The weather map showed it as a Western product. Its centre of activity just before it began its wild rush east and north was Cleveland. Competent authorities agreed that New York got the lower end of it as it sped on toward New England and into the ocean. It wasn't "merely a local storm" in any sense, save in effects.

Got Many Umbrellas by Fraud.

NEWARK, July 18.—There was consternation in Vailsburg this morning, when men starting out for business looked in the accustomed places for umbrellas. The umbrellas were not to be found, and usually the women in the house informed the men that an agent of a Newark umbrella firm had been collecting them, agreeing to repair them for almost nothing. The police made an investigation, and found that the man was a fraud. He got about thirty umbrellas.

TWO BLOCKS ON THE BRIDGE.

Trolley Cars Delayed in the Evening and Trains Stopped in the Afternoon.

Trolley cars were blocked on the Brooklyn Bridge for twenty minutes last evening. Earlier in the day the bridge trains were blocked for half an hour.

A Flushing and Graham Avenue car came down the incline from Brooklyn about 8:45 o'clock last evening and just as it reached the switches it jumped the tracks. Jacks were brought, but it was soon seen that the car was off the plunger springs and it could not be run until replaced.

This operation required twenty minutes, and then the car was run to the fourth loop, permitting the stalled cars behind it to resume traffic.

The other tie-up occurred just when the Saturday afternoon racing crowd was taking trains for Brighton Beach. There was a great jam on the upper corridor of the bridge station, and the police reserves of the Oak Street Station had to be called to help the regular detail drive the people down to the surface cars.

The delay was due to the breaking of the four-inch shaft which connects the elevating sheaves with the compressed air engine by which it is worked. This rendered the sheaves useless. Their purpose is to elevate first one cable and then the other, so that the grips on the bridge trains may pick up the cables.

The train which was to have picked up a cable when the shaft broke ran 100 feet up the bridge incline with the headway it had retained from the electricity which carried it from the platforms, and then it came to a standstill.

The unusual occurrence frightened the passengers, and until electrical power was obtained from the Brooklyn power house, the train was left standing. Some of the passengers crawled over the fence to the driveway, and caught street cars. Others waited until they were rescued.

The workmen had a half-hour job in repairing the mechanism so that the cables would run smoothly. When the bridge trains were again started they used electricity in going to Brooklyn, while on the return trip they picked up the cable, the Brooklyn sheaves being in working order. Such an accident has not occurred for two years on the bridge.

CLERK SHOOTS HIS WIFE.

She Says Her Husband Is Jealous and Smokes Cigarettes to Excess.

Murray Gibbs, twenty-four years old, of 202 Broome Street, was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station last night on a charge of shooting his wife, Ray, nineteen years old. The young couple have been married about two years and have a child a year old. Gibbs was a shipping clerk for D. Jones & Co. of 502 Broadway until about nine months ago, since when he has not worked. They have been living with the wife's parents since Gibbs lost his position. The couple, with the baby, paid a visit yesterday to the husband's parents, who live at 156 East One Hundred and Eighth Street. The afternoon was passed pleasantly enough until, about 4:30, when Gibbs and his wife left to go home. There had been no quarrel of any kind, the wife says, yet, as they were walking on One Hundred and Eighth Street, Gibbs suddenly drew a revolver from his pocket and, pointing it at his wife, said:

"Ray, I'm going to shoot you."

He snapped the trigger twice, but there was no report. The young woman started to run away, screaming. A third time Gibbs pulled the trigger. A report followed, the young woman was wounded and ran into the nearby barber's shop of a man named Buschman for shelter. Her husband followed, brandishing the revolver.

"Murray, you wouldn't kill me?" the woman cried out, as she placed the baby on one of the chairs for safety and turned and faced her husband.

"Yes, I will; you've been deceiving me," he answered, and snapped the trigger twice more. There was only the one cartridge in the revolver, however. Then Gibbs turned and ran out into the street, where Patrolman Thomas Farley of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station caught him.

The young wife, meanwhile, had picked up her baby and ran back to the home of her husband's parents. Farley followed with Gibbs. In answer to the policeman's formal question she identified her husband as the man who had shot her.

"Why did you do it?" asked Farley.

"She has been false to me," said Gibbs.

His father became almost livid with rage and tried to get at his son. He called the young man severely to account for attempting to vilify his wife, and declared that the young woman was altogether too good for him.

Gibbs was then taken to the station and locked up. His wife says he is of a jealous nature and smokes cigarettes to excess. Those are the only reasons she can adduce for his act. Her wound was dressed by Dr. Krauskopf of Harlem Hospital and she then went home. Her escape was narrow, the bullet having plowed along the top of her scalp.

HELD ON SHOOTING CHARGE.

Edward Kelly Denies Wounded Policeman's Accusation.

Edward Kelly, thirty-one years old, who lives in a lodging house in lower Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Flatbush Police Court yesterday by Patrolman John McGovern of the Flatbush Station, who charged the prisoner with having shot him twice on the morning of June 7 last at Malbone Street and Flatbush Avenue. At the time of the shooting McGovern saw a man, carrying something bulky under his coat, skulking along the street in the darkness and stopped him.

The man ran, and when McGovern pursued, the fugitive turned and shot him twice, in the breast and hand. McGovern came out of the hospital recently and started out to hunt for the fellow who shot him. On Friday afternoon he arrested Kelly. The prisoner stoutly denied that he was the man wanted. He had never seen McGovern before and had never carried a revolver, he said. He was held, however, for examination next Thursday.

REFEREE FARREN REPORTS.

Latest Development in New York Building Loan-Banking Company's Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—Last December Justice D. Cady Herrick appointed James J. Farren referee to examine into and report upon the solvency of the New York Building Loan-Banking Company. To-day Mr. Farren filed his report. Its conclusions will, according to an agreement between all the parties at interest, be given out only by Attorney General Cunneen. Copies of the report have been mailed to Mr. Cunneen at Buffalo and to Messrs. Robinson & Eustace, counsel for the company at Elmira.

Superintendent of Banking Kilburn last December, through former Attorney General Davies, endeavored to have a receiver appointed for the company on the ground that it was insolvent. The attorneys of the company contested the action and from Justice Herrick secured a restraining order pending the appointment and report of a referee regarding the condition of the company. Justice Herrick has set a hearing upon Referee Farren's report for July 28. The inference is that the referee's report will not be made public until that date.

The company is one of the largest of its line, with $9,000,000 resources. At the hearing before Justice Herrick attorneys for the company alleged that certain Republican officials were trying to force the company into the hands of a receiver to secure the big fees which would follow such a move.

Burglars Rob North Arlington Mayor.

NEWARK, N. J., July 18.—Burglars broke into the residence of Mayor Bayliss in North Arlington last night, forced open a safe, and stole two one-thousand-dollar Hudson County Gas Company bonds. Nothing else was taken, although silverware and other valuables were in sight. The robbery was not discovered until the family came down stairs this morning. The Kearny and Hackensack police were notified.

Prof. Gilbert Goes to Dartmouth.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 18.—Prof. Norman E. Gilbert, Professor of Physics and Instructor in Mathematics at Hobart College, has resigned to accept a call as Assistant Professor of Physics at Dartmouth.

BURGLAR KILLED HIS PAL

Benjamin Haggerty, a Wayward Son, Accused of Homicide.

Says Shooting Was Accidental—Police Believe He Killed Quinlan for Drinking Too Freely.

While looting a saloon in Brooklyn early yesterday morning Michael Quinlan, a young burglar, was shot and killed by his pal, Benjamin Haggerty. The latter, who was caught later, asserts that the shooting was accidental. The police suspect that Quinlan was shot because he angered Haggerty by drinking too much while they were engaged in the robbery.

The police say that the case is the first of its kind that has ever occurred in Brooklyn. Haggerty is a grandson of a wealthy manufacturer of the same name, who died in Brooklyn several years ago, and is well connected. He has been associating with rough characters, however, and is a member of a band of young men who have been causing much trouble in the Red Hook district. He is twenty-four years old and lives at 164 Centre Street.

Haggerty and Quinlan, who was twenty-three years old and lived on Tenth Street, near Second Avenue, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning broke into the saloon of Patrick Ryan, at 461 Columbia Street. A man living on the floor above heard them forcing the side door of the store, and blew a whistle from a window to attract the attention of a policeman. None appeared, however, and after waiting for some time he again blew the whistle.

A few minutes later he heard a pistol shot down stairs and saw a man without a coat run from the saloon. He continued to whistle until Patrolman John T. O'Connor of the Harbor Police, who was temporarily on shore duty, came running up. O'Connor entered the saloon and found Quinlan lying dead behind the bar with a bullet wound in his heart.

Piled up beside the bar were boxes of cigars and bottles of whisky which the thieves had intended to carry off.

The tenant gave O'Connor a description of the man who had run away and, after sending word to the Hamilton Avenue Police Station, the policeman started out to look for him. The reserves of the precinct were also turned out.

About an hour after the shooting O'Connor saw a coatless man at Bush and Henry Streets and stopped him. He proved to be Haggerty, and admitted that he had been in the saloon with Quinlan.

"I shot him," he said, "but I didn't mean to do it. It was an accident."

At the Hamilton Avenue Station Haggerty said that he and Quinlan planned to rob the saloon while they were hanging around the place on Friday night. They waited until the proprietor had closed up and gone to his home in the neighborhood and then forced open the side door.

Haggerty declared that as soon as they got inside Quinlan began to "hit the booze" to such an extent that he feared for their safety. They gathered together a lot of cigars and whisky, and were about to leave when Quinlan went behind the bar to get another drink, despite Haggerty's objections. While Quinlan was satisfying his thirst Haggerty searched for more plunder.

He found a revolver in a drawer, all the chambers of which were empty. Looking further he found some cartridges, and placed one in the pistol absent-mindedly, he explained. Haggerty said he was examining the revolver when it was accidentally discharged. He saw Quinlan fall, and, frightened, he ran from the saloon.

While no one but Haggerty knows the circumstances of the shooting, the police believe that it was the outcome of a quarrel between the two men over Quinlan's drinking.

In the Adams Street Police Court Haggerty pleaded not guilty to a charge of homicide and was sent to Raymond Street Jail to await examination.

MAY DEPORT BROKERS' AGENT.

William F. Vizer, Who Intended to Establish a Branch of a London House, Held at Ellis Island.

William F. Vizer, who, according to his own statement, came to this country primarily to open a branch office in Savannah of the Produce Brokers' Company of London, is at Ellis Island chafing under an order that he be deported on the ground that his entrance to the country would violate the contract labor law.

Vizer is a young Britisher who arrived July 15 on the Majestic as a first-class passenger. The Immigration Inspector overhauled him, and he was ordered to Ellis Island and sent before a board of special inquiry next day. He testified that he was in the employ of the Produce Brokers' Company of London, and that he had come over in their service. An order of exclusion was summarily filed.

On application Vizer obtained a rehearing Friday. He declared he was employed in a confidential capacity and therefore was not in any way amenable to the contract labor law. He was told that the order of exclusion would be reaffirmed, whereupon he filed an appeal to the immigration authorities at Washington. This is now pending.

Vizer's case is not altogether unlike that of the Greek currant merchant and Ellis, the expert bookkeeper, who have appeals before the Federal authorities brought because of orders of exclusion.

ROUGH WEATHER STOPS LINER.

The St. Paul Compelled to Remain Outside the Bar.

The American liner St. Paul encountered such rough weather after passing Fire Island yesterday afternoon that she was compelled to remain outside the bar last night. With the Gascogne and the Celtic she is expected to bring in a large number of passengers to-day.

On board the American liner are United States Senator Eugene Hale of Maine with his son; also Miss Julia Marlowe. Deputy Surveyor of the Port John Bishop is returning after a tour of Great Britain and the Continent from an expedition calculated to put him in touch with the methods of handling imports and baggage in the principal European seaports.

TALLY-HO PARTY UPSET.

Mother-in-Law of Richard B. Mellon, a Pittsburg Banker, Injured Near Ligonier, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

LIGONIER, Penn., July 18.—Richard B. Mellon, a Pittsburg banker, took a tally-ho party to New Florence this morning. While crossing Coal Pit Creek, near this place, the occupants, nine in number, were thrown into the creek.

Mrs. Alexander King, the aged mother of Mrs. R. B. Mellon, was carried unconscious to the Breniser Hotel, Ligonier.

Newport Automobilist Sued.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 18.—As a result of a recent collision between Edward Gray's automobile and a carriage owned by James T. Anthony of this city, in which the carriage was badly damaged and Mr. Anthony's daughter seriously injured, two suits, each for $5,000 damages, have been instituted by Mr. Anthony against Mr. Gray in the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court. The writs in the suit were served by a Deputy Sheriff on Mr. Gray this afternoon.

Boy Dies from Lockjaw.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 18.—Joseph A. Hughes, aged fifteen years, of this city, who accidentally shot himself with a blank cartridge on July 4, died of lockjaw yesterday.

Wreck on Lake Michigan.

MUNROE, Mich., July 18.—News was telephoned in from Pointe Aux Paux to-day that a three-masted vessel was wrecked and flying distress signals. The tug Roma left in an angry sea to render assistance.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Vacation needs a special feature in all our Outfitting Departments—Summer Underwear, Hosiery, Men's Negligee Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Veilings, Travelling Bags, Suit Cases, Toilet Articles, Perfumeries, &c. In complete assortments.

Veiling Department.

Chiffon Hat Scarfs, hemstitched borders, all colors, 50c., 68c., 98c. and $1.25 each
Mourning Veils, made of light weight nun's veiling, 50c., 75c., and 98c. each
Magpie Veils, chiffon border .... 85c., 98c., and $1.10 each
Black Tuxedo Veiling, all silk; value 30c., at .... 19c. yd

Clearing Sale of White Shirt Waists

In Lawn, Striped Madras and Cheviot, tucked and trimmed with lace, embroidery or hemstitching; value $1.25 and $1.65, at 98c

Also two special lots of White Lawn, White and Black Dimity and Mercerized Madras Waists, some trimmed with fine embroidery, lace and tucks; value $1.75 and $3.50, at .... $1.25 and $1.98

We are still continuing the sale of Misses' and Children's Wash Dresses; value $1.25 and $2.98, at .... 89c. and $1.25

Walking Skirts.

English Mixtures, Homespuns, Cheviot, Brilliantine and plain cloths, value $6.00 and $8.50, at .... $4.98, $5.50 and $6.75
Also a lot of Tan and White Linen Skirts; value $4.00 and $5.00, at .... $3.25 and $3.98

Our Mail Order Department will serve you promptly.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Entrances on Three Thoroughfares.

COINS FOR THE FILIPINOS

Steamship Loads with $306,000 in New Currency for the Islands.

Shipment Includes 13,740,000 Nickel and Bronze Pieces of Small Denominations Made at the Philadelphia Mint.

One more phase in the substitution of American methods, ideas, and customs, both social and commercial, in the Philippine Islands is about to be reached. The Insular Government has been ordered to prepare for the calling in of the Spanish and Mexican coins now in use, and be in readiness to put in circulation a vast quantity of America coined money.

A small quantity of silver coins of large denomination are now on their way to Manila via San Francisco, but to-morrow from this port will go nearly a third of a million dollars in nickel and bronze coins. They will be sent to the Far East on the Indramayo of the United States and Japan-China Steamship Line.

This vessel is now at the South Central Pier, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn. She is shipping a general merchandise cargo in addition to the invoice of coin. It is the expectation that the money will be in the hands of the Insular Government officials in about six weeks.

The coins are packed in 563 kegs. The total number of coins constitutes 13,740,000 pieces. Their value, in round numbers, is $306,000. All were coined at the Mint in Philadelphia. Their weight is estimated at seventy tons.

Following the minting of the coins at Philadelphia and their counting and packing into kegs six cars were ordered into service for their transportation to this city. The carrying agents, the United States and Adams Express Companies, secured them from the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in the six cars the trip was made to Jersey City over that road. The express companies divided the work equally, and each detailed two men to each of the cars for which they were responsible. These guards were selected because of long experience in guarding treasure trains. Each man was armed with a repeating rifle and a revolver of heavy calibre.

The train pulled into Jersey City Friday. The six treasure cars were guarded all night by a relief corps. Yesterday morning a lighter was ordered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's docks, and in that craft the money was transferred across the Upper Bay to Brooklyn. The vigilance of the guards did not cease, for they accompanied the kegs to the Atlantic Docks.

There was encountered more guards, and a crew of checkers from the two express companies. By degrees the kegs of coin were placed in the steel compartments in the vessel's hold, each keg being checked off as it was let down the slide.

After all the kegs were accounted as in the hold, the door of the compartment was closed and sealed by a Treasury official. The responsibility of the United States Treasury was then at an end.

The little coins are quite distinct from the coins of the United States. So are the silver coins of large denomination which are being shipped across the Pacific. Of the former there are 4,500,000 five centavos pieces, 5,040,000 one centavo pieces, and 4,200,000 half centavo pieces. Their need has been most imperative, for the Spanish and Mexican coins now in use cause endless confusion and dissatisfaction because of their frequent fluctuations in value.

RUNNING TRAIN SHAKEN BY DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Accident at Roanoke, Va., in Which Two Were Killed, Sixteen Injured, and One Hundred Shocked.

ROANOKE, Va., July 18.—By the explosion of a large quantity of dynamite and blasting powder stored in a magazine near Pearisburg, Giles County, this afternoon, two men were killed outright, sixteen were more or less injured, and about 100 others severely shocked.

West-bound passenger train No. 1 on the main line of the Norfolk and Western was going at full speed past the magazine, which was located 200 yards from the tracks, when the explosion occurred. The windows of the train were broken, the coaches in other ways damaged, and not a single person on the train escaped injury or shock.

The dead are James Phillips, white, of Blair, Va., and George Noel, colored, of Elliston, Va. Among the injured was O. C. Jenkins, general manager of the Bluefield Coal and Coke Company of Bluefield, West Va. Phillips and Noel were laborers, and their mangled bodies were found near the wrecked magazine.

A special train with surgeons on board conveyed the wounded to Bluefield, where they were placed in a hospital. It is not known what caused the explosion.

Newspaper Runs Its Own Paper Mill.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—The Kansas City Star has begun successfully the operation of its paper mill, built here within the last nine months. The capacity of the mill is forty tons of white paper daily, all of which will be consumed by The Star and its morning paper, The Times. The paper is made from pulp shipped from Canada. There is only one other newspaper in the world which manufactures its own paper—The London Telegraph.

HOW IDLE WORKERS LIVE

Men on Strike Use Savings or Get Long Credits.

Laborers in Building Trades Would Expect to Make Up Losses by Working Overtime.

During the last week or two of the shut-down in building operations in this city, which is now believed to be nearing an end, the question how over 100,000 men who have been thrown into enforced idleness can manage to live and keep their families has often been asked by well-meaning people. In case of long strikes the cheerful appearance of the strikers up to the last moment has many times been noted, but in case of a strike in one trade some support can be obtained by assessments on affiliated unions or similar means.

The present shut-down is unique, however, in the fact that it affects all the people in the building trades. While the majority of the workers in these trades are thrifty and live within their means, there must be always in such a large army of workers many who live fully up to their means and have no money laid up for the proverbial rainy day. On this subject a well-known labor man said last night:

"The question how 100,000 people, who have made no appeal for help, are supported in a crisis like this may puzzle outsiders, but it is no riddle to the members of labor unions. In the first place the grocers in the districts where skilled mechanics with families live are generally paid by the week by their customers. They extend the credit in cases like this. Of course in some cases they may take long chances, but it is better, they consider, to take a risk than to lose a customer.

"Again, many of the industrious mechanics save up for just such times as these.

"Again, during the present shut-down thousands of bricklayers, carpenters, and others have gone to other cities, where wages are lower, but where New Yorkers, being the most skilled workers, readily get the best jobs. When the shut-down is ended they will come back to New York."

He admitted that some of the workers affected by the shut-down were in hard straits, but said they do not complain. He has seldom heard a New York mechanic pleading poverty. It was possible that many among them were absolutely destitute, but if their wants were known the union would take care of them in some way.

"I want to say," he said, "that drawing on the treasury of a union is generally the last resort. There could be plenty of stories told of the fortitude of workingmen during their strikes and of sacrifices cheerfully rendered that rise into heroism. The treasury of a union in most cases would not go very far if every one on strike or locked out was drawing from it. It is only those who are in the greatest need who seek for relief. The others manage to live in some way.

"I have known people out of work for six months whose near neighbors did not know of it. There are undoubtedly cases of distress in the present crisis, but not so many as uninformed people would suppose."

The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union is one of the strongest financially in the city for one containing so many members. It has a strong National union with a good treasury behind it, and may consider at its next meeting the question of levying weekly assessments on members who are working to support those who are not working.

One of the strongest organizations financially in the country is the Mosaic Tile Layers' Union, which has only 500 members, but they could remain idle for several months longer with only an occasional help from the treasury of the union to the more needy members.

Regarding the possibility of the mechanics making up in wages if work is soon resumed generally, Edward A. Moffett, editor of the official organ of the Bricklayers' Union, said last night:

"If work were resumed, say, in a few days, I believe the bricklayers could catch up before the end of the season by working overtime. I have no fear that any considerable number of people will be in dire straits before Winter. It must be remembered that in all the building trades there is extra pay and sometimes double pay for overtime, according to the rules of the union.

"Eight hours a day is a day's work in the building trades, and all the men will be working overtime. The employers will be glad to pay overtime, even if it is at double rates. Thus, if a man was getting $4 or $5 a day and worked four hours a day overtime for a month or two, he would be doubling his wages in some cases, and in all cases earning nearly double his ordinary wages.

"Workers economize during a long strike in many ways the general public do not know. There are dozens of ways by which the evil moment when the wolf comes to the door can be staved off indefinitely by competent workmen who are thrifty. It must be remembered, too, that there was a good deal of overtime worked before the present shut-down took place."

HIGH COLLAR SAVED HIS LIFE.

Man Cut His Throat, but Will Probably Recover.

WASHINGTON, N. J., July 18.—L. Spencer of Paterson was found walking up and down the street near the Lackawanna Railroad Station late last night, with a wound in his throat. A razor was found lying in the road. He was treated and taken home, and will probably recover.

The man owes his life to the fact that he wore a high collar, as the razor did not cut low enough to sever the jugular vein. He admitted having tried to kill himself, but refused to tell why.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday, July 19, 1903.

BEAVERS NEGOTIATES TERMS OF SURRENDER

Ex-Postal Official Vainly Tries to Impose Conditions.

Will Give Himself Up Monday—Three More Indictments in Brooklyn—President Wants Thorough Inquiry.

George W. Beavers, ex-Chief of the Division of Salaries and Allowances in the Post Office Department, against whom the Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn on Friday found two indictments charging the acceptance of bribes, will be ready to surrender himself, in such manner as may be determined by his counsel and the District Attorney, at 11:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. Such an agreement was reached between Messrs. Morgan & Seabury of 290 Broadway, counsel for Mr. Beavers, and United States District Attorney Youngs in Brooklyn after a long conversation by telephone yesterday.

That, however, was not the only development of the day in the postal scandal. The Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn handed up three additional Post Office indictments before it adjourned in the afternoon, to meet again on Wednesday of this week. Of these, two are understood to be additional indictments against George F. Miller, agent of the Brandt-Dent Cash Machine Company, to be used in case the present indictments, charging him with having made certain payments to ex-Congressman Driggs in connection with the sales of the cash machines to the Government, are quashed on technicalities.

The other indictment is said to be against E. J. Brandt, the head of the Brandt-Dent Company, and the allegations on which this indictment is based are understood to be in general the same as those in the case of Miller. Mr. Brandt is understood to be now in Wisconsin.

District Attorney Youngs was authority for the statement yesterday that the Brooklyn Federal Grand Jury, although its labors are over until it meets again on Wednesday, is by no means through with the postal investigation. Just what form this subsequent inquisition would take, or against whom it would be directed, he would not say at the time.

Mr. Youngs's visit to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay Friday night and his brief report of it are considered significant of the extent to which he is prepared to push his probe.

"It can hardly be said that the President called me to consult specifically about the Post Office cases," said the District Attorney yesterday. "You know I was his secretary when he was Governor, and so have been on terms of intimacy with him since then. He had asked me down to spend Friday night, and I went. That was about all there was to that.

"After dinner, of course, we had a long talk, and in the course of it the postal cases came up, the President asking me how I was getting along. I told him, and I may say this of his answer—that he said that he wished me to go to the very bottom of any issues that might come under my attention here, no matter who was reached. He insisted that the scandal should be sifted to the utmost."

The Beavers case, in which interest centres above all others for the present because Beavers was reputed to be the head of the "ring" in control of the Post Office prior to the investigation, at present resolves itself into a question of how he shall surrender.

Beavers's counsel have asserted for two days that, although he was not, at times, at his Borough Park home, he was ready to come when wanted, and explained his continued absence from his house on the ground of a desire to avoid publicity.

Accordingly, Mr. Seabury of Morgan & Seabury told District Attorney Youngs yesterday morning that Beavers would be at the office at 290 Broadway at 11:30 to-morrow morning. Mr. Youngs replied that he would be in his office at that time, and would be glad to transact any business. Suggestions were made as to ways and means of getting Beavers safely into the hands of the law and out again on bail, but Mr. Youngs replied consistently that he would not make any pledges.

Beavers's counsel have not yet determined whether it would be better for him to surrender to the United States Marshal in Brooklyn or go before United States Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building in this city for a hearing. Commissioner Shields said of the matter yesterday that before he could accept the surrender of Beavers he must have a certified copy of the indictment and a bench warrant before him. Then he could fix bail and hold a hearing on probable cause.

The method suggested thus would have the effect of trying out the issues prior to the arraignment before Judge Thomas of the District Court. It is not fancied that District Attorney Youngs, with indictments already found, will agree to such procedure.

It is certain, however, that Beavers will be allowed the opportunity of giving himself up, and that he will not, at the District Attorney's direction, be arrested on a bench warrant unless he so desires. On this point District Attorney Youngs gave out this statement yesterday afternoon:

"This office will refrain at present from requesting the service of a bench warrant upon Mr. Beavers, deeming it right that he should have the opportunity to surrender himself, if he sees fit to do so, and I have notified his counsel, Morgan & Seabury, to that effect.

"In all of the cases of indictments for postal frauds which have been found, the defendants have been permitted to appear voluntarily, without summary process, and this office knows of no reason why the same courtesy which has been shown to others should be denied to Mr. Beavers; and under these conditions we shall wait a reasonable time for Mr. Beavers to appear voluntarily to plead to these indictments."

Col. Youngs's statement was shown Mr. Seabury, who said: "That was about the impression I gained from my talk with the District Attorney this morning. I will say now, as I said then, that my client had never been in hiding, and will accept the service of such process as may be prepared at the proper time. How this service shall be made I am not ready to say just now. On Monday morning I think that we shall be able to make a definite statement to the newspapers."

Mr. Seabury was asked if there was any truth in the report coming from Washington that Beavers might tell what he knew of the inside of things, provided he were guaranteed immunity from prosecution.

"That is absolutely and unqualifiedly false," he said, "and although that matter with others will be covered in our statement Monday, I may say now that Mr. Beavers does not know anything that would be of interest in the investigation, and if he did, would not tell it as State's evidence under any circumstances."

"And there is not any danger that Beavers will be missing on Monday?" was a question.

"Not the slightest; you may all rest easy on that point, as easy as do Mr. Youngs and myself."

The two indictments against Beavers cover virtually the same charges. One of them names the alleged acceptance of $840 in connection with the Driggs-Brandt-Dent enterprise, and the other the acceptance of smaller sums, making in the aggregate, however, a larger amount than that mentioned in the first instance. The evidence, it is understood, was obtained through the service of a subpoena duces tecum on Harry F. Burns, Secretary of the Nassau Trust Company, where Beavers had an account, resulting in the production of several checks said to have been given to Beavers by Driggs.

Four of the indictments against Miller have been objected to by his counsel on the grounds that Driggs was not a qualified Congressman at the time when he is said to have received the alleged payments, and that Miller did not know Driggs was then a Congressman.

District Attorney Youngs was asked yesterday if he did not consider the Beavers case to be the most important of all he had had before him. He said:

"I do not know that one is any more important than the others. I believe that all are of the utmost importance, and know that the President agrees with me. It is important to the Government, of course, that Beavers should be convicted if he is guilty, but it is no less important to him that he should be set right in the eyes of the community if he is innocent. I fancy that the additional indictments found to-day will not be of great public interest at present, because two of them are simply repetitions of indictments against a man who has been repeatedly indicted before, and the other—well, I fancy that the other won't be able to furnish you much news just now."

SALE OF CASHIER MACHINES.

Two-thirds of Price Paid by Post Office Department Said to Have Been Paid in Commissions.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—It developed to-day that the total number of the machines supplied to the Post Office Department by the Brandt-Dent Automatic Cashier Company of Watertown, Wis., was 527.

The Inspectors have evidence of this, although the present action of the Grand Jury in Brooklyn in indicting George W. Beavers is based on the contract under which 250 of the machines were supplied. The information in the possession of the Government is that of the amount paid by the Government for each machine the contracting company received $50, while $100 went for commissions, of which amount the agent of the company received $50.

The cash registers were sold openly in the market throughout the country for $125, while the Government paid $150 each. There was a slight change in the construction of the machines sold in the open market and those sold to the Government, but the Inspectors say this change was trivial and the cost insignificant. The supply of the machines dates back to the latter part of 1897, when the first ones were furnished the department for a trial. The contract for the 250 machines at $150 was entered into May 9, 1898.

VAN COTT HELD FOR SALARY.

Payments to Graff by New York Post Office Are Disallowed by Controller Tracewell.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Controller of the Treasury has completed an examination of the accounts of Postmaster Van Cott of New York for the quarter ended with December, 1902, over which there was controversy in regard to the legality of payments made to certain officials carried on the New York Post Office rolls, but who performed no duty at that office.

The examination has resulted in allowing all the accounts with the exception of payments made to H. C. Graff, aggregating $450. In regard to the disallowed items the Controller says:

"The exception to the satisfactory explanations as to vouchers that have been questioned is a payment of $450 made to H. C. Graff for alleged services rendered as cashier in the Post Office in New York from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1902, at a compensation of $1,800 per annum. During the period named Mr. Graff was not employed as a cashier in the New York City Post Office, and was not employed on duty in that city, but was employed as Inspector in charge of inspecting and adjusting canceling machines and motors in use throughout the United States, with headquarters at the Post Office Department at Washington."

The Controller proceeds to show that Section 4 of the act of Aug. 5, 1882, and Section 9 of the act of March 15, 1898, distinctly prohibit the detail of clerks or employes from any branch of the postal service outside of Washington to duty in Washington, quoting the laws bearing on these points. The Controller then concludes:

"In view of the plain provisions of the law the payment to Mr. Graff was clearly illegal, and must be disallowed.

"The Postmaster claims that in placing Mr. Graff's name on the pay roll of his office and forwarding his salary to him at Washington he was acting under instructions from the Post Office Department and claims that the fact that he had no control over the appointment should relieve him from the responsibility for the payment, but this contention cannot be sustained.

"The illegality of the payment being beyond question, the disbursing officer must be held responsible, and the fact that he paid by direction of his superior officer furnishes no legal excuse. To hold otherwise would be subversive of all well-settled rules of public accounting, one of the main principles of which is to hold disbursing officers responsible for the legality of the payments made by them."

The Controller's opinion deals only with the payment of the salary of Graff, and does not go into the curious features of the reasons why Mr. Graff was being paid from a pay roll of the New York office and assigned to duty in Washington. It does not go into the question of when Mr. Graff was appointed to the New York roll or how he was appointed. All that it says is that the law prohibits such a payment.

Postmaster Van Cott, according to his letter to the Controller, was not responsible for the appointment, which was made by officials of the Post Office Department here; in other words, Graff was forced upon Postmaster Van Cott and was put there to be paid from the rolls of the New York office when he did no work in that office and was not entitled to pay there.

Mr. Van Cott distinctly states that he is not responsible for the appointment and ought not to be responsible for the salary. It is supposed that Mr. Graff is still on the New York rolls, and that all of his salary that has been paid since Jan. 1 will be lost by Postmaster Van Cott or the disbursing officer of the New York office.

The matter of Mr. Graff's appointment and subsequent service may cause further investigation by the Post Office authorities, inasmuch as he has been illegally employed all the while. Controller Tracewell's duties do not extend to the matter of investigating how, when, and why an employe of the Government was appointed. All he is concerned with is whether the man is legally entitled to his pay, and by whom he should be paid.

NAMES PINKERTON MAN.

Lawyer Steinhardt Says Abraham Herman Is the Person He Accuses.

Benjamin Steinhardt, who called on Justice Holbrook of the Court of Special Sessions on Friday and asked that a warrant be issued for the arrest of a Pinkerton race track man, who, he declared, had arrested a man at the Morris Park race track last May for giving a tip on Whitney's Gunfire, announced yesterday that the man he wanted was Abraham Herman, who, according to Mr. Steinhardt, was Superintendent of the Pinkerton race track force. Mr. Steinhardt said the man had not as yet been found by the officers. At the Pinkerton office it was said that if Mr. Steinhardt wanted his man very badly and tried very hard to find him he would have no difficulty in doing so. It was also said there that Herman was not a Superintendent, but just one of the men employed on the race track force.

The charge of oppression on which the warrant was issued is preferred by Nathan Ballard, Jr., of 121 West Twenty-eighth Street, who declared Herman arrested him at Morris Park on May 7 when the Metropolitan Handicap was being run and confined him to a private lockup there, where he was kept until the last race had been run. According to Mr. Steinhardt the only excuse given by the Pinkerton agent for making the arrest was that he "did not like Mr. Ballard's face."

LAWYER MILLS OFF TO PRISON.

He Attempted Grand Larceny in Effort to Save Dr. R. C. Flower.

George Edward Mills, the lawyer who some time ago was convicted of attempted grand larceny in endeavoring to obtain and destroy public records, was sent to Sing Sing yesterday after a writ of reasonable doubt had been refused in his case. For a traveling companion he had Eugene E. Masterson, the policeman who was convicted of abduction for placing a young girl in a disorderly house and received a five years' sentence.

Mills attempted to bribe Detective Sergt. Brindley when the latter was attached to the District Attorney's office last April for the purpose of obtaining five original indictments charging Dr. Richard C. Flower with grand larceny, as a result of transactions in Western mining stocks engineered by him.

Deputy Collector's Vacation.

For the next month the officials of the Collector's office whose duty it is to board incoming ocean liners will not be in charge of Deputy Collector of the Port John Castree Williams, as he will leave Wednesday for a European tour, in company with his wife. They will sail on the American liner St. Paul.

NEGRO PROBLEMS FROM THE NEGRO STANDPOINT

Hampton Institute's Recommendations for Race Improvement.

Mortality Among Colored People Twice That Among the Whites—Some Statistics on Illiteracy Among the Blacks.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., July 18.—Hampton Institute has given an estimable impetus to the negro race of this country in its progress upward, and has been a public guidepost for the direction of that progress. One of the most potent agencies by which Hampton promotes the interest of the negro is the annual conference, which has brought together here year after year some of the best thought and intelligence of the colored race to bear upon questions that are of vital importance to the masses of the blacks. The keynote of these discussions was struck by Dr. H. B. Frissell, Chairman of the conference, when at the opening session he urged those present to confine their discussion to those evils which they themselves could help to remedy. Self-help has been the purpose of these conferences from the first, and throughout the whole the aim of these people has been to look the facts of their situation in the face, to find the faults and weaknesses inherent in the race, and to suggest ways of remedying them. Politics have been tabooed. No complaint of ill-treatment has been made and no seditious utterances have ever been heard in these councils.

The three subjects which occupied the special attention of the conference that was held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week were sanitation, education, and occupations. Other subjects came up for more or less consideration, however, such as the negro in business and in the ranks of labor, his religion and ethics, and some general statistics; but the three first named were chief.

It was strongly emphasized that negro mortality must be looked after. The fact that the death rate of colored people in the cities is twice that of the whites, while in the country it is about the same, proves that the alarming mortality is due to conditions more than to racial or constitutional weakness. Yet physical degeneracy is everywhere visible. Dr. J. W. Prather of Baltimore, Chairman of the Committee on Sanitation, brought to the conference much sober consideration of this topic and many recommendations for improvement in the home and in places of negro public gatherings. In the course of his report the duties of mothers were specially emphasized. The committee urged steps for the prevention of smallpox, which is on the increase among negroes, and begged that school teachers and others aid in enforcing the laws regarding vaccination. Smallpox and tuberculosis baffle medical skill in their ravages upon colored people.

But the feature of the discussion on sanitation which attracted special attention because it was new to these audiences, while the other facts have been heralded before, was the spread of the cocaine habit. While the public is accustomed to the warnings of the medical profession against the use of certain narcotics, the fact that 200,000 negroes are addicted to the use of cocaine proved a surprise.

THE SERVANT GIRL QUESTION.

The servant girl question was the point on which much of the thought of the conference turned when it came to the consideration of negro occupations. Discussion of this subject cropped up at several of the sessions but culminated in a paper on the employment of colored women, which was read on Thursday night by Mrs. Fannie Barrier Williams of Chicago, and which was the most logical and perhaps most interesting paper of the convention. There are but few avenues of employment open to negro women, the chief, and indeed almost the only one, being that of domestic service. Yet such is the increase of intelligence among these women that the problem of employment is made all the more difficult because as education spreads the feeling grows that domestic service is degrading. That this feeling is a false and very harmful one is recognized by many of the best thinkers among colored women, more than one of whom voiced that opinion at this conference. They feel that something should be done to dignify this service in the eyes of the people, such as the establishment of schools of training which will develop skillfulness and introduce an element of intelligence into this vocation. It is seen that schools of domestic service, already established, are being much frequented by the better class of white women, who are thus becoming independent of black help, and the fear is felt that colored girls will lose their hold upon this employment unless something be done. Meantime it is recognized, and much to be lamented, that the colored schoolteacher or clerk looks down upon her sister in domestic service. In the opinion of Mrs. Williams and of the conference, this sentiment on the part of the colored young woman must be changed so that she will not consider domestic service, when it is well performed, to be degrading. And furthermore, she must be trained for service so that this work will be elevated into an honorable profession.

Education was discussed formally in two papers, one on the "Rural Schools of Virginia," by W. T. B. Williams, field agent of the General Education Board, and the other on the "Summer School Idea," by W. B. Evans, Principal of the Armstrong Manual Training School in Washington. Informally this subject was before the house at almost every session. It was opened on the first evening by an inquiry into the relative values of the various courses in manual training, and much of the final session on Friday morning was devoted to a discussion of industrial versus classical education. This last discussion was terminated by the Hon. Joseph Southall, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Virginia, who was present and who took occasion to say that there can be no incompatibility and no friction between classical and industrial education; that the latter does not preclude the former, and that industrial education must be the basis of material welfare. "Farming," he said "should be taught as a science and as an art."

Mr. Williams brought to the consideration of this subject wide observation and a careful study of statistics. According to the census of 1900 Virginia has a negro population of 494,000. Of these 44 per cent., or 214,000 persons ten years of age and over, are classed as illiterate. But lest Virginia should appear exceptionally badly off in the matter of negro illiterates it may be noted that North Carolina has 47 per cent., South Carolina and Georgia each 52 per cent., Alabama 57 per cent., Mississippi 49 per cent., and Louisiana 61 per cent. of negro illiterates. The white illiterates in Virginia form 11 per cent. of the white population and about the same ratio holds for the other Southern States. The figures for the general illiteracy in a few Northern States are given as follows: In Illinois 2.1 per cent., in Iowa and in New York 1.2 per cent., in Michigan 1.7 per cent., in Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Connecticut 0.8 per cent. Is it not strange then that in the face of such comparisons the South is bestirring herself as never before over the matter of education.

Seven-eighths of the colored schools of Virginia are rural schools. Many of those even for the cities are placed outside the corporation limits, and so are run as county district schools. Many of the schoolhouses are unfit for human habitation, the school term is so short that the children forget almost as much during the long vacation as they learn during the short school term, and the teachers are in many cases inadequately prepared, and more inadequately paid. Notwithstanding the fact that a steady but slow improvement has been going on for some time in the schoolhouses owned by the public, and many of the counties have fairly suitable buildings, one-sixth of the schoolhouses of the State are still log structures. The average monthly salary for male teachers in Virginia is $32, for females $26. One of the greatest difficulties in the way of educational progress is the irregularity in attendance, the average attendance in the rural schools being only about one-half of the total number of pupils enrolled. Another difficulty is the lack of supervision. For the year 1901 the average number of visits made by Superintendents to each school was fewer than three. Indeed, there are instances where Superintendents have not visited certain schools at all for five or six years. The need is imperative for the colored people to take hold of their own schools, supplement the public funds out of their own pockets, lengthen the terms, increase the pay of their teachers, and then make greater demands upon their schools.

CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS.

The conference closed at noon on Friday with the adoption of the following recommendations:

"First—That the Director of the Census in the preparation of the Special Negro Bulletin, to be published under the auspices of his bureau, be requested to make it so comprehensive as to afford a scientific basis for future judgment and comparisons.

"Second—That the character of public education in both city and country schools be so changed and improved as to enable pupils to see more clearly the relation between education and daily life.

"Third—That a special effort be made to induce negroes to support the idea of local taxation for the betterment of their schools.

"Fourth—That since there is a growing demand for efficient domestic service, and that for a number of years to come, the masses of negro women must engage in this service, the negro women's clubs throughout the country make it an important part of their work to induce the young women of the race to take advantage of the opportunities offered for training in schools of domestic science, and, further, that young women be protected and respected in the performance of any service that is well and honorably done.

"Fifth—That immediate steps be taken to bring to the attention of the proper State authorities the condition of the deaf, dumb, and blind negro children of Virginia.

"Sixth—That pamphlets on practical hygiene and sanitation be prepared and distributed so as to reach the masses of the negro race. That teachers, preachers, physicians, and nurses teach the people the importance of proper sanitation and methods for the prevention of contagious diseases. That in sections where proper houses are not provided for smallpox patients, the negroes themselves, in co-operation with the proper authorities, build and equip comfortable houses for such patients.

"Seventh—That the Legislatures of the States that have no laws on the subject enact laws restricting the sale of cocoaine, morphine, and other narcotics.

"Eighth—That special effort be made to induce negro young men who have had college training to take up the Christian ministry, and, further, that the evil of intemperance be emphasized, and the attention of parents called to the importance of the moral and religious training of the young."

GIRL RESCUED IN SWAMP.

Had Sunk to Shoulders in Mire of Abandoned Drain in Hoboken When Help Came.

Mary Kenny, eleven years old, of Hoboken, had a narrow escape from a horrible death Friday afternoon. She was walking along Clinton Street, Hoboken, which runs through a swamp, when she stepped into an abandoned drain.

In a few seconds the child found herself sinking into the soft earth. She called loudly for help. James Lewis heard her cries and made his way into the swamp, but had considerable difficulty in reaching her. He sank into the marshy soil deeper at every step, and when he reached the drain he was in mud up to his knees.

When the child was reached he found she had sunk into the mire up to her shoulders and was gradually sinking further into it. A few moments more and she would have disappeared.

Lewis knew it would be folly to attempt to wade into the drain, so he threw himself flat on his stomach, and grabbing the child, managed to get her out. The child was taken home to her parents. She is confined to her bed, suffering from shock.

SHIPBUILDING COMPANY SUED.

Mercantile Trust Company Seeks to Foreclose a Mortgage.

PORTLAND, Me., July 18.—A bill in equity was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, seeking to foreclose on a mortgage of the United States Shipbuilding Company. A hearing was ordered for next Tuesday.

COURT ENJOINS CHICAGO.

Judge Grosscup Restrains City from Interfering with Traction Lines Until July 27.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Judge Grosscup to-day issued an order restraining the City of Chicago until July 27 from in any way intereferring with the North and West Side Street Railway lines. On July 27 the receivers' motion for an injunction will be argued unless a truce is agreed on by that time.

Two bills were filed in the Federal Courts by the Union Traction receivers. They set forth that because of the city's hostile attitude and the recent notice refusing permits after July 30, they are unable to borrow the $580,000 which Judge Grosscup recently directed them to secure for improvements.

TYPHOID CASES IN ITHACA.

Only Nine of Them and No Indication of an Epidemic.

ITHACA, July 18.—In answer to inquiries concerning the accuracy of recent press reports to the effect that typhoid fever is again prevalent in Ithaca, the following statement was made to-day by Dr. George A. Soper, representative at Ithaca of the State Department of Health:

"There is no epidemic of typhoid fever at Ithaca. The total number of known cases is nine. Of these three are more than two weeks old. Careful watch has been kept for new cases since the epidemic of last Spring, and all illness which might later prove to be typhoid has been prudently regarded as suspicious. The normal health conditions have been satisfactory except for the public water supply. The attention of the local Board of Health has been called to this subject, and energetic steps are now being taken to remove the sources of pollution. There is nothing in the situation which need cause alarm to residents of the city or intending visitors."

DENOUNCES LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Baltimore Clergyman at Ocean Grove Rebukes Indifferent Churches.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 18.—An arraignment of indifferent churches and church members and the liquor traffic was made before the Spiritual Culture Society to-day by the Rev. Dr. Don S. Colt of Baltimore, who said:

"The liquor traffic, like the marine monster described by Hugo, has one of its powerful arms around every State Legislature, another around Congress, and another around the press; but the free arm of Christ is more powerful than all the arms possessed by the monster liquor traffic, and I pray God that a revival of religion will soon sweep over the Church and so strengthen Christ's arm that He may destroy the liquor demon. We must have this revival to set right the liquor question, for either the Church must destroy the awful traffic or it will soon destroy the Nation."

Hearty "amens" greeted this declaration.

First Bale of 1903 Cotton Shipped.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 18.—The first bale of this season's cotton was yesterday shipped to Cuero, Texas, where it was ginned and then forwarded to Galveston. From Galveston it will be sent to New Orleans and then to New York. In each of these cities it will be auctioned to the highest bidder and the proceeds contributed to charity. The first bale is several days later than for several years. It was raised in Zapata County by E. G. Navarro.

Smuggled Tobacco in Hoboken.

The numerous seizures of smuggled goods in Hoboken during the past few months have led the Custom House officers to believe that a well-organized gang of smugglers is operating with several Hoboken saloon keepers. Yesterday morning nineteen boxes of Sumatra wrappers were found by the police in Bernard Goldman's Hoboken saloon. The tobacco is valued at $2,500. Goldman was arraigned before Recorder Stanton and was turned over to the United States authorities.

MR. BRYAN ADDRESSES CHICAGO DEMOCRATS

Says Party's Greatest Menace To-day Is Clevelandism.

Attributes His Two Defeats to the Odium of Mr. Cleveland's Second Administration—Big Democratic Picnic.

CHICAGO, July 18.—William Jennings Bryan addressed several thousand enthusiastic Democrats at the Chicago Democracy picnic at Brand's Park in the outskirts of the city to-day. He was received with cheers and waving of hats when he stepped to the centre of the platform after a short introductory speech by Mayor Harrison, and was frequently interrupted by applause. His oration was toned with special reference to the possible candidacy of Grover Cleveland in 1904, and Mr. Cleveland and his supporters came in for some severe excoriation.

Mr. Bryan arrived in Chicago early in the day and was escorted by the Chicago Democracy Marching Club to the Auditorium, where a reception was tendered all the speakers of the day. After luncheon and a parade through the streets fifty trolley cars, specially provided, bore the Democrats to the picnic grounds. Other speakers who followed Mr. Bryan upon the platform were Mayor Reed of Kansas City, Jeremiah B. Sullivan of Iowa, D. J. Campeau of Michigan, and T. F. Ryan of Wisconsin. Charles A. Walsh of Iowa spoke by proxy, his address being read in his absence by City Clerk Edward M. Lahiff.

MR. BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

The subject of Mr. Bryan's speech was "The Democratic Ideal." He said in part:

"The ideal controls the life and gives it not only direction but form and constancy. An ideal permanently pursued crystallizes into character and becomes the vital part of the individual. If you know a man's ideal you know the man, and can judge with reasonable accuracy what he will do in a given case.

"No one can overestimate the value of an ideal because it measures the difference between success and failure. An ideal is as important to a party as to an individual, and must in the end determine not only the party's character but the party's destiny. The party ideal is the ideal of those who dominate its counsels and control its action, and in any party worthy to be called Democratic the controlling force should be a majority of the voters of the party.

"As in the case of the individual, so with the party, the character is formed, not by a few decisions, but by a multitude of acts all in harmony with a general purpose and all influenced by the ideal. As in the case of the individual, it is impossible to follow one ideal a part of the time and an opposite ideal the rest of the time, so with the party; there must be a constant effort to apply the same principles and the same methods to all questions and issues.

"The distinguishing feature of any party that deserves to be known as a Democratic party is its faith in the people, its desire to advance the welfare of the people, and its willingness to have the people control their own affairs. A Democratic Party seeks to administer the Government according to Democratic principles, and its ideal of a free government is a government in which every department, legislative, executive, and judicial, is administered according to the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

"A party with such an ideal is more closely scrutinized and more quickly criticised than a party which makes no such pretension, because the world is inclined to measure a party by the standard which it sets up for itself. A party really Democratic cannot do what another party might do with impunity because its own teachings will be turned upon its conduct and hypocrisy added to its other sins.

"Never before in the history of the country has there been greater need for a Democratic Party with a truly Democratic ideal. The aristocracy which Hamilton led against the Democracy of Jefferson's day and the plutocracy which Nick Biddle led against the Democracy of Jackson's day have combined to assault the Democracy of the present day, and these assaults are supported by a metropolitan press more subservient to capital, more widely read than the papers of 1800 or 1832.

"In 1896 the Republican Party, under the leadership of Mark Hanna, became the open ally of organized wealth and a victory was secured by the use of means which, when known, must be repugnant to every believer in the doctrine of self-government. The purchase of votes and the coercion of employes—all these things were resorted to with an audacity never known in this country before.

"As a result of that election Mammon was enthroned, the manufacturers were permitted to write the tariff schedules without regard to the interests of the consumers, the financiers were allowed to dictate the policy of the Treasury without regard to the interests of the country at large, and the trust magnates were permitted to bankrupt rivals, stifle competition, and extort without limit.

"When the Spanish war occurred the syndicates, in complete possession of the United States, reached out for new fields to conquer, and they are now using the American Army and a carpet-bag Government to exploit the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, whose reverence for our institutions has thus been converted into hatred for our flag.

"Surely if there ever was a time when the preaching of the Democratic gospel ought to be opportune, now is the time. The character of our party is to be determined by the manner in which it meets an opportunity, and the manner in which it meets an opportunity will be determined by the ideal that dominates it. Will our party hesitate or take counsel of its fears? Will it abandon its championship of the people's interest in the hope of conciliating relentless foes or of purchasing a few offices with campaign contributions that carry with them an obligation to be made good out of the pockets of the people?

PRINCIPLE UPPERMOST.

This gathering of the Democracy of the second city of the Union ought to have its influence in determining the party's position and in molding opinion in regard to the party. It has been said that no principle is worth living for that is not worth dying for, and so it may be said that no political principle is worth fighting for that is not worth suffering defeat for, and, as a matter of fact, one's devotion to a principle must be measured by what he is willing to suffer in its behalf, not by the reward that he is willing to accept for supporting it.

"The Democratic Party must appeal to the democratic sentiment of the country, and this sentiment is far wider than any party. Wherever the question has been submitted in such a way that it could be acted upon independently, there has always been an overwhelming majority in favor of that which was democratic, and our party can appeal successfully to this democratic spirit if we but convince the people of our earnestness and of our fidelity to those principles.

"We are handicapped just now by the fact that the last Democratic Administration that we had was more subservient to corporate dictation than any Republican Administration that had preceded it, and the record of that Administration has been a millstone about the party's neck ever since. The influence exerted by Wall Street over the Administration's policy, the use of patronage to reward those who betrayed their constituents, and the employment of the most reprehensible of Republican methods made the Administration a stench in the nostrils of the people and kept in the Republican Party many who were disgusted at that party's course.

"The odium which Mr. Cleveland's second Administration brought upon the party which elected him did more to defeat the party than any one plank of the Chicago platform, or even than all the planks that were most severely criticised. But for the repudiation of the Administration, it would have been impossible to make any campaign at all, and even the repudiation, thorough and complete as it was, could not completely disinfect the party.

"The greatest menace that the party has to meet to-day is not the probability but the possibility of the party's return to the position that it occupied from 1892 to 1896. This danger is not so imminent as the corporation-controlled papers make it appear, but in so far as it at all threatens, it paralyzes the energies of the party and nullifies its promises. Such a return would indicate a degradation of the party's ideals and a perversion of its purpose.

"It ought not to be necessary to remind you that our last experiment with a commercialized Democracy changed a Democratic majority of 380,000 in 1892 into a Republican majority of more than a million in 1896. It ought not to be necessary to appeal to history; a knowledge of human nature and a faith in the integrity of the people ought to convince us that both principle and expediency lead to an honest fight waged by honest methods for the support of those honestly desiring the restoration of justice and equity in government.

"If the Democratic Party will stand erect, face the future with confidence, defend the rights of the people, and protect their interests wherever attacked, whether the attack comes from the financiers, the monopolists, the tariff barons, or from the imperialists, it can look with confidence for a revolution of sentiment that will give us a victory worth having, and this victory when it comes will not end, as the victory of 1892 did, in the demoralization of the party, but in the building up of a Democratic organization which will deal aggressively with all of the evils of the Government and find its bulwark in the affections and confidence of the masses."

SON BORN TO CLEVELANDS.

The ex-President a Father for the Fifth Time—Now Has Three Girls and Two Boys.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 18.—A son was born to ex-President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland at their Summer home here to-day. The attendants say that all conditions affecting both mother and child are satisfactory.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland were married in the Blue Room of the White House on June 2, 1886, in the first term of the first Democratic President since the civil war. The boy just born is their fifth child.

Ruth, the first of the children, was born Oct. 3, 1891, at 816 Madison Avenue in this city. She was named after Mrs. Cleveland's grandmother. She was widely known throughout the country as "Baby Ruth" during Mr. Cleveland's second Presidential term. The little things she did and said were telegraphed all over the country, the President and his wife having to suffer, as succeeding Presidents have, the publicity attendant on "children of the White House."

Ruth, according to friends of the family, is very much like her mother. She not only looks like her, but walks and talks in much the same manner. Her carriage and bearing are wonderfully like that of Mrs. Cleveland, and the fact that she wears her hair, in so far as a little girl can, as her mother does, adds to the likeness, the broad brow being fully exposed and free from curl or bang. Mrs. Cleveland was responsible for her earlier education, as she has been for that of the other children. Their later teaching has been under the instruction of tutors.

Esther Cleveland has the distinction of having been the only child of a President born in the White House. She dates her ten birthdays from Sept. 9, 1893. Esther, according to those who have watched her closely, looks far more like her father than her mother. She is a blonde, in direct contrast to her elder sister. Like the other Cleveland children, she has enjoyed a happy open-air life at Princeton, N. J., and is noted for her fondness for animals. Among her many pets is a flock of sheep, which she claims as her own.

Marion Cleveland, the third child, was born at Buzzard's Bay July 7, 1895. She is not as dark as Ruth nor as blonde as Esther. She is a large, healthy child, noted for her good nature. She finds fun in everything, and is a little inclined to mischief.

Richard Folsom Cleveland was born Oct. 28, 1897, at Princeton. With the announcement that a boy had come to the house of Cleveland the students of Princeton dubbed him "Grover Cleveland, Jr." at once. There was the most bitter disappointment when it was learned that he was not to bear his father's name, and was to be known as Richard. Before the baptism the students, in so far as they could without rudeness let the ex-President know of their disapproval of the name, did so. Even after the boy was baptised the Freshman class through a petition begged Mr. Cleveland that the boy be rechristened.

The arrival of the fifth child, a son, was heralded with acclaim yesterday evening at the Princeton Club, Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, and it is likely that a petition will be sent to the President insisting that the child be christened "Grover." It was said at the club last night by Republican as well as Democratic members, that if Mr. Cleveland will name the boy after himself the baby will get a loving cup too precious for any boy to drink out of. Some of the younger members who were friends of young Richard in their college days formed a minority party at the club, saying that the name would put Richard's nose out of joint. This they would not stand for, as he had always been to them "Young Grover."

FOXES AND MINKS WORK HAVOC.

New Jersey Game Keepers Kept Busy Protecting Preserves.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., July 18.—Foxes and minks are playing havoc with the young pheasants and quail in the big Rutherfurd Stuyvesant preserve, at Allamuchy, near here. The game wardens are exercising unusual vigilance, but in spite of all they can do the sly animals continue their depredations and threaten to deplete the park of young birds if not checked.

A day or two ago Mr. Stuyvesant shot a big red fox that had just seized a pheasant, and one of the keepers killed a lot of minks while working at some ditching. The owner of the park will pay 50 cents for each scalp of these depredatory animals.

CLEVELAND THREE-CENT FARE.

Bids Received for Only Two of the Proposed Eleven Routes.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18.—When bids were opened at the City Clerk's office to-day for the construction of eleven proposed lines of street railway in this city to carry passengers at a rate of fare not exceeding 3 cents it was found that there were but two bidders, and that these covered one route each, leaving nine routes without bids.

J. B. Hoefgen of New York, who is generally credited with representing Mayor Johnson, bid only on one line out of the eleven advertised. Hoefgen, in bidding for the Rhodes Avenue line, offered nine tickets for 25 cents, seventeen for 50 cents, and thirty-four for $1.

ACCUSED OF INSURANCE FRAUD.

Canal Street Clothier Charged with Profiting by a Fire.

Samuel Silberstein of 98 Suffolk Street, who kept a clothing store at 13 Canal Street, was yesterday arraigned in the Tombs Police Court on a charge of attempting to defraud fire insurance companies by means of false proofs of loss. Silberstein was held in $2,000 bail for examination on Tuesday.

There was a fire in Silberstein's store on April 1. He had policies to the amount of $1,000 each in the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company and three other companies. After the fire, it is alleged, he put in claims for the full amount to all these companies, and tried to recover the amount on fraudulent bills purporting to show that goods in large amounts had been shipped to him by firms with which he was doing business. It was through the fact that one of these bills was dated November, 1903, instead of 1902, that the alleged fraud was discovered. The matter was then reported to Assistant District Attorney Garvan. A further investigation of the case will be made by Mr. Garvan.

Rabies Among Cattle at Montgomery.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 18.—A serious outbreak of rabies has occurred among cattle at Montgomery, in this county, more than a score having been affected. The State Department of Agriculture has been appealed to. Several cattle have died.

BY MEANS ROMANTIC WOMAN GETS FORTUNE

Estate of $182,000 Probably to Go to Mrs. Duffy.

It Was Left by G. M. Van Nort—Mrs. Duffy Was Once Abandoned by His Widow, Her Mother.

When the appraisement of the estate of the late Mrs. Susan H. P. Van Nort was filed with the Surrogate yesterday for the purpose of fixing the tax on the estate, it was shown that there was $182,000 net to go to the daughter, Mrs. Isabella Keegan Duffy, who lives with her husband at Tyringham, Mass., and who is the only heir of the woman whose claim to be the widow of George M. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works of this city right after the Tweed régime, was bitterly disputed in the courts. The appraisement of the estate practically brings this litigation to an end, and the will, probated in Rockland County, hardly will be disputed further.

The Van Nort will contest involved many peculiar and romantic features. When Commissioner Van Nort died in 1895, at his Summer home in Nyack, aged sixty-five years, he left his property, then estimated at $205,000, to the woman who described herself as Mrs. Van Nort, and with whom he had lived for many years.

Five years later, on July 26, 1900, Mrs. Van Nort also died, aged seventy years. In the meantime she had probated the will of the Commissioner and received his property. On her death her estate legally reverted to Mrs. Duffy, who was her only heir, but a contest was entered by Charles F. Van Nort, who lives at Scranton, Penn., and by Benjamin F. Ostrander, a pilot in New York harbor. They were relatives of the late Commissioner and they started proceedings by protesting against the will that had been probated in Rockland County some years before and by which the property passed into the hands of Mrs. Van Nort.

In the meantime, Mrs. Van Nort having died intestate, the property remained in possession of the Public Administrator pending the settlement of title. When the relatives of the late Commissioner started their investigations to ascertain who and what Mrs. Van Nort was, they unearthed the romance.

Mrs. Van Nort, they ascertained and submitted to the referee, Thomas A. Foley, before whom their contest was heard, was born in Wexford, Ireland, her maiden name being Hyland. She was employed as a governess in a wealthy English family, and while so employed married a man in Paris and became the mother of Mrs. Duffy when fifteen years old. The child was abandoned soon after its birth.

The woman came to this country, and in 1850 met and married a wealthy up-State miller named Roberts. He was killed in 1856, leaving her considerable property. One year later, at Rome, N. Y., she married William Joseph Niles, and during their married life a child, christened as Charles Ferro Niles, was adopted by them. Subsequently this boy, who now would be thirty-eight years old, disappeared, and none of the parties to the contest has been able to locate him.

Mrs. Niles secured a divorce from her husband in 1870, claiming non-support, although the two had been living in handsome style for years. Niles died in 1883 in Washington without having remarried.

On securing the divorce in Michigan Mrs. Van Nort resumed the name of Roberts and went to Liverpool for a time. There she met the daughter she had abandoned in infancy. The latter had married a man named Andrew Keegan, and both were in poor circumstances. Later Keegan died and the daughter married Duffy, her present husband. They came to America in 1886, the mother buying a fifty-acre farm in Massachusetts and giving it to them.

After the meeting with her daughter the then Mrs. Roberts returned to this country, and in 1886 in Saratoga Springs she met George M. Van Nort. The latter at the time was accompanied by his wife, who had been a Miss Emma Irene Beemer and whom he had met and married in San Francisco. Mr. Van Nort and the then Mrs. Roberts immediately became infatuated with one another, and shortly after that the Van Norts entered into an agreement of separation. Later on the wife sued Mrs. Roberts for alienation of her husband's affections, but the suit was compromised and dropped.

This first Mrs. Van Nort was long sought during the will contest but could not be located, although the contestants claimed she still was alive and that Van Nort as a consequence never could legally have married the Mrs. Roberts who, they declared, assumed the name of Susan Van Nort, and claimed to be the widow of the Commissioner.

Referee Foley in his report found in favor of the claim of Mrs. Duffy to be the sole heir of Mrs. Van Nort, and also upheld the will probated in Rockland County by which Mrs. Van Nort came into possession of the property of the Commissioner. Further contest of the case was threatened, but nothing as yet has come of it, and the appraisement of the estate proceeded. Unless legal steps now are taken the estate of $182,000 net, according to the appraisement filed yesterday, will be turned over to Mrs. Duffy as soon as the requisite order of the Surrogate in this county is signed.

This apparent conflict between the courts and Surrogates of Rockland and New York Counties is due to the fact that Mr. Van Nort died in Rockland and his will was probated there, while Mrs. Van Nort died here, living in apartments at 254 Madison Avenue, and the application for letters of administration on behalf of Mrs. Duffy was made to the Surrogate here.

Attorneys yesterday said they knew of no further proceedings and did not believe Mrs. Duffy would longer be prevented from securing the estate from the Public Administrator.

ALBANY-CATSKILL TROLLEY.

Opposition to the Building of the Road Has Been Withdrawn.

ALBANY, July 18.—The opposition to the building of the Albany-Catskill Trolley Railroad has been withdrawn, and Highway Commissioner Oliver of the town of Bethlehem, Albany County, who had previously denied the application of the company, has reversed his decision upon the company's modification of its former plan to utilize the highway.

The road will begin construction next Spring, and will run its line just west of the highway. The distance is about thirty-five miles.

EXPECTS J. L. RUSSELL HOME.

His Wife Looks for His Return from Milledgeville, Ga., To-morrow.

Mrs. John L. Russell of 100 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, wife of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Journeay & Burnham Company of that borough, who disappeared July 11, and who has been heard from at Milledgeville, Ga., said last night that she expected her husband would be home again by to-morrow night.

She had received word to that effect, she said. She believes his going away was due to a condition of mind brought on by the heat. Mr. Russell is said to have reached Milledgeville last Monday or Tuesday, and has been at the Edwards Inn there.

TRANSFERS AT SEA GIRT.

Fourth Regiment Relieved by First at New Jersey Camp.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 18.—The Fourth Regiment and Signal Corps left Camp Murphy to-day after a week of hard work. The men marched to the station in a heavy rainstorm and they were wet to the skin before they reached the train and started for Jersey City.

The incoming regiment, the First, from Newark, arrived during the afternoon under command of Col. Henry W. Freeman. The camp was in good order and the soldiers lost no time in getting under canvas, as they arrived in a downpour of rain. Owing to the storm the soldiers were excused from duty for the day.

MIDSUMMER AT LAKE, ON MOUNTAINS AND BY SEA

Athletics the Diversion for College Young Women at Lake George—Golf Tournament in the White Mountains—Amusements at the Resorts on the New Jersey Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 18.—The young ladies who are attending the students' conference of the College Young Women's Christian Association have been devoting much time to athletics. One of the most pleasing features was the basket ball tournament in which teams from Vassar, Brown, Barnard, Smith, Bryn Mawr, Women's College of Baltimore, and a team composed of Cornell, Vassar, and Teachers College students competed. Vassar was the winning team, the final and most exciting game of the series being between the Vassar and composite teams.

The students held a field day also, in which the six hundred and more were greatly interested. The results follow:

100-Yard Dash.—First, Miss Agnes Wood, Vassar, '03; second, Miss Leslie Crawford, Smith, '04; third, Miss Taylor, Vassar.
50-Yard Dash.—First, Miss Wood, Vassar; second, Miss Lockwood, Vassar; third, Miss Crawford, Smith.
Relay Race.—First, Vassar; second, Bryn Mawr; third, Barnard.
Basket Ball Throw.—First, Miss Fisher, Barnard; second, Miss Barnes, Vassar; third, Miss Hooker, Vassar.
Baseball Throw.—First, Miss Lockwood, Vassar; second, Miss Hiscox, Vassar; third, Miss Jenkins, Teachers College.
Standing Broad Jump.—First, Miss Case, Bryn Mawr; second, Miss Barnes, Vassar; third, Miss Crawford, Smith.
Running High Jump.—First, Misses Barnes and Lockwood of Vassar, tie; third, Misses Crawford of Smith and Case of Bryn Mawr, tie.
Boat Race, One-Fourth Mile.—First, Smith; second, Radcliffe; third, Teachers College.

In the boat race the winning crew was composed of the Misses Crawford, England, and Jackson. The score by points for the day was as follows: Vassar, 44; Smith, 10; Bryn Mawr, 8; Barnard, 6; Radcliffe, 3; Teachers College, 2.

A conference of the city associations has followed the college girls, at which more than three hundred delegates are present. Among the speakers and leaders of meetings are the Rev. C. V. R. Janvier of Philadelphia, Mrs. Caroline Palmer, David McConaughy, Miss A. M. Reynolds, and the Rev. C. R. Erdman of Germantown, Penn.; Miss Harriet Taylor of Chicago, Mrs. Nettie Dunn Clark and Miss Mary Hill, who have been missionaries in India; Dr. William F. McDowell, Charles Michener, Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, Bishop Thoburn of India, and Mrs. T. S. Gladding of Montclair, N. J.

After the exercises of the opening evening a delightful moonlight excursion was enjoyed, and the following evening there was a reception at which the American Committee were the hostesses.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the New York State Association of Supervising and Adjusting Fire Insurance Agents was held Tuesday at the Sagamore. This body has been for several years a purely social one, holding only annual meetings, its business functions having been taken over by the New York State Association of Fire Insurance Underwriters. At the gathering Tuesday there were about eighty ladies and gentlemen present. An address was made by retiring President Selkirk, and the annual address, which was a very felicitous one, was made by Col. John L. Cunningham, President of the Glens Falls Insurance Company. There were also several pleasing "short talks" by several of the members. Officers were elected as follows: President—Russell A. Little, Secretary of the Glens Falls Insurance Company of Glens Falls; Vice President—E. Haynes, Jr., Springfield Insurance Company, Springfield, Mass.; Secretary and Treasurer—I. Lloyd Green, Boston Insurance Company, Poughkeepsie.

Those of the Summer population who have been coming here year after year will regret the resignation of Capt. George Rushlow, the General Manager of the Champlain Transportation Company and the Lake George Steamboat Company, because of his ill-health. He was very popular with the tourist public. He is succeeded by D. A. Loomis.

The Empire State Paper Box Manufacturers will hold their annual meeting in the new Fort William Hotel on July 28 and 29.

Walter Pulitzer, the son of the late Albert Pulitzer, well known in magazine and newspaper circles in New York, has leased Wayside villa, a handsome cottage on the Bolton Road. Here he will reside with his mother and entertain some of his literary friends.

Assistant District Attorney Isidore J. Kresel of New York, who for two Summers was a guest of George Cary Eggleston at Culross, has returned this season as a guest of Horicon Lodge.

Gov. Bates of Massachusetts has accepted the invitation to be present at the dedication of the Lake George Battle Monument on Sept. 8, and will be accompanied by his staff.

These cottagers are recent arrivals: Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Drake of Newark, N. J., at Pine Lodge, with Capt. and Mrs. E. Burton of New York as guests; the Rev. H. H. Murdock and family, Gloversville, at Bonnie Blink; Mrs. E. E. Reynolds, with Charles Reno and family as guests, at Mohican Lodge, all of Gull Bay; Mr. and Mrs. James A. Holden of Glens Falls at Phantom Island; Judge and Mrs. Lyman Jenkins, Glens Falls, the Retreat, Bolton Shore; Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Griffith, Glens Falls, Kattskill Bay; George H. Stockbridge and family of New York at Redcroft, Hulett's Landing; Judge J. Stoughton and family, Hartford, Conn., at Diamond Point.

Mrs. Margaret Gray, Miss M. E. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merritt, Sr., Miss Eunice Merritt, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merritt, Jr., of New York are guests at Idle Hour, W. E. Harding's cottage on the East Shore.

Miss Annie Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama, and Miss Marjory Osborne of New York are guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Stire at Green Island.

Commander and Mrs. J. Boulton Simpson of New York have been entertaining at their cottage, Nirvana, H. F. Sommer, William M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Howe, and John I. Howe III. of New York.

Recent hotel arrivals are:

THE SAGAMORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Nat C. Dean, Maurice C. Pilson, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. August Hahm, East Orange, N. J.; S. H. R. Hayes, C. G. Clark, Miss A. M. Stimson, Mrs. S. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ehrmann, the Misses Nannette and Ethel Ehrmann, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hasbrouck, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Simpers, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Town, Waterbury, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Templeton, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Brown, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor, Jr., Norfolk, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Tolman, Boston; Miss Marjory Thoneburg, Miss May Filley, John D. Filley, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Foote, Chicago; Miss Hogg and Miss Dortch, Raleigh, N. C.

NEW FORT WILLIAM HENRY.—Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. M. Shepard and Miss Shepard, Washington; Attorney General and Mrs. John W. Lovett of Anderson, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Gray and the Misses Gray, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Emanuel, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Runkel, Dr. and Mrs. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mulcahy, T. F. Mulcahy, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tripp, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wait, Miss Eustis and Miss Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Grannis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gleason, Miss H. Gilbert, Mrs. Pflomm, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Putnam and children of New York; Mrs. F. Hinchman, Mrs. R. W. Scharf of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Schmidt and children of York, Penn.; former Lieut. Gov. James J. Jeffries, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Donaldson of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Davis of Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Henderson of Washington; Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Requardt of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Park, Philadelphia.

LAKE HOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McCullock, Miss M. O'Connor, R. I. Barton, Mrs. L. Meirshof, Mrs. S. Simon, New York; Fred Studwell, Brooklyn.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE.—Edward H. Curry, Louis Grundy, Mrs. Wilhelm Ormstein, Miss Martha Ormstein, New York; John J. De Witt, Mount Vernon; Mrs. C. Allen Baker, Miss Baker, Bridgeport, Conn.

KATTSKILL HOUSE.—John Moore, S. J. Peck, C. T. Frey, Herman Steepfel, Mrs. Steepfel, Isabel Steepfel, New York; Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Willis, Miss Willis, Brooklyn; M. R. Rising, Newark, N. J.

MARION HOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Wolff and son, Mrs. E. M. Lasonby, Miss Florence Lasonby, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Smith, the Misses Smith, Miss E. F. Parkhurst, Miss Liane Prentzky, J. C. Parkes and family, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Lipmann, Dr. Armstrong and family, the Misses Ordenstein, New York; A. J. Taylor, A. J. Shoepfer, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Walker, the Misses Walker, Washington; Thomas Wills, Miss J. Willis, Mrs. A. A. Hicks, A. Julius Hicks, Mrs. C. Redmond, and the Misses Redmond, Philadelphia.

HULETT'S LANDING.—Theodore B. Starr, G. E. Beach, J. Moore, C. S. Rhind, A. Peters, James Pedersen, Mrs. James Kitchell, C. O. Kimball, Mrs. G. H. Danforth, New York; Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Bayer, Miss Judith Bayer, Pottsville, Penn.; Donald Tucker, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Mackie, Bath Beach, Long Island.

BIG TROUT CAUGHT AT COOPERSTOWN.

Surprising Catches Inspire Amateurs to Try Their Luck.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 18.—Not in years has the fishing in Lake Otsego been so good as this Summer. Large catches of trout are reported every day, and the size of the fish is invariably large—larger than in many seasons. Dr. A. W. Ford, who is at one of the camps on the lake shore, landed a trout the other morning that tipped the scales at 11½ pounds. This was good, but A. W. Thayer, the veteran angler of the whole lake region, landed one which weighed 16 pounds. The surprising catches have enthused any number of Summer visitors to provide themselves with tackle and try their luck.

Receptions, dances, and afternoons at whist are diversions now employed by those who have been compelled to stay indoors during the few days of rainy weather this week. On bright days the tennis courts about town are crowded. Mrs. Robert V. McKim announces tennis mornings on July 23 and Aug. 6 and 20 at 11 o'clock at the Westridge court.

Dr. Townsend and family of Albany are occupying Manhattan Villa, on Pine Street.

Mrs. W. W. Woodcock and children of Passaic are spending July and August with Mrs. Woodcock's sister, Mrs. D. A. Avery, at Avery homestead.

The Rev. Dr. Stimson, pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, New York, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Rogers.

W. J. McCreary and family of New York have taken the Robert Quaif cottage for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Lydia L. Hand of Albany has taken the Bunn cottage, on Prospect Place, for a couple of months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Probst of New York are occupying the Stocker cottage on Pine Street for the remainder of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Pomeroy Keese gave a reception at their home, Edgewater, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Morris C. Foote last Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryerson gave an "at home" at Ringwold, their Otsego Lake house, last Saturday.

The new camp, Oneida, at Eldred Point, is occupied by a party of Uticans—Mr. and Mrs. John Corbett, James Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. James Russell, and Miss Jessie Russell.

Sydney Adamson, the artist, has been spending a couple of weeks in town, a guest at the Fenimore.

The family of Dr. Joseph B. Cooke of New York are at the Ingalls homestead, south of this village, for July and August.

Miss Isham of Manchester, Vt., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stokes at Woodside Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Pell-Clarke gave an "at home" Monday evening at Swanswick, the delightful Summer house of the Pell-Clarkes, near the head of the lake. Miss Nevada Vandeveer sang.

Dr. Hun and family of Albany are occupying the Conkling house on Nelson Avenue. Dr. and Mrs. Conkling have taken a house at Richfield Springs.

Miss Grace Wood of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Kendall, who are stopping at the Hartson cottage.

Alexander Kerr of Jersey City is a guest at Steeple Picker, the Bunyan home.

Bishop Potter has returned to Fernleigh after spending several days in various parts of the State. Last Sunday he was at Freeville, N. Y., to dedicate the new chapel at the George Junior Republic, which date was also celebrated as the eighth anniversary of the founding of the George Junior Republic.

Rush of travel has necessitated additional trips in the schedule of the lake steamers, and one extra trip has been added to the weekday schedule and three to the Sunday, making four trips each way every day in the week and six on Sunday.

Recent hotel arrivals include:

FENIMORE.—W. H. Major, Frederick Uhlmann, W. J. Farrell, George Carter, J. A. Rush, D. Fairchild and wife, E. C. White, J. N. Hayes, Miss Peterson, Miss Lilian Cahill, Miss A. T. Kellner, George D. Sproul, Philip Sproul, George Hestlethwaite, J. Archibald Shields, Miss Louise B. Shields, William Barney, New York; Misses Mary Pratt, Huntington Howland, D. G. Brokaw, R. W. Morville, the Misses Morville, Boston; Frederic Hoadley, L. C. Aldrich, Miss Mabille, Newark; Thomas J. Miggons, Jersey City; L. S. Hobbie, Princeton; F. S. Adams, Englewood; Miss E. H. Cossard, Baltimore; Miss C. B. and E. B. Van De Water, Flushing; Miss Josephine Plowsday, London, England.

THE PARK.—S. J. Crawford, A. D. Reynolds, New York; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Kemp, and F. M. Hermann, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hinsdel, Troy; L. N. Rogers, Louisville, Ky.; Morris Weiskoff, Charles Weiskoff, Cincinnati; C. P. Snyder and Calvin Hakes, Chicago.

AT BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

Special to The New York Times.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y., July 18.—The golf links and clubhouse at Eagle's Nest Farm will not be opened to the public this year. Mr. William West Durant has placed his private camp at Eagle's Nest Farm on the market and much regret is expressed that he has decided upon this course. The people of Blue Mountain Lake appreciate that Mr. Durant has expended a fortune in developing this resort and making it accessible to the public. It will be remembered that Ned Buntline, the author, made his home for many years at the place known now as Eagle's Nest Farm, which derived its name from the fact that for years some of the largest North American eagles yet discovered had a nest upon one of the hills on the place.

Stanley H. Bevins, private secretary to Judge Freedman of New York, accompanied by Mrs. Bevins, is spending a few days here before leaving for his Summer home at Chestertown, N. Y.

Mrs. B. S. Mackie and the members of her family of Philadelphia have opened the Mackie cottage.

Recent arrivals at Blue Mountain Lake Hotel include the following:

UTOWANA.—Henry Conrad, Julius Rosenburgh, Modest Altschuler, Gerald S. Dalton, Mrs. Annie Atkinson, Miss Madeline D. Atkinson, A. J. Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alphonso Sterns, L. Schwab, Mrs. F. Schwab, S. M. Goldstein, and Mr. and Mrs. Van Barr, New York.

HOLLAND'S.—George H. Lanlast, H. Newman, Miss Newman, Mrs. A. S. Cochran, Miss M. R. Cochran, Miss Margaret Cochran, Francis Cochran, Mrs. Joseph Parker, Mrs. A. D. Todd, Harper Silliman, R. B. S. Fars, E. Knight, F. J. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rider, William Van Wert, Morgan Van Wert, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Elwell, Master G. Randolph Elwell, and Dr. and Mrs. Henry Alburger, Philadelphia.

BERWIN'S.—Mrs. W. H. Wallace, Miss Constance Wallace, Miss M. A. Mallon, Mrs. J. Riley, J. M. Dedrick, Mrs. J. A. McAvoy, Charles E. H. North, Charles H. Smith, Mrs. S. W. North, Rosina J. Smith, Mrs. A. E. Sigler, Mrs. S. Danberry, Mrs. George H. Lawshe, Miss Lawshe, Miss Siedler, Horace M. Macklen, and F. Herriman, New York.

CHILDWOLD'S GUESTS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHILDWOLD, N. Y., July 18.—Lieut. M. Josephthal and Mrs. Josephthal are occupying the Albert Loeb cottage at Childwold on Lake Massawepie.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Ellinger have opened their new cottage at Childwold.

Mrs. J. M. Hart of New Orleans and her daughter, Miss Hart, and Mrs. A. Hyneman have taken apartments at the Hotel Childwold for the season.

Dr. Titus Munson Coan of New York is visiting the Coe Downing Tows at Camp Isola, in Lake Massawepie.

Oscar Bunn, the Indian golf player from the Jacksonville Country Club, is attached to the Childwold links this year. Mr. Bunn is the golf champion of Florida.

Ernest Ehrman of New York has opened his cottage at the Hotel Childwold.

Dr. C. E. Carter of New York, who is the resident physician at the Hotel Childwold, is one of the leading golf players.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Rosenthal of New York have arrived at the Hotel Childwold for the Summer.

Some of the latest arrivals at the Hotel Childwold are the following: Mrs. J. P. Silo, James P. Silo, Jr., Kathleen L. Silo, Lucy Silo, Ferrars H. Tows, Willard J. Sands, Mrs. Julia Sands, Mrs. Flora A. Smith, Maude Ellinger, Mrs. L. H. Abraham, Miss Hilda Abraham, Mathilde Abraham, Murray Klauber, Edward Klauber, Miss Belle Klauber, Florence Klauber, Minnie Klauber, Dr. Titus Munson Coan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weinberg, and Hugo Hayman of New York.

ARRIVALS AT SHARON SPRINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., July 18.—The cool nights of this week have been a great boon to the lovers of dancing at this resort, and nightly hops have been held at all the larger hotels. Fortunately Sharon is unusually well supplied with musicians this season, and there has been no lack of music. In this connection the lovers of music are rejoicing over the fact that one of the best brass bands in this part of the State has been secured to give regular Sunday afternoon and evening concerts. This is in addition to the concerts given daily by the regular band from Boston, which is said to be the best ever heard here.

H. B. Slaven, one of the earliest and largest contractors on the Panama Canal, is spending a few weeks at the Pavilion.

Miss L. Delmonico of New York is spending the season at the Pavilion. C. Taylor, for many years a regular visitor, is again at the Pavilion for the season.

The week's arrivals at the Pavilion include Mrs. J. K. Baum, Mrs. John Koster, H. B. Slaven, wife, daughter, and valet, M. Littman, Miss Littman, Leo Cohn, Mrs. L. Cohn, Dr. J. M. Jackson and wife, Joseph Geller, David Amolsky, Henry E. Oppenheimer, Walter C. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenberg, J. H. Belvin, Mr. and Mrs. Bookman, Miss Bookman, Master R. S. Bookman and maid, Mrs. L. M. Jones, Miss Hattie Jones, Miss Bert S. Jones, Miss Delmonico, Miss I. C. Delmonico, Miss Rosenberg, J. M. Schloss and wife, Mrs. E. Solomon, Joseph Solomon, Emanuel Solomon, Mrs. J. Swan, Master Herbert Waldman, and A. Michael, New York City.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., July 18.—Golf is now occupying the attention of a large part of the guests of the Waumbek, and if the wiseacres who predict the decline of golf as a Summer pastime should visit the links any pleasant day, they would conclude their prediction was not proved at Jefferson, at least. The Waumbek management has arranged an elaborate programme of events for the golfers. There will be handicap competitions for men each Saturday from July 18 to Sept. 12 inclusive, with prizes for the best net score each Saturday. The annual tournament for ladies will be held during the week commencing Aug. 18, with first, second, and consolation prize cups. There will also be during the Summer a ladies' handicap.

The annual tournament for men will be held this year during the last week in August. In this event there will be first, second, and consolation prize cups.

Sunday evening's concert was listened to by nearly every guest of the Waumbek. Next Wednesday Mr. Charles Battell Loomis will give an evening of recitations and readings in the Waumbek music room.

The Exploration Club, the most recent of Waumbek organizations, held its first luncheon last Saturday.

Taking advantage of the early season before guests occupy the Jefferson, the Waumbek management gave a ball for its employes in the Jefferson dining room Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duncan Moir have as guests at Wayonda Mrs. A. H. Man, Miss Elizabeth Man, A. H. Man, Jr., and Master Man of Richmond Hill, L. I.

Mrs. James Kenney, Miss Kenney, and George J. Kenney of New York registered at the Waumbek Saturday for a stay of some weeks.

Mrs. Louis J. Belloni and the Misses Belloni of New York, who have leased Cherry cottage for the Summer, came up last Saturday. This is their second season in that cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brewer and Miss Brewer arrived this week. Other recent arrivals are Miss Lawrence of New York, Mrs. James T. Wetherall of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. William Sayer, Jr., Miss Sayer, Lesley and Winthrop Sayer of New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Sully Darley and Miss M. R. Neagle of Philadelphia, Mrs. H. C. Garwood and Miss Garwood of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Tate of New York.

NORTH CONWAY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., July 18.—Many New Yorkers have flocked to the mountains the past week. The weather has been propitious for out-of-door sports, and golf, tennis, and lawn bowls have been in vogue. Four o'clock teas are now served daily in the foyer of the Kearsarge, and are much in favor. One of the prettiest features of the week, however, has been the evening promenade. The beautiful moonlight nights have been made the most of, and women daintily gowned throng the board walk and wide verandas of the hotels, making a charming picture.

Among the New York arrivals at the Kearsarge is H. M. Alden of New York, editor of Harper's Magazine, accompanied by Mrs. Alden.

G. A. Read and Master Read of New York City, who are registered at the Randall House, are here for fishing.

The Misses Pink of New York City, accompanied by Mrs. Harrold of Glen Cove, N. Y., are stopping at the Randall House. The Rev. J. T. Kelly of New York City is also at that house. He comes for an extended stay.

A Brooklyn party at the Kearsarge for the season consists of Mrs. E. M. Brown, Mrs. A. B. Conselyea, Miss Conselyea, and Master Ralph Conselyea.

Philip G. Peabody of Boston of the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co. arrived Monday and is registered at the Randall House.

Recent New York arrivals include H. Croydon, C. E. Green, E. G. Seymour, H. Geyer, Mrs. D. P. Atwood, Mrs. B. B. Townsend, Mrs. N. K. Townsend, Miss Townsend, Mrs. L. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Eastman, and Mrs. C. S. Thomas.

Other arrivals include Charles W. Glass of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Miller and Miss Isabel Miller of Providence, C. F. Snelling and Miss Snelling of Lexington, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Stevens of Cambridge, Mass., at the Kearsarge; C. W. Powers and E. M. Schwarzenberg of Philadelphia, Miss Anna Lyle and Miss Elizabeth Taylor of Millersburg, Penn.; Mrs. Lyman Mason, Miss Mason, Miss Montgomery, and Miss Burbank of Taunton, Mass., at the Randall House; Raymond D. Borden of Fall River, Mass.; Edward Herbert of Waltham, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stockman and Master Stockman of Portland, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. David P. Dealey of Pawtucket, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. William T. Rutherford of Newport, R. I., and W. L. Rutherford, Jr., of Providence, at the Eastman House.

BREVITIES FROM BELMAR.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., July 18.—A party of eighteen from the Hotel Columbia on Thursday night held a launch party on the yacht Annie B. on Shark River.

Prize winners in the Columbia Friday Night Club euchre were Mrs. Thomas McCarty, Mrs. S. L. Finley, Mrs. Poor, W. D. May, R. E. Tearse, and G. Franklin Bailey.

The Buena Vista patrons have resumed their Friday night progressive euchres. The Neptune holds porch euchres on Wednesday mornings.

A cotillion, the first of the season, is being arranged to take place soon at the Columbia Casino. Recent arrivals are:

BUENA VISTA.—Mrs. George Stanley, Mrs. N. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Westervelt, Mrs. John Caldwell, Arthur F. Caldwell, Marion Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Silver of New York.

COLUMBIA.—Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Jayne, A. S. Alexander, Charles G. Schuman, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Munn, Miss Sadie Munn, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Walker, Mrs. H. L. Thompson, Frank Hodson, Jr., Mrs. M. F. Hart, Miss Hart, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Royale Longman, the Rev. S. M. Watson, Agnes M. Keller, Estelle M. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Gernsey, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Taylor, Mrs. J. A. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Libby, Dr. and Mrs. William Westerfield, Mrs. George C. Birnbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Paul J. B. Tucker, F. W. Roche, Mrs. L. A. Morse, R. L. Crawford, F. S. Stafford, Thomas H. Acker, Mrs. F. J. Acker, James H. Carpenter.

LLANTMOR.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Davis, Mrs. W. F. Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Savery, E. W. Bertrand.

WINDSOR.—Mrs. J. S. Wells, Walter Wells.

BRUNSWICK.—George A. Candlish, Edward F. Johnson, Mrs. J. J. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Huff.

CARLETON HOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Allen, Miss Allen, Gertrude Allen, Mrs. S. L. Street, Miss H. A. Street, and Miss S. E. Street.

MELROSE INN.—J. B. Murphree, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Murphree, Mrs. J. H. Popham.

COLORADO.—E. C. Van Acken, James C. Kocian, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Riehl, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burdett, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hanke, S. D. Green, L. G. Authon, Francis A. Laylis, Charles A. Graham, Miss Anna S. O'Connor, George E. Skelly, William Riehl, Miss Jacobs, Mrs. Storms, Miss Storms, Mrs. M. L. Brophy, Mrs. E. S. Myers, W. B. Hugh.

NEPTUNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reardon, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Pau, Mrs. William H. Williams, Mrs. Edward P. Jones, J. H. Fleming, Amy Palmer, Irving P. Wood, Horace F. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Spencer.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Belmar will hold the dedication services of their new church building to-morrow.

AVON'S SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J., July 18.—The Saturday night dance at Avon Inn this week was a "white duck dance." Children's receptions at the inn are held every week. Some of the boys are rehearsing for a minstrel performance, which will be given in about two weeks.

The first progressive euchres of the season were held this week—Wednesday night at the Oxford and Thursday night at Avon Inn.

There were entertainments Thursday and Friday nights at the Oxford.

Crabbing is quite a popular daytime pastime among the young people at Avon. Good catches are invariably reported.

Among the arrivals are:

OXFORD.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Hilton, A. J. Hinck, Maud H. Rider, Ruth H. Rider, Mrs. Mullane, Kathryn Mullane, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pitman, Reed Kilpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hinck, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Reney, John J. Quinlan, Marion Quinlan, Ruby B. Quinlan, Helen Quinlan, J. G. Enright, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Caswell, Mrs. W. A. Flack, Gretchen V. Miller, Joseph F. Wright.

THE BUCKINGHAM.—Dr. Fonda, Dr. Lane, Charles H. Werner, George A. Wantzer, Charles A. Von Dorp, Mr. and Mrs. Carl M. Wantzer, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Fuller.

AVON INN.—Dr. D. H. M. Gillespie, Mabel G. Miner, E. E. Boose, E. D. Moncton, Mrs. T. Lithauer, Charles W. Miller, Thomas Young, Mr. and Mrs. James V. Lilly, Mr. and Mrs. George Lilly, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Strong.

BERWICK.—The Misses Reeves, daughters of Judge Reeves of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. William Bonnett, Miss Terry, Mrs. John Packard, Jr., Mrs. John Knox, Marjorie Knox.

MARLBOROUGH.—Mrs. A. M. Trampe; Henry G. Julian of New York, Miss Florence Nadeau of Providence.

YACHTING AT BAY HEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY HEAD, N. J., July 18.—The series of cup races of the Bay Head Yacht Club are interesting members greatly. The increased number of boats in the contests makes these events more attractive than last season. Among other new catboats are two belonging to W. D. Swasey of St. Louis and Walter Zimmerman of Montclair. To-day's races were postponed for the races at Island Heights for the Morgan Cup, in which several of the Bay Head fleet were entered.

There is a decided revival of lawn tennis at Bay Head, the Tennis Club court, the Grenville Arms court, and others about Bay Head being in constant use.

The dancing events of the week were the two weekly hops at the Bluffs and the one Friday night at Grenville Arms. A feature is made of the Thursday night's children's hop at the Bluffs. Recent hotel arrivals are:

OCEAN VIEW.—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. White, and J. S. Rogers of New York.

BELLEVUE.—Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Farrand, Miss Helen Vreeland, F. H. Knorr, B. L. Keen of New York; Mrs. E. A. Fenton and Francis Fenton of Washington.

THE BLUFFS.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Duryee, F. C. Newcombe, Francis F. Spies, F. C. F. Beck, James Wall Finn, Agnes Lee White, H. G. Phillips, Thomas Slidell of New York; Norton P. Otis of Yonkers; Mrs. H. H. De Forest of Summit, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Smith of Orange, Mrs. Bayard Stockton, Miss Ayres, and Richard Stockton of Princeton; E. S. Aitkin of Trenton, F. L. Janeway of New Brunswick.

GREENVILLE ARMS.—F. T. Arms, Guy T. Arms, H. L. Lang, Renwick C. Hurry, W. De Nike, Otto King, Mrs. John T. Chittenden of New York; Mrs. Otto J. Lantz of Buffalo, R. G. Merrick of Washington, Mrs. V. B. King, Mrs. S. V. Hoffman, B. Marston Smith of Morristown.

Nearly every day parties from Bay Head go down the bay in a little launch called the Q. E. Z.

GUESTS AT EASTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Herbert Satterlee and Miss Helen Gould Among Recent Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., July 18.—The trophies, three in number, which are to be given in the club tennis tournaments this season have been received at the Maidstone Club, where they are now being exhibited. They are the Gallatin Cup for the men's handicap singles, the Mrs. Herrick Cup for the ladies' handicap singles, and the Herrick Cup No. 3 for the annual tennis tournament for men. In view of the popularity accorded tennis this season, the cups are being viewed with considerable interest.

The regular Saturday golf handicap for a pewter mug, which began on the Maidstone links last week, is proving a most interesting competition, many of the foremost players of this section competing. Members, subscribers, and their guests are eligible to play.

The influx of cottagers and boarding house guests during the past fortnight is unprecedented in the history of the resort. The Long Island Railroad, owing to the increased travel to this resort over its line, is running the largest trains ever reaching the east end of the island.

Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, a daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, was recently a guest at the Huntling. Miss Helen Gould was also a distinguished guest at the same house.

Mrs. Henry D. Hedges, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Fanny P., and Mrs. A. M. Payne, is sojourning at Lake George.

R. S. Clinton, Jr., of Washington, D. C., will occupy Mrs. Laforest's cottage, Blackberry Patch, this season.

Among the prominent guests at the Maidstone Club during the week were Miss Dillingham, Manhattan; F. H. Conklin, Newark, N. J.; Miss White, Miss Alice Minturn White, Astoria; Francis B. Poe, Washington; Miss M. P. Jones, Morristown; Miss M. Laddycraft, Caldwell, N. J., and Miss Arrowsmith.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE'S ATTRACTIONS

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., July 18.—The coming week will inaugurate the season's social pleasures and outdoor sports, and find the hotels and cottages well filled. Golf and tennis are finding enthusiastic devotees, and many are working into the woods for camping, canoeing, and fishing.

Prominent among the late arrivals who come for the season are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sullivan, Miss Florence Sullivan, and maid, Miss Marion Place, and Leonard Sullivan of New York City. Mr. Sullivan and family have spent several seasons here, and are welcomed by many acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Sealey and young son of New York City are here for the season. Mrs. Sealey frequently assists at the concerts of the Kineo Orchestral Club.

Mr. and Mrs. McCoy S. King of New York City were recent visitors.

Dr. Benjamin T. Tilton of New York City, W. F. Tilton of Cambridge, and Walter Alexander of St. Charles, Mo., are in the woods for an extended trip about the Chemsibamticook Lake region. This section is rarely visited, and the trout fishing there is of the finest. The country is ideal from the camper's standpoint, and big game abounds.

W. H. Dougherty and his son Nelson of Brooklyn are in camp at Brassua Lake, to remain until the middle of August.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Burkhard of New York City are in the woods for camping, canoeing, and fishing.

Michael Piel of Brooklyn and his two sons, William F. and Henry G., were visitors here during the week, coming down from Mr. Piel's private preserve at Parlin Pond, Jackman, forty miles above here, where they are located for the season.

Dr. R. Ottolengui of New York City will be a guest of honor at the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Maine Dental Society, to be held here from July 21 to July 23. He will read a paper on the technique of porcelain inlay work.

W. B. Young and family of New York City are at Deer Island for the season, occupying a private cottage.

A. S. Jerome of Hartford, Conn., is here for the season. Mr. Jerome has been an annual visitor for the past twenty years, and he is an ardent devotee to the flyrod, taking annually many handsome trout and salmon. He was one of the founders of the Kineo Club and a prominent officer in it.

A strenuous and unusual feature of the week was the capturing of a cow moose at the head of the lake. The animal had been showing a desire to get acquainted for some days, spending the greater part of the time in close proximity to the hotel, and she was easily surrounded and driven into the water, where she was tired out, roped, and towed ashore. Later she was crated and shipped to Kineo, where she was released in the game park. The chase, however, was not without its exciting and dangerous features, for the cow fought with desperation on being roped, and she had to be literally forced into the crate. The capture of moose in this manner is coming to be quite a common occurrence hereabout, the cow being the fourth taken within the past year.

The Roach River region is becoming popular with New Yorkers. F. W. Kinsman of New York City, a manufacturing chemist, is erecting a five-thousand-dollar camp there. Clement C. Moore of New York City also has a fine private cottage here. Among recent visitors to this section were E. S. Sudbury, Edward Sudbury, Arthur M. Ray, Stanley Ray, W. H. Starbuck, and George W. Hite of New York City.

AT GLEN SUMMIT.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN SUMMIT, Penn., July 18.—The guests of the Glen Summit Hotel have thoroughly enjoyed the glorious weather of the past week. Driving and walking parties have been numerous during the day and the cool evenings have been especially favorable for the card parties and dancing, and the blazing log fires in the immense fireplaces proved very attractive.

Among the arrivals this week are Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Schaperkotter and daughter, Miss Edith Bryson, Miss Esther Denny, Mrs. M. A. Harvey, Miss Bissell, the Rev. Frank McDanielson, Dennison S. Phelps, W. H. Phelps, F. M. Hoglen and family, Mrs. Henry H. Reed, Edwin P. Taylor, Miss Carolyn Taylor, and Morgan P. Taylor.

THE WEEK AT TUXEDO.

Little Gayety as Cottagers Are Preparing for the Exodus to Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, July 18.—The week at Tuxedo was a rather dull one, as many of the cottagers are preparing for Newport and other watering places. There will be, however, a large number of cottagers who will remain at Tuxedo all the season, though during the coming week many will vacate their cottages for the month of August, returning to Tuxedo early in September.

Lawn tennis was the attraction of the week. Several handsome cups, presented by J. Henry Smith, were played for. The courts were daily crowded by a large and enthusiastic gathering to witness the matches. The cup presented last week by Miss Susanne Henning was won by Miss Kane.

The younger set, principally the young ladies of the Tuxedo colony, have taken a great interest in tennis this year, and have arranged several very interesting matches.

Among those who are daily on the courts and who were contesting for the Mr. Smith trophies were Miss Edith Poor, Miss Marie Louise Gibson, Miss Edith Kane, Miss Helen Cutting, Miss Barker, Miss Robbins, the Misses Collier, Miss Mortimer, Messrs. William Kent, Jr., Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Griswold Lorillard, Clarence Pell, J. G. Douglas, Erskine Hewitt, R. F. Cutting, Jr., and, in fact, all of the Toledo colonists.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting vacated their Tuxedo cottage on Saturday, and have taken a cottage at Newport for the remainder of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, who were in the Newbold cottage, went to Southampton on Tuesday, where they will remain till September, and Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence, who was in one of the Stokes cottages on Weewah Lake, has also gone to Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, who were at Garden City during the early Summer, arrived at their new Tuxedo cottage on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Allen arrived on Saturday, and have taken apartments at the Winter Clubhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor will vacate their Tuxedo villa next week and open their Bar Harbor cottage for the balance of the Summer, returning to Tuxedo in the Autumn, and Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard will go to Newport about the first week in August.

The Misses Babcock, who are at the Hancy cottage, are passing a few weeks at Lawrence, L. I.

Mrs. F. O. French of Newport was at Tuxedo during Saturday and Sunday visiting her son, Amos Tuck French, at his cottage.

The Misses Varnum, who were at the clubhouse all the early Summer, have gone to Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, who are in the Gillespie cottage, on West Tuxedo Lake, will go abroad early in September.

Mr. Henry W. Munroe, who recently opened his new cottage in Tuxedo, went abroad last week. Mrs. Munroe and family will remain at Tuxedo for the Summer.

Among those who will go away later for August are Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mrs. C. H. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dunsmore, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield.

The late arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Swayne, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Wells, O. J. Brand, Goold Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Collins, David Wagstaff, E. C. Patterson, A. C. Hamesfahr, Guy Phelps Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Andrade, Jr., Robert T. Varnum, and others.

GIFTS TO NEWPORT HOSPITAL.

New Building Presented by Mrs. Vanderbilt Practically Completed—Other Contributions.

Special to The New York Times.

Most of the Summer residents of Newport are interested in and give liberally to local charities. The Newport Hospital is a special object of favor. There is now practically completed at that institution a new building, the gift of Mrs. Vanderbilt in memory of Cornelius Vanderbilt, which allows the hospital to largely extend its work, and provides it with means for doing still greater good than it has been possible among the poor of the city. The cost of this building and its equipment, which Mrs. Vanderbilt alone has borne, is not announced, but it is known that when it was first planned it was to cost $100,000, and that it has been built and furnished at a greater cost than was at first intended.

The Trustees report that five free beds have been established during the past year, one by Dr. William C. Rives, one by Mrs. Robert Goelet, one by Mrs. Gardner B. Perry, and two by bequests from the late John Nicholas Brown, who was a Trustee of the hospital at the time of his death. The endowment fund has received $1,000 from Mrs. Martha T. Fiske Collard. Major T. K. Gibbs and W. Watts Sherman have given money for the purchase of an X-ray apparatus. Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who has always taken an active interest in the hospital, has contributed $500 for a sterilizer, and $2,500 for a new tile floor for the surgical ward, which she erected and which bears her name; ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry has contributed $50, and Miss Alice Keteltas $25 to the district nursing fund, and $691.32 has been received through Mrs. John Clinton Gray for the same purpose.

APPEAL FOR WORKING GIRLS.

Vacation Society Asks for Funds with Which to Carry Out Its Work.

The Working Girls' Vacation Society has sent out an appeal for funds to enable the organization to continue its benefactions. It provides rest and recreation for working girls who without its timely aid would become patients of sanitariums or hospitals.

This is the twentieth year of the organization's existence. Last Summer 759 girls were given vacations of about two weeks each. No applicant is sent to the country unless the physician of the society finds that she is in absolute need of the vacation.

This year all the houses which the society owns were filled, according to the schedule, until September, from as early as May 20. Since that time the officers of the organization have had the unpleasant duty to perform of refusing on an average twenty-five girls per day. Neither room nor money has been at the disposal of the organization wherewith to meet the request of the applicants which are virtual necessities.

The society has eight houses—two at Santa Clara, in the Adirondacks, where girls with incipient tuberculosis are sent; and others are at Greycourt, Orange County; Thompsonville, Sullivan County, N. Y.; Farmington, Green Farms, and Westport, Conn., and Leonardo, N. J. The girls pay what they can, but as their earnings are small, most of them can pay little or nothing.

The society badly needs about $3,000 to accommodate a few of these daily applicants whom it seems almost brutality to refuse. The organization could easily find boarding houses for them and at a rate much lower than they would get it themselves, if the money were forthcoming. It does not seem to the officers of the society that those who have the means and the disposition to be kind could do a greater kindness than to give a very much needed recreation to these bread winners. Checks may be sent either to the Treasurer, Miss Edith Bryce, 20 West Fifty-fourth Street, or to the society's office, 361 West Thirty-fourth Street.

EDNA WALLACE HOPPER'S FIGHT FOR MILLIONS.

Said to Have a Good Chance of Gaining Her Suit—Her Rumored Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 18.—The postponement of the trial of the will case in which the actress, Edna Wallace Hopper, seeks to break the will of her stepfather, the late Alexander Dunsmuir, will only intensify the fight. The value of the estate left by Mr. Dunsmuir is too great to allow of any indifference being shown in the case. The trial has been put off until Oct. 1, but in the meantime both sides are actively engaged in preparing their cases.

Th feeling which at first prevailed in this city that the suit of the actress would be a futile one and that she would assuredly fail in her attempt has now changed, and it is regarded as highly probable that the will may be broken. Color is lent to the tenability of her contention by the fact that the sisters of the late Mr. Dunsmuir are now preparing to join in the action taken against their brother, James Dunsmuir. It was only after Sir Charles H. Tupper, counsel for Joan Dunsmuir, the mother of the defendant in this case, and for the sisters also, had examined the evidence which the plaintiff's counsel had been able to gather that these latter attempted to be made parties to the action. During the recess in the hearing of the case, the sisters will take the necessary steps toward formally joining with the little actress in her demands that justice be done her. The co-operation of these members of the Dunsmuir family will materially assist Miss Hopper in her suit. Joan Dunsmuir has much material to assist in the prosecution of the case. This she is placing at the disposal of the plaintiff's counsel.

There are any complications in connection with the unraveling of the case. Alexander Dunsmuir was married to Edna Wallace Hopper's mother on Dec. 31, 1899. For years prior to that date he had wished to marry her, but the opposition of his mother, in whose right was vested the great share of the wealth belonging to the family, prevented this taking place. It was conceded that the fear of being cut off by her from an equitable share in the estate had the effect of delaying this wedding for over a dozen years. As soon as the two sons of Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir were given undisputed possession of a good share of the estate, Alexander married.

Before that time, while living in San Francisco and acting as the agent of the Dunsmuir coal interests, he had acquired a valuable estate, San Leandro, in Alameda County, Cal. This property, valued at $345,000, was given to his bride. The defendant, James Dunsmuir, claims that this was a gift on the day of the wedding, while on the same day all the rest of his property was willed to his only brother. It is on the other hand contended by the plaintiff's counsel that this property passed to the wife a considerable time previous to that. However, the bequeathing of an estate like that to his wife without the necessary provision in the way of maintaining it is held to be a most remarkable proceeding, and is held as supporting the contention raised by the plaintiff that the legatee was not at the time competent to make a will.

In the month of June following the wedding Alexander Dunsmuir died. The widow attempted to break the will. A compromise was effected, however, with her brother-in-law, by which, in consideration of an annuity of $25,000 she was to relinquish all other claim upon the estate. This agreement will also be assailed, and an attempt will be made to break it. It is urged that Mrs. Dunsmuir was at the time in delicate health and that undue influence was used with her. The suggestion is made by Miss Hopper's counsel that an account paid to Wilson & Wilson of San Francisco ostensibly for probating the will of the late Alexander Dunsmuir was for another purpose, namely for persuading Mrs. Dunsmuir to enter into the agreement. The receipt for probating the will is for $5,000, which is held to be an entirely fabulous amount for that purpose. The date of the agreement was Dec. 15, 1900, and the receipt for the probating of the will bears the date June 5, 1901.

The plaintiff is represented by Judge E. P. Coyne of New York. There is a rumor that the charms of the fair litigant have won the heart of Steve B. Elkins, a son of Senator Elkins, and who is identified with several New York corporations of which Judge Coyne is the solicitor.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services mentioned.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Morse; 11.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway.—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 8.
EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—The Rev. Dr. John T. Briscoe of Bristol, England; 11 and 4:30.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. W. W. Bustard, M. A.; 11 and 8.
SIXTEENTH, West 16th St.—The Rev. A. W. Wishart of Trenton; 10:45 and 7:45.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 8.
ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Andrew Gillies; 11.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. R. J. Trevorrow; 11.
UNION, 48th St., Between Broadway and 8th Av.—The Rev. Richard E. Bell; 10:45 and 8.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. W. B. Tower; 10:30 and 8.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av., Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp and the Rev. Dr. T. S. Hamlin; 11 and 4:30.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. H. R. Bates; 11.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan of London; 11 and 4.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 12th St.—The Rev. A. W. McCurdy; 11.
RUTGERS, Broadway, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter; 11.
SPRING STREET, Near Varick St.—The Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler; 10:45 and 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. William B. Bebb; 11.
WESTMINSTER, 212 West 23d St.—The Rev. Dr. De Witt M. Benham; 11.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS', West End Av. and 81st St.—The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend; 8, 11, and 4.
ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant and the Rev. W. E. C. Smith; 11 and 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George Alexander Strong; 8, 11, and 8.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. Dr. David M. Steele; 11.

REFORMED.

COLLEGIATE (Marble), 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Alfred E. Myers; 11 and 8.
COLLEGIATE, 2d Av. and 7th St.—The Rev. Charles J. Scudder; 11 and 8.
COLLEGIATE, West End Av. and 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. George W. Knox; 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Central Park West and 96th St.—11 and 8.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
STRANGERS, West 57th St.—The Rev. F. B. Smith; 11 and 7:45.

AMUSEMENTS.

CRYSTAL GARDENS — KLAW & ERLANGER — REVELATION IN ROOF-GARDEN ENTERTAINMENTS. Every Eve. at 8:30, Except Sunday. GEO. W. LEDERER'S MIDSUMMER NIGHT FANCIES NIGHTLY at 9:45, ESPECIALLY ENGAGED BLANCHE RING IN CONJUNCTION WITH TRIPOLD TRIUMPH "DARLING OF THE GALLERY GODS," and at 10 P. M. NED WAYBURN'S MINSTREL MISSES. THE DRESS PARADE. Emma Carus, Junie McCree, D. L. Don, William Cameron, Bedini and Arthur, Carrie Graham, Geo. Ali, W. W. Black, May Taylor and the Original ENGLISH PONY BALLET (Just from Europe). —150—PEOPLE IN ALL—150—

ON THE ROOF NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way and 45th Street.

PROCTOR'S

5TH AVE. 28th St. & Broadway. Louis Harrison's Ridiculous Farce, "KINDRED SOULS," with ADELAIDE KEIM, WALLACE ERSKINE, Verner Clarges, Alice Gale, Albert Roberts, Paul McAllister, Lois Tabor, Alice Baxter, Many Others. Big Vaudeville, Continuous.

23RD ST. West of 6th Ave. Always Cool. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. 1 to 10:40 P. M. "A PAIR OF BOOTS" By Julius Chambers. Reta Redmond & Co., Kennedy & Evans, Shaffer & Blakeley, Walter Chester & Co., Berol & Berol, Meyer & Mason. 25—Star Acts—25

LITTLE PRICES. 58TH ST. And Third Ave. Frederick Marsden's Big Success, "HUMBUG," with EDNA ARCHER CRAWFORD, ROBERT CUMMINGS, Rachel Blake, Duncan Harris, Frank Currier, Joseph Greene, and other favorites. Souv. SPOONS at Mats.

BIG SHOWS 125TH ST. And Lexington Av. Minnie Palmer's Rollicking Success, MY SWEETHEART with BELLE GOLD, J. WILLARD, Margaret Drew, Rich. Lyle, Will Blackmore, H. D. Hawley, Mrs. Deshon, Chas. Hawkins and other favorites.

Sunday Concerts at All New York Houses. Big Continuous Shows.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY AFTERNOON AT 3. EVENING AT 8. GREAT POPULAR CONCERTS. LEW DOCKSTADER and His ENTIRE COMPANY, IN CONJUNCTION WITH SHANNON'S 23D REGT. BAND —125 PEOPLE— GOOD RESERVED SEAT FOR 50C. EV'GS at 8, EXCEPT SUNDAY. PAIN'S POMPEII and GRAND FIREWORKS. EVENINGS (Except Sunday) at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY AT — LAST WEEK OF LEW DOCKSTADER AND HIS GREAT MINSTREL COMPANY. COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 27 Sam S. Shubert & Nixon & Zimmerman's A CHINESE HONEYMOON —3D YEAR IN LONDON— 1 YEAR AT THE CASINO, NEW YORK.

KEITH'S 14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV. E. F. ALBEE, General Manager. Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:45 P. M. JAMES DOLAN & IDA LENHARR. WILTON BROS. WILLIAM CAHILL. RAE & BROSCHE. JOE & NELLIE DONER. E. J. RICE. Mart Fuller & Francis Rose, Tuohey & Lacey, Clifford & Hall, Dorothy Kenton, Cardownie Sisters, Burt Baker, The Lucifers, Vitagraph. 30 ACTS. BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE. E. D. Stair & A. L. Wilbur, Props. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 sh'p. COOL AS THE CATSKILLS. 27th Week 250th Time in N. Y. Mon., Aug. 3. Souvenirs. The ALL-WINTER, ALL-SUMMER, ALL-YEAR-AROUND Success. Fred. R. Hamlin's Princely Production, WIZARD of OZ. Under the Personal Stage Direction of JULIAN MITCHELL, with FRED A. STONE as THE SCARECROW. BEST SEATS Wed. Matinee $1.00, Evgs. & Sat. Mat., $1.50.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. 5TH WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS. COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY! TO-NIGHT and Every Night at 8:30. DUSS AND HIS INCOMPARABLE ORCHESTRA. Soloist—CHARLOTTE C. GEORGE. The MOST-TALKED-OF Novelty in town, with its real canal and real water. "VENICE IN NEW YORK" TAKE A SAIL IN A GONDOLA! GENERAL ADMISSION, 50c. KNABE PIANO USED.

The Best Show Ever on Broadway, Is What Everybody Says of THE RUNAWAYS, Now Playing at the Cool and Cosy Casino, B'way & 39th St. Tempt. 20 Deg. Lower than Outdoors. MISS FAY TEMPLETON And 140 Other Great Players Are Doing the Best Work of Their Lives in the Merry Melange Of Messrs. Hubbell & Burkhardt. Funniest, Prettiest, Biggest, and Most Expensive Production Ever Seen Here or Elsewhere. 20 Big Song Hits, 50 Dancers. Sam S. Shubert & Nixon & Zimmerman, Proprietors.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN TO-NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT. -JAPAN BY NIGHT- Hobart Smock—Bettina Gerard—Sophie Daniels—Seno Sonetaro. BOSTON LADY ORCHESTRA. ADMISSION - - - - 50c.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. —SIXTH MONTH— SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST— The Great Comedy Triumph, THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET By AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42 st., B'y and 7 Av. 8 o'clock to midnight. TO-NIGHT, Grand Vaudeville CONCERT. Good Seats, 50c. GRAND BILL OF STAR PERFORMERS. TO-MORROW NIGHT—The Mysterious AGA IN THE AIR. Together with Big VAUDEVILLE.

Hear REINECKE Adm. 50c., including seat at table. Grand Circle Roof Concerts Over Majestic Theatre, 59th St. & Broadway. Cool, Overlooks Central Park. Daily & Sunday, 8:15.

CONEY'S BEST BOSTOCK'S

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Str. Grand Republic. High Class Vaudeville. W. 129th St., 8 P. M.; W. 22d, 8:30; Bat., Ldg., 9. Every evening except Friday. Fare 50c.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts., Near Lex. Av. TO-NIGHT, GRAND CONCERT. TO-MORROW—"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL."

LION B'way & 110th St. VAUDEVILLE ROOF PALACE. Evgs. 8:30—Rain or Shine. GARDEN PRICES 25 & 50 & 75 CTS. TO-DAY.

HUBER'S CASINO Jerome Av. & 165th St. Vienna Ladies' Orchestra, WINNIFRED STEWART, HARRY BLAKE & others.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Motor Car Touring Increasing in Popularity—Objection to Asphalt on Jerome Avenue—Digest of State Laws Issued.

The great popularity of automobile touring is demonstrated by the reports now coming from all parts of the country of the departure or arrival of automobile tourists. Some of these are parties who are making ambitious attempts at record breaking, as in the case of the several transcontinental tourists who are endeavoring to make the long and uncertain trip from ocean to ocean, but the majority are tourists in search of pleasure and recreation only, or, as is often the case, are making a trip from Winter home to Summer cottage by means of the most independent and pleasureable mode of locomotion known.

One of the longest and most interesting of the tours recently reported was that of the Chicago Automobile Club to Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, and return, which was completed last week. The party left Chicago on June 25, going by way of Indianapolis and Richmond, Ind.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lexington, Ky. The pace was very easy, and there were numerous stops at the various places along the route. At Indianapolis the visitors were entertained by the Automobile Club of Indiana. The cave was reached on July 5, and two days were spent there, the start on the return trip being made on July 7. The return trip was made more rapidly, and most of the tourists were back in Chicago by the middle of last week. These were the first automobiles to visit the Mammoth Cave, but it is probable that others will follow now that the way has been shown. The roads were fair along the entire route, and the scenery in Kentucky was described as grand.

Another tour of a different nature, but equally interesting and significant of the new order of things, is the trip undertaken by Vice President Scarritt and James B. Dill of the Automobile Club of America last week. Accompanied by the members of their families and servants, they left East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday with a caravan of four vehicles on a 500-mile trip to the Rangeley Lakes, Me., by way of the White Mountains. Three large white touring cars, each accommodating four or five persons, comprised the main body of the expedition, and these were followed by a steam stanhope driven by the automobile mechanic and carrying the luggage, tools, &c.

Two or three years ago such a trip would have been an impossibility, and the journey would necessarily have been made for the greater part in a hot and dusty railroad coach over a prescribed route, and under such circumstances as to give every inducement for making the trip as quickly as possible. Now it will be made leisurely over a chosen route, which includes the Hudson River Valley, the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, the Upper Connecticut River, and the White Mountains, a route which for diversity and beauty of scenery is hardly approached elsewhere in the entire country. The only time table to be consulted is the pleasure of the travelers, and when a particularly attractive bit of scenery comes into view, there is no fear that the train will whisk around a curve before a good look at it can be obtained. Good hotels abound along this route, and the problem of arranging the itinerary to provide eating and sleeping places is an easy one.

Local automobilists, though pleased that their demands for the repaving of Jerome Avenue, which they have been urging for two or three years past, have resulted in a promise of action in the matter by the city authorities, are not at all pleased with the plan of President Haffen of the Bronx of paving that thoroughfare with sheet asphalt on the level and block asphalt on the grades. Not only is the asphalt dangerously slippery in wet weather, but it wears badly under heavy traffic, and the fear is expressed that in a few years' time its condition would be worse than at present if asphalt is laid upon it. Accordingly attempts will be made to induce President Haffen to modify his plans so as to allow the substitution of some improved pavement for the asphalt, which shall possess the advantages of the former material without its most obvious disadvantage, such as the bituminous macadam, which President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan proposes to lay on upper Seventh Avenue, or the creo-resinate wood block pavement, which is being laid quite largely in Brooklyn, and which has recently been adopted for the roadway of the new East River Bridge.

The creo-resinate process is an improvement on the well-known creosoting process. The improvement consists in the use, first, of dry heat instead of steam in the preliminary treatment, thereby securing complete sterilization of the timber to its heart, and killing all germs of decay. This, it is claimed, absolutely prevents dry rot. Second, in the use, along with the creosote oil, of a considerable percentage of melted resin, which solidifies on cooling, sealing up all the pores and making the wood waterproof, much harder and more durable, much tougher, and more elastic, and better able to resist decay because the creosote oil cannot be evaporated or washed out, and is thereby retained in the wood in its full strength and efficiency. Rectangular wooden blocks of heart Georgia or long leaf yellow pine are treated by this process, and form one of the best pavements known for either light or heavy traffic. Statistics from abroad give a life for wooden pavements properly treated far superior to the life of asphalt, and in many instances equal to that of granite, and in addition there is secured the complete noiselessness of the pavement, an advantage of the greatest importance; high sanitary properties, owing both to the completely water-proof nature of the treatment and the highly antiseptic nature of the compound; decreased slipperiness, ease of traction, ease of cleaning and of repair, and the maximum of life in service owing to the greatly increased elasticity, toughness, and durability of the timber.

Besides the roadway of the new bridge, several Brooklyn streets, including State Street, Gallatin Place, Clinton Avenue, Monroe Street, and Java Street, in Williamsburg, have recently been paved with the creo-resinate wood blocks.

The Law Committee of the Automobile Club of America has just issued a little volume in handy pocket size containing the automobile laws of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine, and Delaware. In addition to the complete law of each State, there is also a brief digest giving the principal features in brief. It is a publication which is indispensable to the touring automobilist, but at present it is available only for members of the Automobile Club of America, and will not be placed upon sale. It is likely that the American Automobile Association will issue a similar compilation for distribution among its members.

The Automobile Club of Kansas City, Mo., elected officers for the ensuing year last week as follows: President—William Huttig, Jr.; First Vice President—Harry Loose; Second Vice President—Dr. G. L. Henderson; Treasurer—Henry C. Merrill; Secretary—Myron C. Albertson; Captain—R. Sanborn; Lieutenant—A. C. Griffith. The club also planned to entertain the Inter-State Automobile Association at a date to be set later. The association consists of clubs in St. Joseph, Topeka, Leavenworth, Atchison, and other near-by towns.

The first automobile gymkhana in France was held last week at the Paris polo ground. The prize for in and out driving was won by Charron, and Miss Le Jeune took the ring and lance and glass of water carrying events. Princess Murat's brougham took first honors for the best-appointed turnout. The prize for elegance for carriages went to M. Foquet de Lusignaul.

Prominent European automobilists and automobile manufacturers gathered in Paris last week at the general automobile congress at the headquarters of the Automobile Club of France. President Baron de Zuylen presided, and the first subject brought up for discussion was that of speed contests. It was treated by M. Jeantaud, who took the stand that, despite unfortunate and deplored accidents, they had done much for the industry, and were still valuable and would prove popular, if properly conducted. The programme further included discussions on such technical and mechanical topics as motors, valve construction, carburetters, ignition, transmission, frames, wheels, brakes, steering gears, lubrication, body design, and, in fact, automobile construction generally.

Automobile racing is rapidly becoming a leading feature of the many State and county fairs now being held, and are proving most valuable means of arousing interest in automobiling and in building up local clubs. As a result of the success of the Fourth of July race meet of the Columbus (Ohio) Automobile Club, the club membership has increased in three weeks from 21 to 112 active and enthusiastic motorists. The committee which had in charge the arrangements for the recent race meet has been instructed to secure the driving park for races on Labor Day, and if they succeed in this, to arrange for races between the most noted drivers and machines that can be secured.

The first automobile races ever held in Omaha, Neb., were run at the old Exposition Park track in conjunction with motor cycle and bicycle races a week ago. Only three automobiles competed, and there were but two events for them. A three-mile free-for-all was won by Mr. Frederickson in 6:02 from Mr. Brendels, and a three-mile dash for gasoline machines was won by Mr. Frederickson from Mr. Decker.

Several automobile races were features of the week of horse racing which recently ended on the Newport track near Cincinnati. These events were run on two successive Saturdays, and the two professional races were won by Charles Hanauer, while an amateur race on the closing day was won by L. K. De Bus in the same machine with which Hanauer won his races. De Bus's time for five miles being 10:39½.

At the Hamilton County Fair at Oakley, Ohio, on Aug. 18, there will be a number of automobile races, as follows: Two-mile race for light steam cars, five-mile race for light gasoline runabouts, three-mile race for medium-weight steam cars, five-mile race for medium-weight gasoline cars, ten-mile race for gasoline touring cars. There will also be similar races at the Carthage fair grounds, which will be held under the auspices of the Independent Fair Association.

The New York State Fair track at Syracuse is being banked and repaired preparatory to the automobile races to be held there during the week of Sept. 6, and many of the automobilists of the city take runs around the track every night, in order to get it hardened down.

The Automobile Club of California has decided to test the ordinance recently passed by the Board of Supervisors of Marin County, one clause of which prohibits the use of the roads by automobilists between sunset and sunrise. P. F. Rockett, a member of the club, was arrested about 9 o'clock one evening, and was released on bail, but the next day the bail was withdrawn and Rockett returned to the custody of the constable. His attorney petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the ordinance under which he was arrested is oppressive, discriminating, unreasonable, and unconstitutional. Should the decision be against the automobilists in the Superior Court it is their intention to carry the matter to the Supreme Court.

An automobile case that has been pending since last November, when Cord Meyer of New York was arrested on the Jericho Turnpike between Mineola and Westbury, L. I., and adjudged guilty of driving his automobile one-eighth of a mile in sixteen seconds, for which offence he was fined $30, has recently been reversed on appeal by County Judge Seabury of Mineola on a technicality. The Judge based his decision on the ground that the prosecution should prove that the road where the alleged offense was committed was a public highway, which it failed to do.

Another attempt to drive an automobile from the Pacific to New York was begun on July 6, when L. L. Whitman, accompanied by E. L. Hammond, left San Francisco in an automobile runabout to cross the country. They will follow the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads, and expect to make the trip in sixty days. They carry a message from Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco to Mayor Low of New York.

An ingenious and apparently successful hub motor for electric vehicles is the subject of patents recently granted to a Chicago inventor. The object is to overcome the axial thrust of the bevel gearing used, and this is done by mounting similar bevel pinions at opposite ends of the armature shaft, and meshing these with opposing gears connected together. To accomplish this the armature shaft is set slightly at an angle. The motor frame and field magnets remain stationary, being secured to the axle, and the hub revolves, apparently on ball end bearings, around the motor. Thus the bevel pinions exert no end thrust, and the reaction of the large gears is likewise mostly balanced, leaving only the lateral reaction of the pinions to be taken care of by the armature shaft bearings. Some tests of a one-horse power motor of this type by Prof. Fred A. Rogers of the Lewis Institute, Chicago, are said to have showed a loss of only 1 per cent. in the bevel gears up to 16 per cent. overload.

The Automobile Club of California will make a run from San Francisco to Del Monte during August. The club will go from San Francisco to San José on Thursday, Aug. 6, and stay there over night and go on the next day, reaching Del Monte Friday evening. The following three or four days will be spent in touring to the pretty spots around Del Monte.

The new Illinois automobile law, which went into effect on July 1, limits the legal speed to fifteen miles throughout the State, excepting on courses where special privileges may have been granted for contests.

An automobile club has been formed at Salt Lake City, Utah, with eighteen members. At the first meeting last week a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws, and officers will be elected at the next meeting.

The first long endurance contest in Holland will be held July 21 to 24 under the auspices of the Dutch Automobile Club over a course 387 miles long.

TROTTING AND PACING NOTES.

C. B. Knox, who recently purchased the famous pacer Anaconda, 2:01¾, has written a letter to the Buffalo Driving Club, in which he says he believes he has the fastest horse in the world, and in order to prove it is ready and willing to meet Prince Alert, Dan Patch, or any other horse for any sized purse named by the other side. Horsemen in general differ greatly with Mr. Knox, especially when it comes to a match with Dan Patch, and one or more match races with large side bets are likely to result from the challenge. Jack Curry, who formerly looked after the interests of David Lamar's Speedway stable, is directing the training of Anaconda, who has shown marked improvement under his care.

The most noted arrival at Empire City track during the past week was Brayton Ives's Speedway and matinée winner Nora McKinney, 2:12¼. For many weeks past the handsome daughter of McKinney has been missed in amateur circles, but report says she is now in form again and ready to renew her claim for highest honors.

Arthur Lape's brown trotter Copeland, 2:09¾, has been put to pacing and with the hopples takes to the side motion gait quite readily. Copeland was somewhat of a failure in the trotting class, but he has been out of balance and rough gaited since early Spring, and his owner is of the opinion that he may prove a faster pacer than a trotter.

When the runners have finished at Brighton Beach the harness horses will have a week of sport from Aug. 17 to 22, inclusive. The trotting meetings at Brighton have invariably been well conducted and interesting, and the programme arranged for this year insures a meeting fully up to the standard of the past. Entries will close Monday, Aug. 10, the principal events being the Brighton $10,000 Stakes, the Hiram Woodruff $5,000 Stakes, and Bonner Memorial $20,000 Stakes.

Edgar Bronk, the well-known and popular Speedway driver, is the only New Yorker who has an entry in the famous Merchants and Manufacturers Stake of $10,000, to be raced for at the Blue Ribbon meeting at Detroit this week. Mr. Bronk's entry is Robert McC., by McRoberts, and he is looked upon by many as a dark horse in the race, and considerable money has been wagered on him.

A. B. Gwathmey has shipped his campaigning stable from Empire City to Glens Falls, while his Speedway stable has been shipped to Saratoga, where his horses will be used for pleasure driving and road work.

James Butler, President of the Empire City Trotting Club, has increased his racing stable by several important additions during the past two weeks.

Elmira is the next point in the Central New York Circuit, with five days of racing, with uniform purses of $400. The meeting opens Monday, July 27.

Last Thursday's matinée of the New York Driving Club at Empire City track was almost as largely attended as the Saturday events have been. This change of day was made in order to give the members a chance to leave the city on Saturdays. In the Fall the regular Saturday matinées will be resumed.

"Professional Judges" is the subject of an article which recently appeared in an Eastern paper over the signature of Edward J. Cogswell. The article treats of the movement for better and more critical judgment in the judges' stand, started in 1901 by a number of prominent horsemen, including James Butler, President of the Empire City Trotting Club; Charles Lloyd, President of the New York Driving Club; Fred Gerken, and others principally of this city. At a meeting held last Fall, which was the outcome of the movement, Senator Bailey of Texas, J. Malcolm Forbes of Massachusetts, Dan J. Campau of Detroit, and other prominent horsemen were present. At this meeting a committee was appointed, with Senator Bailey Chairman, to formulate a plan and report. And Senator Bailey will not report until the Grand Circuit meeting in Cleveland in July, too late for action this season. In commenting on the lack of prompt action, Mr. Cogswell says:

"The great stumbling block in the way is that the authorities of the various trotting associations are insanely jealous of their proprietary rights. They want to appoint their own judges, irrespective of any other associations. The second objection is the cost. In the present condition of the sport few associations pay dividends, and the expenses of a meeting under present conditions must be carefully watched."

Louis Kahn, owner of the speedy little pacing mare Bonnie Kirkland, 2:23¼, has purchased a new green trotter which he has named Lady Jeannette. The mare is six years old and gives promise of showing much speed before the season is over. In a half-mile go with Bonnie Kirkland on Thursday the mare held her own for a quarter, which her opponent stepped at a lively pace under the whip.

The big California pacer Mush, now at Empire City track, who was credited with great speed and finishing qualities last Spring, and who was looked upon as a very promising candidate for the Chamber of Commerce Stakes at the Detroit meeting, has been declared out by his owner, Monroe Salisbury. Trilby Direct has been named as the stable's representative in the event.

The New Jersey Road Drivers' Association will hold a matinée at Waverly Park, Newark, next Saturday. A programme of seven events has been arranged, including a free-for-all and a 2:40 pace for the Hensler Cup.

Although most of the Grand Circuit tracks have announced their programme for this year, the Empire City Trotting Club is the only one that has made any radical changes in the plan of racing. This club, for its meeting, which starts at the Empire City track on Aug. 10, makes it a condition that all horses that do not stand for money after two heats must retire. This means that any horse that does not stand for a share of the four moneys after two heats have been trotted or paced will have to go to the barn and the third heat will be for the four money winners. This, it is believed, will tend to decrease the laying up of heats, as the race is too short to permit of a driver taking chances.

An excellent plan is being followed by the management of the Yonkers track in arranging the races so that a horse may start twice during the week. For instance, a horse that starts in the 2:09 trot on Monday may start in the 2:10 trot on Friday. There are $40,000 offered for the twenty races during the week, and in addition there will be special events each day. Entries for the classes close on July 27, the first day of the Cleveland meeting, with Alfred Reeves, Secretary, 5 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York.

Cresceus, 2:02¼, and The Abbott, 2:03¼, are now the only trotters in the world holding lower marks than that which Lou Dillon, the five-year-old daughter of Sidney Dillon-Lou Milton, earned at Glenville a week ago in her successful effort to equal or beat the world's trotting record for mares, held by Alix at 2:03¾. On July 4 Lou Dillon rounded the Glenville Oval in 2:04½ under conditions not propitious, and it remained only to await the right day for her to score a triumph. That day came July 11. On a track lightning fast, but with a slight retarding wind in her face as she came through the stretch, Lou Dillon worked her pony gait as it had never been worked before, and, getting away on the first score, she did the mile in 2:03¾, thereby proving herself the fastest trotting mare in the world and the third fastest trotter irrespective of sex.

Now the trotting championship will be her goal, and many there are who believe her ultimate triumph is certain. Lou Dillon has youth on her side, as well as the advantage of knowing nothing else than the desire to trot. In her four-year-old form the little mare was somewhat fractious and inclined to leave her feet without reasonable provocation, but greater change in the disposition of a horse was never worked than has been done in her case by Millard Sanders. Although possessing that restlessness that is so often characteristic of horses gifted with extreme speed, she has reached a state of tractability that is remarkable. She doesn't want to break, even when she is tired, and this trait, gifted as she is with a fund of determination, gives her a strong hold upon the hearts of trotting enthusiasts who desire to see a lower mark than 2:02¼ set down as the world's best trotting mile record.

C. K. G. Billings, Lou Dillon's owner, seems determined to annex all the trotting and pacing honors. In Lou Dillon's case nothing will satisfy him but the greatest trotting honors. In The Monk's case it is now understood that The Abbott's mark of 2:03¼, the best time ever made by a gelding, is the goal for which he is aiming. He showed a mile to wagon in 2:05¾ the other day, finishing strong and fresh, which was a remarkable performance for an aged horse so early in the trotting season. Having already acquired the mare's record with Lou Dillon, nothing remains for Mr. Billings in the trotting line but the stallion's mark. But in all of Billings's stable he has not a stallion capable of showing world's record speed, and if the stallion record is broken this year it is more than likely that it will be done by John A. McKerron, 2:05¼, a horse that is now being trained for this particular work.

In the pacing line there is abundant opportunity for Mr. Billings's horses to distinguish themselves. Fred S. Wedgewood was doing splendidly until he sustained a sprained ankle, thereby necessitating his retirement, but now Mr. Billings has acquired another animal that is likely to take rank as one of the greatest of pacing geldings. This is Greenline, 2:07¾, by Online, just purchased by Mr. Billings from Joe H. Lesh of Goshen, Ind., who campaigned the animal down the Grand Circuit last season. Greenline went a half on July 11 in 0:59¾ with such abundant ease that after due preparation Prince Alert's figure of 2:00 should not be difficult for him to attain. Mazette, another Billings horse, already holds the world's pacing record for mares at 2:04¼, and is stepping so well that it may be possible for her to lower her mark before the season ends. Recently she traveled a mile to wagon in 2:06¼.

Rain Interfered with Cricket.

Local cricketers were much put out by the elements yesterday. A long schedule of championship matches had been arranged, but owing to the rain not one of these was even begun. It is probable that the two games of the Metropolitan League series will be played on dates to be hereafter arranged, but in the series of the New York Cricket Association all matches scheduled for yesterday have to be abandoned, and will count as draws.

There were few of these matches, and all of them were expected to have an important bearing on the race for the pennant. They were as follows: Manhattan against Newark, at Prospect Park; Columbia Oval against Essex County, at William's Bridge; Branch Brook against Brooklyn, at Newark; West Indians against Paterson, at Prospect Park.

TENNIS TEAMS COMPARED

Englishmen Evidently Stronger Than They Were Last Year.

Too Much Tournament Play Tending to Spoil Larned's Game—How the Players Have Advanced.

From the manner in which the trio of American lawn tennis experts have been performing during the past week in the special tournament on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, at Seabright, N. J., many followers of the sport seem to believe that the team is weaker than had at first been supposed. Such is far from the true state of affairs. William A. Larned, the leader of the American defenders of the Dwight F. Davis international challenge trophy, is actually in a condition of staleness from too much tournament play covering the period of the past four weeks. It has always been a feature of the racquet work of Larned that a continued strain proved disastrous to his game, and the present instance only bears the matter out. During the next two weeks Larned will get plenty of good practice at the singles, and then he will be able to get his strokes in accurate working order so as to meet the Englishmen with as much success as he did a year ago.

The selection of Robert D. Wrenn and his brother, George L. Wrenn, Jr., for the doubles over the Harvard pair of Holcombe Ward and Leonard E. Ware has not been accepted on all sides as the wisest choice of the committee that was composed of Dr. James Dwight, Palmer E. Presbrey, Richard Stevens, and Raymond D. Little. The rather decisive defeat of the Wrenns in the Westchester tournament was largely the cause of this feeling. But the fact remains that there was little comparison between the match the teams engaged in at Westchester and the final of the Middle States tournament, in which the Wrenns defeated Ward and Ware. The Westchester match was played immediately after a drenching shower which left the turf and the balls wet and soggy, so that they were slow and not at all calculated for the style of game played by the Wrenns. Surely the committee took this into account, and it is more than probable that another meeting of the two pairs under more normal conditions will return the Wrenns the victors.

The real trial of the Wrenn brothers will be on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, where play begins to-morrow. There they will have to win the Eastern championship title so that they may qualify for the great East vs. West match in the doubles, which is the opening event at Newport in the National championship series. Ward and Ware are expected to try for the Eastern title also, and their victory in the meeting would lead to a most peculiar arrangement. This would be occasioned by the fact that the winners of the sectional doubles match at Newport will meet the Doherty brothers in the effort to regain the National title and twin cups that the Britons captured a year ago by virtue of their defeat of Ward and Davis.

THE WRENNS' FORCEFUL STYLE.

The steadiness of the Wrenns may be counted upon to safely land them in the place of the victorious pair in the Eastern doubles. It is this same steadiness, combined with their forceful and aggressive tactics at volleying and smashing at the net, that will cause them to be the best team that the English champions have to face on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. The qualities that made "Bob" Wrenn champion years ago are not at all lacking in his style of game at the present time. They are, if anything, more finished and more fully developed. These same characteristics are most noticeable in the play of George Wrenn, and he is also a very cool and steady hand at an uphill game. It is more upon this coolness and steadiness and a fine ability to worry their opponents that the majority of the tennis following expect the Wrenns to defeat the Dohertys.

Somewhat unexplainable is the surprise that is occasioned by the retirement of Malcolm D. Whitman. He surely gave notice of it last year, and did the same at the beginning of the present season. The sport has unquestionably lost an able player in Whitman, but he has not indicated any improvement in his play this season. He was certainly no better than Larned at his best, and had the latter met him in the final at Newport last year, instead of R. F. Doherty, the experts were agreed that Larned would have still retained his title as the champion.

It is by no means a foregone conclusion that Bob Wrenn will take his place in the singles along with Larned. George Wrenn has shown remarkable ability in this direction, and it may be deemed wise at the last moment to play him in place of Bob Wrenn, reserving the latter as the strong end of the American team for the doubles match. This is possible, as it is not necessary for the Captains of the teams to name their players for the events until twelve hours previous to the playing of the matches.

That the Dohertys would head the challenging team of Britons this year was evident when they left this country last August. Their victory in the singles and the doubles in the national championships of Great Britain was sufficient to indicate this even before the offical notice of their selection. Frank L. Riseley at the last moment was replaced by Harold S. Mahoney, who has visited this country in former years, along with Dr. Pim, Dr. Eaves, and Nisbet. He is hardly as strong as Riseley, and if the Britons play him in the singles, as seems to be probable, the Americans will have little difficulty in retaining the Davis Cup. The trio of Britons are now on their way to this country, and are expected to arrive in this city sometime this week. From the advices that have been received from abroad, they will go at once to Boston and get themselves in trim on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. It is on these courts that the first series of competitions for the Davis Cup was held three years ago, in which the Americans were so signally the victors.

The Doherty brothers have both profited by their play in this country. They are said to be much better than they were last year, and have in several instances adopted the American methods. In a measure the feature of the international matches will be the playing of H. L. Doherty, the little "Do," as he is familiarly called by the English tennis followers. He was not placed in the singles last year because it was intimated at the time that the Britons did not wish to place their champion in the way of being defeated in this country. The fact that they have intimated that they will use him this year shows that they come with a great degree of confidence that they will be successful in taking the cup home with them. The international matches will be played on Aug. 4, 5, and 6. It is possible that an arrangement will be made so as to give the men a rest of a day between the singles and the playing of the doubles match, but this is a detail that must be arranged for after the arrival of the Britons and Capt. W. H. Collins.

The history of the American team is an interesting one. Both Larned and Bob Wrenn are veterans at the game. In point of years Larned is the senior. He was first ranked among the leading ten players of this country in 1892. At that time his position was sixth on the list. The following year he advanced to the fifth place, and for the next four years he was the runner-up in the National championship. With Wrenn and several of the other experts he went with the Rough Riders to the Spanish war in 1898, and it was in this year that Whitman took advantage of their absence and won the National title and honors. In 1899 Larned returned to the game, and was ranked third at the end of the season, and was also in the same place the following year. Since then he has been the National champion in the singles. Bob Wrenn came up among the leading ten players in 1892. From that time his rise was rapid, and in 1893 and the next year he won the National championship. In 1895 Wrenn lost the title to Fred Hovey, but regained it the next season, and held it until he defaulted it to Whitman while he was campaigning in Cuba. Until a year ago he had devoted himself to the interests he has in the Stock Exchange. Then he began to play doubles with his brother, George L. Wrenn, Jr., and the pair rapidly rose to a position of prominence in the sport. Last year they were ranked as the best in this country. As for George Wrenn, he did not exhibit any particular ability until 1896, but since that time he has been well up with the top-class men, although never a factor in the winning of the championship in the singles.

The Davis Cup, for which the two teams will strive, is emblematic of the world's championship at tennis. It was first offered by Dwight F. Davis, then a Harvard undergraduate, in 1900. It is a perpetual challenge cup and must be defended by the nation holding it at all times. The English association challenged for it the same year that it was offered, and sent over A. W. Gore, H. Roper Barrett, and Edward D. Black. This team were so decisively beaten that they did not take the trouble to finish the series which was played on the Longwood courts. They won only one set out of the eleven played. The next year the Britons challenged again, but failed to send over a team. Last year they made another trial, and while defeated, their play was of a superior order. The score of this series was: Matches, 3 to 2; sets, 12 to 7, and games, 100 to 74.

It will be seen from this score that the margin is not a long one, and there are now those who expect to witness the defeat of the Americans this year. Those in a position to carefully weigh the chances of the two teams believe that the English champion, H. L. Doherty, will win both of his matches if he plays in the singles. They rely upon the resourcefulness and aggressiveness of the Wrenns in the doubles, however, to save the trophy for this country and demonstrate the superiority of its players at the sport of lawn tennis.

Magnolia's Tennis Tournament.

MAGNOLIA, Mass., July 18.—R. C. Seaver defended his title and won his second leg in the Magnolia challenge lawn tennis trophy this afternoon by defeating W. S. Warland, who beat Arthur S. Pier yesterday. Seaver throughout the match was forced to play his best, as Warland proved a very sturdy opponent. The score was: R. C. Seaver beat W. S. Warland 7—5, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

In the finals of the handicap singles, H. J. Holt (minus 15) beat C. S. Penhallow, Jr., (scratch,) 6—4, 8—6.

Holt also won the finals in the consolation by beating P. F. Atherton. The finals in the Massachusetts State doubles will be played on Wednesday next by H. I. Foster and H. J. Holt, against W. S. Warland and C. S. Penhallow, Jr.

The winner of this match will play R. C. Seaver and A. S. Pier for this year's championship.

State Tennis Championship.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 18.—Owing to the drizzling rain the tennis match for the State championship between R. G. Hunt and F. B. Alexander was not played at the New York State tennis tournament here this afternoon. The match will be played Monday, weather permitting. During the afternoon Leroy and Allen defeated Wright and Leonard of Boston and won the doubles event. The playing was fast, despite the disagreeable weather. Summary:

Doubles.—Final Round—Hunt and Neeley defeated Jenney and Alexander, 6—4, 4—6, defaulted last set. Semi-final round—Wright and Leonard defeated Lewis and Cole, 6—4, 8—6. Leroy and Allen defeated Hunt and Neely, 7—5, 7—5. Final round—Leroy and Allen defeated Leonard and Wright, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.

Handicap Singles.—Second Round—Lewis (minus 15) defeated Neely, (minus half 30,) 6—4, 2—6, 6—4. Alexander defaulted to Hunt. Semi-final round—Hunt defaulted to Lewis.

Consolation Singles.—Semi-final Round—Cole defeated Keese, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3. Final round—Cole defeated Skinner, 10—8. (Match unfinished.)

MANY RACES FOR CYCLISTS.

Ferguson Will Try to Lower 100-Mile Motor-Paced Record To-day—Other Sunday Events.

William B. Ferguson of the Kings County Wheelmen will make an attempt to-day to lower the newly created 100-mile motor-paced road record of 6 hours and 36 minutes made by Harry Hall last Sunday. Hall's time would have been much faster had he not broken three wheels. Ferguson's ride will be made under the rules of the Century Road Club of America. He will start from Valley Stream at 8 A. M.

The one, two and five-mile handicap road races of the New York State Division of the C. R. C. of America, which were postponed last Sunday on account of rain, will be run this afternoon, starting at Valley Stream.

State Centurion Henry Veit announces nearly one hundred entries for the "Renewal of the Midsummer Century," to be run on July 26. The start will be made at 6 A. M. from the clubrooms of the C. R. C. of America at Bedford Rest. For the benefit of New York riders a division will leave the Twenty-third Street Ferry, on the New York side, at the same time. A race home of the fast division from Valley Stream will be the star attraction. Prizes will be awarded to the first five men to finish. Information and entry blanks for the above events can be had from State Centurion Henry Veit, 114 Nimrod Street, Brooklyn; Charles A. Shoenart, 92 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn; Charles A. Lehritter, 141 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, New York; P. A. Dyer, 270 Bridge Street, Brooklyn; Fred Mommer, 54 East Ninety-first Street, New York; George Seawars, 137 Norwood Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Century Road Club Association of New York will hold on Aug. 8 and 9 their regular annual moonlight and double century run. The entry fee of $1 covers both events. Nearly two hundred entries have been received, and entries may be made to C. P. Staubach, 530 Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, Yonkers, or Secretary D. H. Lodge, 50 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street. The pace will not be above twelve miles an hour. The Association will also hold on Aug. 2 a fifty-mile handicap road race over the record-breaking course between Grant City and Tottenville, S. I. The fifty-mile club relay race which was postponed from June 21 will take place at Valley Stream to-day.

AMERICAN CRICKETERS DRAW.

Philadelphians Unable to Finish Match with Hampshire—Averages of the Players.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, July 18.—The cricket match between Hampshire and the Philadelphians, which was begun here on Thursday, was abandoned to-day on account of heavy rain which prevented any play taking place. Both teams were early on hand, ready to resume play, but after a long wait without any signs of clearing it was agreed to call the contest a draw. The state of the game when play ceased on Friday afternoon was in favor of Hampshire, who had scored 371 for the loss of 7 wickets, against the Philadelphians first innings score of 230.

The next game of the visitors will not be played until Thursday, when they will meet P. F. Warner's team at the Oval, in London. J. B. King and J. H. Scattergood, who have been unable to play in the last few matches, owing to their injuries, will participate in this game.

With their game at Southampton against Hampshire the Philadelphian cricketers concluded their eleventh match in England. Of these they have won four—Gloucestershire, Notts, Kent, and Lancashire; lost five—Cambridge, Marylebone, Somerset, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire, and drawn two—Oxford and Hampshire.

Undoubtedly the losses against Warwickshire and Worcestershire were caused by the unfortunate accident to J. B. King, the team's mainstay with the ball, for he was unable to bowl in either of these games. King on several occasions has performed notable work with the ball, and has the splendid average of 60 wickets for 12.85. P. H. Clark has been far and away the best of the other men, while J. A. Lester and E. M. Cregar have also done good work.

The batting has been sound throughout, with J. A. Lester and F. H. Bohlen heading the list, while N. Z. Graves and J. B. King have also done splendidly. The following are the averages to date:

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	T.N.O.	M.I.I.	Runs.	Average.
J. A. Lester	17	1	96	486	30.37
F. H. Bohlen	18	0	93	465	25.83
N. Z. Graves	20	2	103	440	24.44
J. B. King	16	0	57	335	20.93
C. C. Morris	15	0	164	306	20.40
P. H. Clark	19	4	67	292	19.46
F. C. Sharpless	13	1	54	233	19.41
A. M. Wood	19	2	36	242	14.23
E. M. Cregar	14	1	65	175	13.46
T. C. Jordan	11	5	22	71	11.83
H. A. Haines	8	1	20	74	10.57
R. D. Brown	15	1	34	137	9.78
P. N. Le Roy	8	2	19	48	8.00
F. H. Bates	11	1	24	70	7.00
J. H. Scattergood	7	2	5	12	2.40

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
J. B. King	771	60	12.85
N. Z. Graves	13	1	13.00
J. A. Lester	252	17	14.82
E. M. Cregar	326	17	19.17
P. H. Clark	943	46	20.50
P. N. Le Roy	180	8	22.50
F. C. Sharpless	156	2	78.00
R. D. Brown	2	0	....
H. A. Haines	36	0	....
T. H. Bates	54	0	....

Annapolis Football Schedule.

ANAPOLIS, Md., July 18.—Following is the schedule of football games to be played this coming season by the Naval Academy team:

Oct. 10, University of Virginia; Oct. 14, Gallaudet College; Oct. 17, Dickinson College; Oct. 21, Baltimore Medical College; Oct. 24, Lafayette College; Oct. 28, Georgetown University; Oct. 31, Pennsylvania State College; Nov. 4, New York Naval Militia; Nov. 7, Washington and Jefferson College; Nov. 14, Bucknell College; Nov. 21, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

POLO IN MUD AND RAIN

Game Played Under Disagreeable Conditions at Rockaway.

Westchester Defeated Great Neck for Hunting Club Cups—Cooley Cup by a Mallet Stroke.

Polo was witnessed under decidedly novel and disagreeable conditions yesterday at the Rockaway Hunting Club. Notwithstanding the steady downpour of rain and a strong southeast wind, the scheduled game between the Westchester Country Club and Great Neck for the Rockaway Hunting Club Cups went on, but at times it looked as though the opposing teams were almost trying to play water polo under new methods.

The field was badly cut up at the close of the four periods, and frequently during the play the ball was more than half submerged in the water puddles that dotted the field. Westchester won the game by 12 goals to 6½ for Great Neck, but the exhibition was anything but a thoroughly scientific one.

Great Neck was allowed five goals by handicap. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., played on the winning team, and his strength and all-around activity contributed materially to the Westchester's victory. He started off in brilliant fashion by getting the first two goals, and Blair closed the first period with two more. In the second period Blair made a neat goal in one minute after a good run down the field by Waterbury. Morgan Grace, however, then made the first score for Great Neck, and after some hard playing in which the mud fairly flew as the contestants fought for the ball, Cooley hit a splendid goal for Westchester, closing the period. Great Neck had lost half a goal for two safeties, but Westchester had no sure advantage at the close of the first half of the game, the score being 6 to 5½ in favor of the Country Club.

Shortly after the third period opened Cooley received a bad cut over the eye from a mallet during a scrimmage for the ball. Time was taken out, but Cooley soon returned to the game and played with his usual snap to the end. Robbins made the first goal for Great Neck, but Westchester made three after that, and the Country Club then won as it pleased. Blair did all the scoring in the final period, his hitting upon the rough and wet field being one of the features of the game.

Morgan Grace and Iselin did creditable work for Great Neck, but Westchester's superior team work gave Great Neck few opportunities for distinguished play. The line-up and score:

WESTCHESTER.		GREAT NECK.	
1. J. I. Blair	3	1. J. P. Grace	2
2. J. C. Cooley, Jr.	3	2. Arthur Iselin	3
3. J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	8	3. C. H. Robbins	3
Back—H. C. Brokaw	3	Back—Morgan Grace	4
Total	17	Total	12

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
FIRST PERIOD.			
1	Waterbury	Westchester	2:15
2	Waterbury	Westchester	2:00
3	Blair	Westchester	1:00
4	Blair	Westchester	3:45
Great Neck penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.			
SECOND PERIOD.			
5	Blair	Westchester	1:00
6	M. Grace	Great Neck	6:00
7	Cooley	Westchester	3:00
Great Neck penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.			
THIRD PERIOD.			
8	Robbins	Great Neck	5:00
9	Cooley	Westchester	2:00
10	Waterbury	Westchester	5:00
11	Blair	Westchester	1:30
FOURTH PERIOD.			
12	Blair	Westchester	3:15
13	Blair	Westchester	1:30
14	Blair	Westchester	2:30

Summary—Goals earned—Westchester, 12; Great Neck, 2. Allowed by handicap—Great Neck, 5. Lost by penalties—Great Neck, ½, for two safeties. Net score—Westchester, 12; Great Neck, 6½.

Bryn Mawr, second, having defaulted, the final game for the trophies will be played to-morrow between the Westchester Country Club and Rockaway.

BUSY WEEK IN LOCAL POLO.

Good Teams Entered for Great Neck Events—Prize List Issued for Saratoga Games.

Another busy week of polo is in store for both players and those who love to witness the sport. The tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club, which has been so successful during the last two weeks, will come to a close to-morrow with the final competition for the Rockaway Hunting Club cups. This, however, does not mean that the game will cease on the Cedarhurst field, as the annual competition for the junior cups will begin toward the end of the week. This event always attracts great interest among the younger element in the game, and the crowd of spectators on the clubhouse piazza is nearly as large for these games as when the more important contests are in progress. In addition there will be four days of play on the Great Neck Polo Club's grounds, as the annual tournament of that club starts on Tuesday.

The Rockaway junior players have been doing considerable practicing during the past month in preparation for these annual matches, and a better turnout will probably be seen than was the case last year. The junior polo competitions had their origin at Rockaway, the trophies having been offered five or six years ago by W. A. Hazard, Secretary of the Polo Association, for the purpose of encouraging play among the sons of club members. So successful have been Mr. Hazard's efforts in this direction that the Rockaway Club has already given places on its first and second teams to former junior competitors, and last year Mr. Hazard extended his plan to Boston and Philadelphia. He has repeated his plan this year, and has offered cups for junior play in all three cities. Last year the cups were not played for in Philadelphia because it was found impossible to get the proper teams together, but better success is looked for this season. The Boston junior games have been fixed for Sept. 14 to 19 at the Dedham Polo Club, while for the New York clubs the events begin next Thursday at the Rockaway Club.

No teams outside of Rockaway entered last year. Two matches were held and the winners were T. F. White, Jr., C. P. Dixon, 2d, and W. Blanchard Rand. Only three members play on the junior teams. This team defeated F. B. Lord, Jr., Daniel Chauncey, Jr., and C. G. Rand by the close score of 5¾ goals to 5½. It is interesting to note that of these players, Chauncey, Dixon, and W. B. Rand are now recognised as members of the regular Rockaway teams, all of them having taken part in contests this year. Chauncey, whose rating was 2 goals last year, has been advanced to 4, while Rand and Dixon have gone up 1 from their old rating of 2 goals. Chauncey is now in Europe with his father, but the few games in which he took part early in the season justified his great advance.

Dixon undoubtedly made the most marked impression during the last two weeks at Rockaway of the younger players. He took Rene La Montagne's place on the first team on two occasions and played his part well. As a hitter Dixon has blossomed out grandly. He gets a long powerful sweep, seldom misses the ball, and can always be relied upon to get long and usually accurate distance. With La Montagne, who was ranked among the juniors only a short time ago, Rand, Chauncey, and Dixon and a few others rapidly approaching the mark of recognized excellence, the Rockaway Club has much to be proud of in its native polo material, and good teams for the future are virtually assured.

The features of the recent Rockaway games have been the cup-winning victory of the Rumson team and the unlooked-for good play of the Squadron A team. Rumson fairly beat Rockaway for the Blizzard Cups, and for a comparatively new club it was a high honor. Robert J. Collier surely contributed materially to the victory, but the entire team work was of a high order. Collier's friends were glad to see him returning to his former place as a polo player. Since his fall at Rockaway over two years ago he has failed to show up in anything like brilliant fashion until this year. He will play later in the season at Point Judith and Newport.

Squadron A, since losing its star players, H. M. Earle and Everett Colby, although the former is still in the club, has developed a strong team of new men, and they gave a spirited exhibition of polo at Rockaway. The regular squadron team now is J. H. Hunt, Graham Douglas, Leavitt J. Hunt, and Herbert Barry. Not one is handicapped higher than a single goal, but if L. J. Hunt and Douglas continue to improve as they have since May the next handicap list will surely see them advanced one goal at least. The squadron men have earned their way into whatever polo distinction may be given them, for they keep up their practice on the Van Cortlandt field with an enthusiasm and regularity that no college athletic team could surpass. Not a week thus far has gone by since the squadron began to play at Van Cortlandt in April that at least a dozen men have not taken part in one or more games there. The special class tournaments that have been arranged have proved very beneficial, and they will be continued this month. The finals for the L. J. Hunt Cups are yet to be played, and the Class B tournament for the Douglas Cups is not yet over.

Squadron A is entered in the coming Great Neck tournament, and its team of four will play in the first game on Tuesday, meeting the Rumson Club. Rumson will have to allow the troopers seven goals, but for all that a hard game is looked for. This tournament will be the first regular open event held by the club, and the trophy to be played for is the Great Neck Challenge Cup, which must be won three times by the same club to become the property of the winner. There are no handicap limitations to entering teams. Besides the competitors on Tuesday, the other competing teams will be the Country Club of Westchester, Great Neck, Meadow Brook, second, and Rockaway.

With the close of the Great Neck tournament local competitions will cease for a month or more, and until September polo activity will be centred in Saratoga, Narragansett, and Newport. The prize list for the Saratoga tournament has just been issued and it offers three trophies, the Hitchcock cup, presented Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; the Ballston cups, presented by the Saratoga Polo Club, and the Sanford cups, given by John Sanford. The tournament will be held from July 27 to Aug. 5, and the entries close this week. The Hitchcock cup imposes no handicap limitations upon entering teams, but it is to be won three times before becoming the property of the winning club. In 1901, when first played for, the Saratoga Club won it, but last year the Meadow Brook team, composed of H. S. Page, A. S. Alexander, Harry Payne Whitney, and R. L. Stevens, captured the trophy. Both clubs will probably be represented in the contest this season.

Entries will also close this week for the annual tournament of the Point Judith Country Club at Narragansett. This event, with the Newport games immediately following, invariably attracts the best polo material, and most of the strong teams will be seen in the games. Three prizes are offered for each tournament. The Narragansett, Rhode Island, and Point Judith Cups are the trophies at the Point Judith tournament. George Gould will enter his Lakewood team that recently won the junior championship and one or more teams from Boston are expected to be present. The entries for the Newport tournament, held under the auspices of the Westchester Polo Club, will close on Aug. 3. The Westchester, Newport, and Brenton Reef Cups will be the trophies played for. Among the members of the Westchester Club who will probably enter one or more of the events will be Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Arthur Iselin, and I. T. Burden.

Games for Grace Athletic Club.

The Grace Athletic Club will hold a big athletic meeting at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on Aug. 29.—As this date is just a week later than the Metropolitan championships and all the local stars will be right on edge, the committee in charge of the meeting expects to secure an entry of exceptional class. The programme of the games will be as follows: 75-yard dash, novice; 100-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard dash, handicap; 600-yard run, novice; running high jump, handicap; putting 12-pound shot, handicap, and one-mile run, handicap. George Schleich of 415 East Thirteenth Street, will manage the meeting and all entries may be sent to him.

Scotch Sports Planned for Labor Day.

The officers and members of the New York Caledonian Club expect to make the forty-seventh annual games on Sept. 7, Labor Day, memorable not alone by the excellent programme of old Scotch sports, but by a great turnout of members and friends. The newly organized Scottish Highlanders, composed chiefly of club members, will give an exhibition drill. The club expects to muster over 200 men in "kilts" for the morning parade. The games will be held at Washington Park.

Mr. S. A. Meyers, father of the late Laurence E. Meyers, the celebrated runner, has presented a life-size picture of his son "Lon" to the New York Caledonian Club. In his letter accompanying the gift Mr. Meyers says: "While I cherish it and part with it with much feeling, I am comforted by the thought that it will hang on the walls of the first and oldest athletic club in this country, and where I know it will be properly taken care of and truly appreciated."

Foresters Will Hold Athletic Games.

The annual picnic and games of the Eastern District Association, Foresters of America, will take place at Ridgewood Park Saturday afternoon, July 25. These games are sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union, and four medals will be awarded for each event. Entries close with M. B. Curtin, 145 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, and Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street, New York. The open events will be: 75-yard dash, handicap; 75-yard dash, novice; 220-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; 600-yard run, novice, and 880-yard run, handicap.

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For Sale.—Ponies for saddle and driving; 40 in. to 14 hands; broken and unbroken; from $50 up. Address Dr. O. C. Jackson, 15 Division St., Jamaica. Telephone 173-L, L. I., N. Y.

THE TURF.

Brighton Races To-morrow at 2:30.

RELIANCE LED FLEET INTO NEW LONDON

Steam Yachts Unable to Keep Up with the Ninety-Footers.

New York and Eastern Yacht Clubs Meet, but Rain Prevents Illuminations—Famous Boats in the Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 18.—As if to make amends for her time allowance defeat at the hands of Constitution yesterday, Reliance to-day led the New York Yacht Club fleet into the harbor here, defeating Constitution by six minutes and twenty-nine seconds, and Columbia by sixteen minutes and twenty-four seconds. The run was the second of the annual cruise, which began yesterday at Glen Cove, and was from Morris Cove to New London, a distance of thirty-nine miles. The southeast breeze held steady in direction, and varied in strength from ten to twelve miles an hour, and so fast was the pace set by the new yacht that half the fleet of steam yachts was left astern.

Among the steam craft that could not keep up was the Riviera, on board of which the New York Yacht Club Regatta Committee are the guests of Col. R. M. Thompson, and the finish times of the three 90-footers were taken by the tug Unique, which had started out early in the morning for the finish mark. When the committee boat finally came up and the watches which had taken the time on the Unique were compared with the committee's chronometer, the following were announced as the official times:

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Reliance	10:15:20	1:33:48	3:18:28
Constitution	10:17:00	1:41:57	3:24:57
Columbia	10:15:45	1:50:37	3:34:52

The course was a reach all the way, and Reliance covered the distance at a speed of 11.52 miles an hour, and as the wind for half an hour after the start was light, her rate of speed for that time onexceeded even that figure. From the breakwater at Morris Cove to Falkner's Island, twelve miles, the yachts had the wind forward of the beam; from Falkner's Island to Bartlett's Reef light, twenty-four and a half miles, the wind was abeam, and from Bartlett's Reef light to Sarah's Ledge buoy, two and a half miles, was a broad reach with booms to port.

Reliance got over the line first and was never headed, while Constitution, which was the tail ender for half an hour, moved up, taking second place from Columbia. The old yacht had a good fighting chance as far as Cornfield Light, but after that she began to fall astern.

The old defender Vigilant, which started at 9:45 alone in the yawl class, led the fleet past Cornfield Light, or for more than twenty-five miles, when at 12:30 Reliance, which had started half an hour later, flew past her. Constitution also passed her, but Vigilant managed to cross the line 34 seconds before the other defender, Columbia.

FIVE HERRESHOFF BOATS FIRST.

It must have been a source of considerable gratification to Capt. Nat Herreshoff, who followed the racing fleet in his steam yacht Roamer, that the first five boats that crossed the finish line were of his design. They were the Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia, the Vigilant and the new schooner Ingomar, all of which, except the Ingomar, were built as cup defenders.

The Eastern Yacht Club fleet, which left Newport this afternoon, brought more famous boats. The first to make port was the old Volunteer, and the Puritan arrived later. Another old defender that came out with the New York Yacht Club fleet to watch the youngsters going through their paces was the schooner Columbia, now owned by J. De F. Junkin, and which defended the cup against the Livonia more than twenty years ago. She made a good showing, too, for, while not racing, she held the newest racing Herreshoff schooner Ingomar, just built this year, for more than six miles.

The Ingomar, however, to-day strengthened her claim to being the fastest of the big schooners, for it was her second race and second victory. She crossed the line next after the sloop Columbia. Frederick F. Brewster's Elmina, which led the fleet into Morris Cove yesterday, was beaten in the class for schooners of more than 64 feet and less than 90 feet racing measurement by the Latona. George M. Pynchon's sixty-footer Neola won her first victory this year over Henry F. Lippitt's Weetamoe, and the Aspirant, although she finished first, was beaten by Queen Mab on time allowance.

Vigilant had no competitor in the yawl class and Queen Mab won in the special class in which Isolde, Eelin, Senta, and the latest Fife cutter to come over, the Khama, are her rivals. In the special class for big schooners Chanticleer won, and Latona was the victor in the special class for the smaller schooners.

In the early morning the day looked gloomy for the parties on the pleasure craft on account of the threatening rain, and the sailors on the racing yachts looked discouraged because there was but little wind. At 9:30, however, it breezed up a little from south-southeast, and the Regatta Committee hoisted the preliminary signal. Ten minutes later the smaller sloops were sent away, and as their course lay east-southeast as far as Falkner's Island, they all went over close hauled on the starboard tack.

The two schooner classes started at 9:50 and 9:55, and the preparatory for Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia was set at 10 o'clock, the warning gun being fired 10 minutes later. With three minutes to go, Columbia was sliding for the line on the starboard tack, with Constitution astern and to windward of her also heading for the line. Reliance put herself to weather of Constitution, but a minute later Columbia, wearing round, played the same trick on Reliance. They were very near the line then, and Reliance, with her better headway, was able to pull out of her disadvantageous position and cross the line ahead 20 seconds after the gun. Columbia was to weather of Reliance, but she was so near the committee boat that her position was of no benefit to her. Constitution went away a second after the handicap gun.

RELIANCE LEADS AT START.

Reliance at once began to draw ahead, while Columbia spoiled her own headway by luffing out to windward. Constitution was astern and to leeward. Reliance ahead and further out in the Sound was able to get a better breeze, and in half an hour she was more than half a mile ahead of Columbia. The breeze gradually strengthened, and by the time Constitution and Columbia had found it all three yachts were tearing through the water with lee rails awash. Constitution began to crawl up on Columbia, and at 11 o'clock she had drawn well ahead, although Columbia was a quarter of a mile out to windward.

Reliance had Falkner's Island abeam fifteen minutes later, having covered the twelve miles from the starting line in 20 seconds less than an hour. The times of the three yachts passing the island were:

	Falkner's Island Abeam.	Elapsed Time.
Reliance	11:15:00	00:59:40
Constitution	11:20:00	1:03:00
Columbia	11:22:00	1:06:15

In the 12-mile close reach Reliance had gained 3 minutes and 20 seconds on Constitution and 6 minutes and 35 seconds on Columbia. The yachts then had the wind abeam and their pace increased, while the excursion fleet began to wake up to the fact that they would have to steam up in order to see the finish, and some of the slower steam craft, which already had begun to lag behind, set sails as an auxiliary to their engines. The reach to Cornfield Light, 18 miles, was the closest part of the race, and Columbia made the best time for the distance, making it in 5 seconds less time than Constitution and 55 seconds better than Reliance. The times were:

	Cornfield Light Abeam.	Elapsed Time.
Reliance	12:16:20	1:01:20
Constitution	12:20:30	1:00:30
Columbia	12:22:25	1:00:25

Reliance was a good mile ahead then and she began to increase it. She had substituted a No. 1 jibtopsail for the baby she had been carrying, while Constitution put on a No. 2, and Columbia, after trying a baby and a reaching jibtopsail, settled down for a ballooner. The last two and a half miles from Bartlett's Reef light was a broad reach, and both Reliance and Constitution set ballooners for the final stretch. The new yacht increased her lead all the time until she crossed the line, the first of thirty boats that had started and a winner from Constitution by 6 minutes and 29 seconds. In the final fourteen miles she had gained 3 minutes and 59 seconds on Constitution and 10 minutes and 44 seconds on Columbia. The times for the run from Cornfield light to the finish were:

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Reliance	1:33:48	1:17:28
Constitution	1:41:57	1:21:27
Columbia	1:50:37	1:28:12

The summary of the different classes in the run is:

SCHOONERS—CLASS A.

Yacht.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Hildegarde	9:57:00	2:25:58	4:28:58	......

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Ingomar	9:57:00	2:02:16	4:05:16	4:05:16
Emerald	9:57:00	2:24:34	4:27:34	4:11:20
Ariel	9:57:00	2:25:41	4:28:41	4:17:51
Corona	9:57:00	2:26:12	4:29:12	......
Chanticleer	9:57:00	2:22:55	4:25:55	......

SCHOONERS—CLASS C.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Elmina	9:51:00	2:35:35	4:44:35	4:44:35
Esperanza	9:52:00	2:35:03	4:43:03	4:41:30
Latona	9:52:00	2:34:50	4:42:50	4:41:24
Katrina	9:51:00	2:40:36	4:48:40	4:36:40
Quickstep	9:52:00	Did not finish.		
Quissetta	9:52:00	Did not finish.		
Seneca	9:52:00	2:42:15	4:51:15	......
Valmere	9:51:10	2:58:07	5:06:45	4:57:45

YAWLS—CLASS G.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Vigilant	9:46:30	1:50:03	4:04:03	......

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Neola	9:45:31	2:47:10	5:02:42	5:02:42
Weetamoe	9:40:00	2:51:06	5:04:06	5:02:22

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Queen Mab	9:42:00	2:48:06	5:06:33	5:06:33
Oiis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isolde	9:42:00	2:49:27	5:17:27	5:09:10
Irolita	9:41:16	2:29:21	5:47:21	5:32:04
Aspirant	9:41:14	[illegible]	5:27:24	5:09:30
Effort	9:41:10	2:31:44	5:40:26	6:10:27
Senta	9:41:53	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Khama	9:42:00	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mimosa	9:40:57	[illegible]	[illegible]	

SLOOPS—CLASS J.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Challenge	9:41:40	2:55:42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hobo	9:41:45	4:10:38	6:28:58	6:23:33

SPECIAL CLASSES.

SCHOONERS—CLASS A.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Hildegarde	9:57:00	2:25:58	4:28:58
Emerald	9:57:00	2:24:34	4:27:34
Chanticleer	9:57:00	2:22:55	4:25:55

SCHOONERS—CLASS C.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Latona	9:52:00	2:34:50	4:42:50	4:42:00
Katrina	9:53:50	2:40:36	4:48:46	4:48:00
Seneca	9:53:00	2:42:15	4:51:15	......
Quickstep	9:53:00	Did not finish.		

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Queen Mab	9:42:00	2:48:06	5:03:36	5:03:36
Eelin	9:42:00	3:03:12	5:21:12	5:19:44
Isolde	9:42:00	2:59:27	5:17:27	5:09:10
Senta	9:41:58	2:55:28	5:13:28	
Khama	9:42:00	3:03:29	5:21:29	

EASTERN YACHT CLUB FLEET.

Thirteen yachts of the Eastern Yacht Club arrived during the afternoon, the racing fleet being led by the old cup defender Puritan. The first yacht of the fleet to enter the harbor, however, was the other old defender, Volunteer, which started twenty minutes ahead of the racing fleet. The Eastern fleet left Newport this morning and beat out to Point Judith. It was a reach on the port tack from there to the race and a run to New London. In a special class the Puritan beat the one-hundred-foot schooner Hoosier, and in the special handicap race for schooners Hope Leslie beat Mavis, Undercliff, and Rondina. Cossack led the sloops, defeating Notos, Heron, and Katonah. The time of the Louise and the Kathryn was not taken.

Crowded by a fleet of more than 100 yachts, varying in size from 30-foot sloops to big steam yachts like the Noma and Delaware, including five yachts which have defended the cup, one which was built for that purpose but failed to be chosen, and another which will undoubtedly defend it this year, the harbor to-night presents a unique and picturesque scene. The elaborate programme of illumination and fireworks which was to celebrate the meeting of the two fleets was spoiled by the rain, but the yachtsmen made up for it by much entertaining aboard their vessels.

The training ship Hartford and the Chesapeake are also in port with a complement of 250 middies from Annapolis. They will go to Newport on Monday, on which day also the two fleets will make a run from here to that port.

YACHTSMEN BRAVED WEATHER.

Indian Harbor Club's Races and Water Sports Were Held in Rainstorm.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 18.—The saying that the Indian Harbor Yacht Club never postpones its events held true to-day when, despite the stiff southeast wind and driving rain, hundreds of yachtsmen gathered on the clubhouse verandas. Arrayed in their oilskins and rubber coats, the members and their friends watched seven power boats in a special race and the water sports from the floats near the clubhouse. Twenty power boats, ranging from 17 to 50 footers, were entered, but soon after the start at 8:40 o'clock all but seven turned back because of the wind and rain.

The seven that went on were in the fifty-foot class, Allure, A. Stein; forty-foot class, Isabelle, R. M. Haddock; Queen Bess, R. H. Sterns; Tycoon, E. Norton, and Alitus, R. C. Fisher, and twenty-six-foot class, Genevieve, John Wilson, and Dick, B. Goldfinger. Queen Bess won in the corrected time of 1:05:30. Alitus came second, her time being 1:21:39. Tycoon was third in 1:33:13.

The water sports were provided by H. C. Osborne, John R. Johnson, Jr., S. B. Carhart, C. Kemp, H. W. Carhart, and T. J. McCall, Jr. The Entertainment Committee, composed of F. Zittle, Jr., W. J. Curry, F. Wilcox, H. C. Nash, and Dr. Milo Jones, presented a most pleasing programme. The results of the water sports were as follows:

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Johnson, S. B. Carhart second, Kemp third, McCahill fourth.
Swimming Under Water.—Won by Kemp, S. B. Carhart second.
Tub Race.—Won by Johnson, Osborne second.
High Dive.—Won by Kemp, Osborne second, G. R. Carhart third.
Diving from Float.—Won by H. W. Carhart, S. B. Carhart second.

NO RACE FOR SHAMROCKS.

Weather Considered Too Severe for Sir Thomas Lipton's Boats to Go Out.

The Shamrocks were storm-bound yesterday, and some distinguished guests of Sir Thomas Lipton who had gone down to see them race were disappointed. They were Capt. Willard H. Brownson, United States Navy, commandant of the Naval Academy at Annapolis; Paymaster General A. E. Bates, United States Army; Charles R. Flint, and Edward Weston. Mr. Flint went down to the Horseshoe early in the morning on his fast steam yacht Arrow, taking with him Capt. Brownson and Mr. Weston.

Up to 9 o'clock the morning was fair and a fresh southeasterly breeze promised a good race. A new mainsail was bent on Shamrock III., and by 9:30 both yachts had their mainsails hoisted and head sails up in stops. At 9:55 the challenger cast off her moorings, broke out her jib and staysail, and with boom off to starboard reached out to the point of the Hook. However, before she had cleared the point rain began to fall, and she immediately wore and returned to her anchorage. As soon as she had picked up her mooring the mainsail was lowered and put under cover. The old Shamrock did not leave her anchorage. When it began to rain her mainsail came down, and the ship was made snug before the new boat was back at her buoy. The storm increased rapidly, and by noon half a gale of wind was blowing, accompanied by a hard rain. The guests of Sir Thomas remained on the Erin until late in the afternoon.

The Shamrocks do not sail on Sunday, so they will remain at anchor to-day, regardless of the weather.

The fact that the Constitution had beaten the Reliance in the initial run of the New York Yacht Club cruise excited surprise on board the Erin, and the manner in which the Columbia, in light weather, had held the new boat during the greater part of the race also excited comment.

The Shamrocks will race to-morrow if the weather be suitable, and they will leave their anchorage at 9:30 in the morning.

Recent Sales of Yachts.

The following yacht sales have lately been made by Hollis Burgess of Boston:

The 46-foot waterline auxiliary yawl Alborak, owned by W. Starling Burgess of Boston, to ex-Gov. Frank W. Rollins of New Hampshire.

The 30-foot waterline yawl Katharine, owned by the Hon. Frank W. Rollins of Concord, N. H., to W. Starling Burgess of Boston, and chartered by the latter to George L. Batchelder of Boston.

The Bar Harbor 25-footer Redwing, owned by T. G. Condon of New York, to Dr. Charles H. Frazier of Philadelphia.

The 21-foot knockabout Bogie, owned by Howard Whitcomb of Boston, to E. W. Judd of Hebron, Me.

The 21-foot raceabout Scapegoat, owned by C. H. W. Foster, Vice Commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, to Walter P. Keyes of Hull, Mass.

The 18-foot knockabout Ayaya, owned by Walter P. Keyes of Hull, Mass., to Henry D. Sharpe of Providence, R. I.

BASEBALL PEACE MENACED

Important Meeting of National League This Week.

Danger That Old Fight May Be Renewed—Argument on Elberfeld Injunction To-morrow.

There will be no lack of local interest in baseball in this vicinity to-morrow, as the Cleveland and Greater New York teams are scheduled to play a double-header at American League Park, the Elberfeld injunction argument is to take place in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, and a special meeting of the National League club owners will convene at the Victoria Hotel. Yesterday's incessant rainstorm caused a postponement of the Cleveland-New York game, so that the metropolitan "rooters" had to be satisfied with the telegraphic returns of the close battle fought by McGraw's men in Pittsburg and the 8 to 4 victory which the Brooklyn players scored in St. Louis.

A good deal of interest centres in the special meeting of the National League called by President Pulliam, as on the outcome of it depends the continuance of the peace pact between the major leagues. That the playing of George S. Davis by the New York National League Club, made possible by the permission given the management by President Pulliam, will be the principal matter discussed at the extraordinary meeting goes without saying. Three of the Western National League clubs have taken a firm stand regarding this action of the League's executive, and possibly two others may coincide with them in the adverse opinion which they have announced as to his right or authority to do so.

Opinions differ as to the outcome. Some well-informed persons in both camps say that the almost ruinous war which was waged between the National League and the American League for nearly two years will not be renewed. Others, however, believe that the fight will be resumed and continued with more severity and bitterness than before. The wiser heads among those most deeply interested, as well as the watchful followers and supporters of the game, are of the opinion that neither side is either anxious or able to rekindle the flames which burned so fiercely eight months ago. Nothing, they argue, is to be gained by such an outbreak of hostilities, as a recurrence of the trouble must necessarily mean additional expenditure, a continuance of high salaries for players, and the ultimate wiping out of one or both organizations.

Meanwhile the players are not worrying, as they have all to gain and very little to lose so long as the rival camps keep on the ragged edge of an outbreak. At the outset of the present playing season the Presidents of the two big leagues and the President of the National Association of Minor Leagues instructed their respective corps of umpires as to the enforcement of the stringent rules adopted for the purpose of maintaining order and discipline on the baseball field. The umpires were assured by the executives that they would receive all necessary support in the discharge of their arduous duties, and they began the season by ordering recalcitrant players out of the games and off the fields every time any of the players "kicked" against the official rulings.

This severity had the desired effect for a couple of months, during which at least four team Captains were ordered off the field and subsequently suspended in addition to a score or more players. When the men saw that the umpires were in earnest and that the reports of these officials were accepted and ratified by the executives, the objections became less frequent and fell to nearly a minimum. "Rowdyism" on the ball field was considered to be pretty nearly ended, while there were no war clouds in sight.

But all this seeming quietude was disrupted as soon as the resumption of the war was noised around. The players then began to dispute the decisions of the umpires with impunity. They fought with opposing players on and off the field. Managers and Captains of teams became embroiled in fist fights before thousands of spectators, and to cap the climax a hitherto unheard-of row occurred on the diamond when an umpire so far forgot himself as to strike an offending player, only to be marched off the field in custody of a police official and haled to court the following morning on a charge of disorderly conduct.

This row occurred nearly two weeks ago, but neither the umpire nor the player who provoked him has been called to account for his action. President Ban Johnson, who now is in this city, said yesterday that he had not taken any action in this case up to the present because he had left Chicago the day the disturbance occurred at American League Park, and the umpire's report of the affair had gone to his Chicago office. As soon as these papers reach him President Johnson will inflict whatever punishment he deems proper, and by his action in the case of Pitcher Waddell of the Philadelphia Athletics, it would seem that he intends to punish every offender without any waste of time.

Waddell jumped into the grand stand and attacked one of many spectators who were annoying him during a game in Philadelphia last Friday and President Johnson suspended him for five days yesterday. President Pulliam has not been so quick in dealing with the New York and St. Louis National League players who acted so disgracefully in St. Louis nearly two weeks ago, but he claims that he is making close and careful inquiries regarding that affair and will pass upon it some time during the coming week.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Nationals Lost to Pittsburg—Brooklyn's Easy Victory at St. Louis.

At Pittsburg yesterday the New York Nationals lost their third successive game to the National League champions by the close score of 3 to 2. Brooklyn won from St. Louis rather easily. Philadelphia and Cincinnati divided the honors in a double-header, and the same thing occurred at Chicago, where the Bostons played two games.

The continuous rainfall prevented the Cleveland and New York Americans from playing the second game of the series, but they will play a double-header to-morrow afternoon at American League Park. At Washington the local team took two games from the Chicago visitors, and Boston secured fourth place from New York by defeating Detroit.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

Pittsburg, 3; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 4.
Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 3. (second game.)
Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 4. (second game.)

Washington, 7; Chicago, 2.
Washington, 3; Chicago, 1. (second game.)
Boston, 5; Detroit, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgs Defeat the New Yorks for the Third Consecutive Time.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—The champions won their third victory in succession from the visiting New York players here to-day mainly through the timely batting of Beaumont and Weaver. It was a close game throughout and a timely and long drive to right field by Beaumont won the day for the locals, who had two men out in the ninth when the winning tally was made. Miller pitched for New York, as Manager McGraw did not deem it advisable to let Mathewson endanger his record for this trip after having won the opening game, which lasted through fourteen innings last Wednesday. Miller did very well, and his fielding support was perfect. Philippi was in the box for the home team, and while the visitors hit him safely eight times, he kept the hits well scattered. At the conclusion of the game Bowerman was hooted as he was leaving the ground, but no one attempted to strike him, although he mingled with the crowd from the right-field bleachers.

Beaumont scored the first run in the first inning. He hit safely to centre and went to second on Sebring's sacrifice. Wagner's fly was taken by Dunn and Bransfield got a base on balls. Leach then scored Beaumont with a fine drive to centre. Dunn tied the score in the second with a two-bagger to left, coming home on a wild pitch. New York took the lead in the seventh, when Warner scored on a base on balls and Miller's two-bagger. Beaumont evened up the score in the following inning on a pass to first, Sebring's single, and Wagner's safe hit to centre.

New York had two men on bases in the ninth, but the necessary hit was not forthcoming. Babb got a base on balls and went to second when Gilbert was hit with a pitched ball. Warner advanced both men with a neat sacrifice, but Miller struck out and Brown's foul fly was gathered in by Weaver, retiring the side. Ritchey hit to left for a single and went to second on Kruger's sacrifice. Then Weaver drove the ball to left field and Ritchey tried to score, but was out at the plate on Gilbert's quick return. Beaumont, the next man up, was equal to the emergency, as he lined the ball almost to the centre-field fence, scoring Weaver easily. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum'nt, cf.	2	2	1	0	0	Browne, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Sebring, rf.	0	1	0	1	0	Van H'n, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	1	2	6	0	McGann, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	0	14	0	1	Mertes, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Leach, 3b.	0	2	2	2	1	Dunn, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	0	2	0	Babb, ss.	0	1	1	2	0
Kruger, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0
Smith, c.	0	0	2	3	0	Warner, c.	1	0	3	2	0
Weaver, c.	1	2	3	2	0	Miller, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Philippi, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Total	3	9	27	18	2	Total	2	8	*26	11	0

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits—Mertes, Miller. Three-base hit—Leach. Sacrifice hits—Sebring, Kruger, Warner. Stolen base—Wagner. First base on balls—Off Philippi, 3; off Miller, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Gilbert. Struck out—By Philippi, 5; by Miller, 1. Wild pitch—Philippi. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 8; ST. LOUIS, 4.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—By good batting and Garvin's effective pitching the Brooklyn baseball team scored a decisive victory over the local Nationals to-day, the score being 8 to 4 in favor of the visitors. Rhoades, who pitched for the home team, was hit frequently and consecutively, particularly in the sixth inning, when Brooklyn scored four runs. Sheckard led in batting with four hits, one of which was for two bases, and Sheckard made a triple and a single. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0	Strang, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0
Don'v'n, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Sheck'd, lf.	1	4	1	0	0
Smoot, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Geisler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Brain, ss.	0	1	3	1	1	Doyle, 1b.	1	3	11	0	0
Barclay, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	0	3	5	1
Burke, 3b.	1	2	0	2	1	McCr'y, cf.	1	2	2	1	0
Hackett, 1b.	0	2	4	1	0	Flood, 2b.	1	2	1	1	1
J. O'Neill, c.	0	0	7	1	0	Ritter, c.	0	0	5	0	2
Rhoades, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Garvin, p.	2	2	0	4	0
*Demont	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	4	9	27	13	2	Total	8	14	27	13	4

*Batted for Rhoades in ninth.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	1	1	—8

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Sheckard, McCreery, Demont. Three-base hit—Flood. Sacrifice hits—Dahlen, Geisler. Double play—Doyle, (unassisted.) Stolen bases—Flood, Barclay, Sheckard, (2;) Strang. Hit by pitched ball—By Garvin, 1. Wild pitch—Rhoades, 1. First base on balls—Off Rhoades, 3; off Garvin, 1. Struck out—By Rhoades, 3; by Garvin, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

TWO GAMES IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Cincinnati broke even in the double header to-day and would have taken both games but for two errors in the tenth inning of the first game, when two hits let in the winning run for Philadelphia. Scores by innings:

												R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	12	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	—5	9	4

Batteries—Ewing and Bergen; Sparks and Roth.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	.	—3	10	2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3	10	1

Batteries—Harper and Bergen; Mitchell and Dooin.

CHICAGO WON AND LOST.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 18.—Chicago won the first game, a thirteen-inning contest, by superior play at critical times. The second game went against the home team, Umpire Moran calling the game in Chicago's half of the eighth inning when the score stood 5 to 4 in favor of the visitors, in order to let the Boston players catch their train. Scores by innings:

															R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	9	1
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	9	2

Batteries—Menefee and Kling; Pittinger and Dexter.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	.	—4	9	0
Boston	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5	10	2

Batteries—Taylor, Lundgren, Wicker, and Kling; Malarkey and Kling.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	51	22	.697	Brooklyn	37	35	.514
New York	46	26	.622	Boston	30	44	.405
Chicago	46	28	.622	St. Louis	25	50	.333
Cincinnati	39	35	.527	Philadelphia	23	50	.303

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington Won Two Games from Chicago—Boston Beat Detroit.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Washington and Chicago played a double-header to-day and the former won both. The first game was a twelve-inning affair and was decided on Clark's single, a sacrifice, and Orth's single. Holmes was put out of this game for disputing the umpire's decisions.

Lee had the visitors guessing throughout the second game and only in the last inning, when the Chicagos had the bases filled with no one out, did they appear dangerous. Scores by innings:

														R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3	15	1
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	7	2

Batteries—Patten and Kittridge; Patterson and McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	.	—3	9	2
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	1

Batteries—Lee and Drill; Flaherty and Slattery.

BOSTON, 5; DETROIT, 3.

BOSTON, July 18.—A balk by Mullin and Smith's throw to the grandstand instead of to McGuire gave Boston three runs in the fifth inning of to-day's game, which, with two more added in the seventh by loose playing, gave Boston the victory. Mullin was wild but effective. Young was batted rather freely. Crawford's hitting was the feature. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	.	—5	5	2
Detroit	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3	8	3

Batteries—Young and Criger; Mullin and McGuire.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	49	27	.645	Detroit	35	38	.480
Philadelphia	44	31	.587	Chicago	34	38	.472
Cleveland	39	33	.542	St. Louis	30	38	.441
New York	34	34	.500	Washington	23	51	.311

Eastern League Games.

AT WORCESTER.

											R.	H.	E.
Worcester	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3	6	1
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4	5	1

Batteries—O'Connor and McCauley; Leary and Fuller.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Worcester	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	4	.	—10	9	1
Rochester	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	11	5

Batteries—Winham and Kellackey; Wheeler and Fuller.

AT PROVIDENCE.

											R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	—5	11	1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2	9	2

Batteries—Adkins and Robinson; Yerkes and Diggins. Umpire—Mr. Kelley. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

American Association Games.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 11; Louisville, 5. Kansas City, 5; Louisville, 7. (second game.)
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 3; Indianapolis, 1. Milwaukee, 3; Indianapolis, 2. (second game.)
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 7; Toledo, 3.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 8; Columbus, 2.

New York State League Games.

At Syracuse—Schenectady, 6; Syracuse, 1.
At Utica—Troy, 3; Utica, 2. (nine innings; rain.)
At Ilion—Ilion, 10; Albany, 1.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF PLAY

Championship Honors All Held by Eastern Representatives.

Close Contests Looked For in Apawamis Tournament—Local Players at Ekwanok—English Team Comment.

Alexander Smith's victory in the open golf championship of the West is another triumph for the Eastern professionals. Smith is the professional of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I., where the amateur championship will be played during the first week in September. His golf at the Milwaukee Country Club was of a steady, consistent character throughout the seventy-two holes, and he had the honor of leading on the first day as well. Bernard Nichols overtook him on the fifty-fourth hole, but soon after Nichols fell off badly and was unable to finish better than seventh in the final results. David Brown, the Boston Club professional, who recently tied "Willie" Anderson for the open championship of the United States, upheld his reputation, for he tied for second place in the Western tournament with Lawrence Auchterlonie, last year's open champion. Anderson, the recent winner of National honors, picked up wonderfully after hard luck on the first day and reached fifth place.

Alexander Smith has been in America several years, but most of his time was spent in Chicago as professional of the Washington Park Golf Club. Two years ago he came to Nassau, and is likely to be retained there some time. He is a good player, and what is more valuable to a club, understands the keeping of greens admirably and is an excellent teacher. His first appearance in an open championship in this country was in 1898, when he finished second to Alexander Herd, who was also engaged with him as professional at the Washington Park Club. Herd finished the seventy-two holes on the Myopia Club course, near Boston, in 328 strokes, while Smith did it in 335. The following year at Baltimore, after tying for fourth place in the first day's play, he fell off badly on the last thirty-six holes and finished outside the money, being in twelfth place. In 1900, at the Chicago Golf Club, he failed to do any better, and had to be content with thirteenth place. In 1901, at Myopia, Smith made his best showing in the open championship, tying with Willie Anderson for the honor at 331 strokes, but lost by a single stroke in the eighteenth hole play off, taking 86 to 85 for Anderson. After that Smith went home to Scotland and on his return went to the Nassau Country Club. He played in the championship last year at Garden City, but failed to get near the top, eighteenth place being the best he could do. He has been doing excellent playing all this season, and it was no surprise to his friends to see him win.

Willie Anderson, although he relinquishes the Western championship, has the greater honor of the National championship, in which he also has the distinction of being the only professional in this country who has won it twice. The rivalry between Anderson, Smith, and Brown has been so keen this year that it is almost certain they will all be seen in the invitation tournament for amateurs and professionals to be held by the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye at the close of this month. A mixed tournament on similar lines may be given in August at the Hollywood Golf Club. Alex Smith, however, will have plenty to do from now on, whether he plays much or not, in keeping the Nassau Club course in prime condition for the great amateur tournament. In the last week of August golfers from different parts of the country will begin to assemble at Nassau for preliminary practice, and the new system of all-match play is expected to attract a large entry list. The course is in such excellent condition that comparatively little new work will be required to bring it up to complete championship conditions.

The second big tournament of the season to be held on the links of the Ekwanok Country Club, Manchester, Vt., will be played there this week, beginning Thursday and continuing through Saturday. The chief prize will be the Taconic Cup, but there will be a consolation cup and handicap prizes. The Ekwanok course is in fine condition and many local golfers are now there, some of whom played in the Vermont championship last week. Among the prominent local players who are making the Ekwanok links their Summer golfing headquarters are Jasper Lynch, A. M. Reed, Paul Waterman, Clark Burnham, W. C. Carnegie, James L. Taylor, F. Oden Horstman, F. S. Wheeler, and C. M. Clark. Three big events of three days each are planned for August, one being an event for women, to be held Aug. 20, 21 and 22. The first President's Cup competition will be held during the first week in August. The trophy was first played for in 1900, when it was won by John H. Brooks; in 1901 Charles B. Macdonald won the cup, and last year Walter J. Travis captured the trophy.

The great feature in August in American golf will be the arrival of the English golf team, but the players will not make their appearance as contestants in the metropolitan district until September. The team will land from Liverpool in Boston, and will first be entertained by the Brookline and Myopia Clubs. An English golfer makes the following comment on the team and its probable success on American links:

"The team is clearly a strong one, and although it may be too much to expect that the 'Varsity golfers will win all their matches, they are not likely to suffer many reverses. They may find it expedient to modify in some slight degree the methods to which they have been accustomed on British courses. Harry Vardon discovered that on many American links it was necessary to play iron shots with great accuracy, as on ground which was almost invariably hard, and not infrequently bare of grass, divots could not be cut away."

A number of team matches will soon be played by the club in the North Jersey shore circuit, including Deal, Seabright, Spring Lake, and Hollywood. Nathan Bijur has presented a cup to the Hollywood Club for competition by women on Aug. 5, and a Vice President's Cup contest will begin on Aug. 18.

Hudson River Golf Championship.

The Saegkill Golf Club team won the team championship of the Hudson River Golf Association yesterday by defeating the Powelton Golf Club of Newburg. The match was played on the Saegkill Club links at Yonkers, and the home team was in splendid form, rolling up 34 holes, while Powelton failed to score. This was all the more surprising as Powelton held the team championship last year. L. B. Myers defeated J. S. Taylor, who led the Powelton team, by 11 holes, and made a new record of 70 strokes for the course. The teams and scores are:

SAEGKILL.		POWELTON.	
L. B. Myers	11	J. S. Taylor	0
W. E. Hodgman	4	John Smith	0
C. B. Rossire	8	J. Chadwick, Jr.	0
B. H. Adams	7	W. T. Hilton	0
C. T. Rowe	4	F. W. Bain	0
Total	34	Total	0

Douglas Plays on Innis Arden Links.

Despite the rain two golf contests were finished yesterday on the links of the Innis Arden Golf Club, near Sound Beach, Conn. The 36-hole final round for the Governor's Cup was played by J. Collins and J. K. Hoyt, and after a close match Collins won, defeating Hoyt by 5 up and 3 to play.

Findlay S. Douglas, the metropolitan champion, was a guest of the club and competed in the four-ball handicap. His partner was H. S. Haddon, and they tied for first place at 66 net with Stilwell and Merwin, the latter receiving a handicap of 41 strokes for the 18 holes. Those who turned in cards were:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
F. S. Douglas and H. S. Haddon	79	13	66
Stilwell and Merwin	107	41	66
Mills and Putnam	98	25	73
C. H. Seely and M. Graham	82	7	75
Nichols and Eaton	106	27	79

Marine and Field Golfers.

Dr. D. A. Fuller won the handicap competition yesterday at the Marine Field Club golf links, near Bath Beach, for the Golf Committee Cup. He made the best gross and net scores for the event, his former being 93 strokes. The rain reduced the number of competitors, and only four complete cards were turned in. They are:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Dr. D. A. Fuller	93	2	91
H. H. Potter	136	36	100
W. C. Biddle	114	12	102
L. S. Hull	120	12	108

Apawamis Golfers Play for Cup.

An unusually large field for so miserable a golfing day competed yesterday at the Apawamis Club, near Rye, in the qualifying round for the Browning Cup. The first eight qualified to continue during the week at match play. W. B. Adams led the handicap field with a net score of 78 strokes, but the best gross record was 85, made by R. D. Lapham, who tied for second in the net score results. Those who turned in cards are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
W. B. Adams	88	10	78
R. D. Lapham	85	4	81
C. C. Fuller	93	12	81
C. R. Gillette	96	11	85
C. L. Tiffany	99	14	85
W. R. Thurston	88	2	86
J. F. O'Rourke	100	13	87
L. H. Lapham	100	12	88
W. A. Pratt	105	15	90
Duncan Edwards	101	6	95
E. Talcott	111	15	96

Mackay Cup for Englewood Golfers.

C. S. Goss and H. V. Keep won the qualifying honors yesterday at the Englewood Golf Club in the third monthly handicap competition for the Mackay Cup. Two members qualify in each event, and in the Fall they will meet at match play for the trophy. The players who returned cards are:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
C. S. Goss	92	6	86
H. V. Keep	93	6	87
C. R. Pell	99	6	93
F. Howe	102	6	96
W. H. P. Moore	97	0	97
C. K. Small	109	9	100
W. J. McKnight	107	6	101
C. H. Blake	107	6	101

Rain Postpones Dyker Meadow Golf.

Owing to the rain yesterday the members of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, decided to postpone their monthly handicap yesterday until next Saturday. During the week the final round was played in the foursome competition for the cups presented by Frank Lyman. They were won by George H. Barnes and William Beard. The final round for the George O'Flyn Cup was also finished, and the trophy was won by Charles A. Boody.

Nassau Golfers Play in Rain.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 18.—In pouring rain to-day the semi-finals were played for the club cup over the Nassau Club links. S. R. Townsend beat J. D. Travers and W. L. Hicks beat D. A. Fuller. Townsend and Hicks will meet next Saturday in the final round, at which time the monthly handicap for Class A and Class B will be played. There were but few players on the links to-day on account of the storm.

Semi-Professional Baseball Games.

Two baseball games will be played to-day at Ridgewood, N. J., the chief event being a match between the Cuban X Giants and the Ridgewood team. The latter has won its last four games and every member of the nine is playing strong baseball. The battery for Ridgewood will be Bayne and Page and for the Cuban Giants McClellan and Williams. Previous to this game the Terror-Laurels and Orient Athletic Club of Passaic will play.

This afternoon the Spalding-Emeralds will play the Bronx Baseball Club, and as both teams have won a game, a hot contest is expected. The Spalding-Emerald team last Sunday defeated the Philadelphia Giants by a score of 14 to 2, being the only defeat for the latter team in this part of the country this season. The manager of the Bronx nine has strengthened his team for the occasion and the Spalding-Emerald team will be the same that defeated the Giants.

Hudson River Yacht Club Ladies' Day.

The Hudson River Yacht Club, at the foot of West Ninety-second Street, will hold its annual ladies' day to-day. A series of aquatic sports will be given, including dinky races, duck chase, tug-of-war, diving, and ladies' rowing races. The special feature will be a demonstration by Prof. F. E. Dalton, instructor at the Battery Park swimming baths, assisted by Miss Clara Dalton, of different styles of life saving and swimming.

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The Great Purchase Is Divided Into Two Lots
LOT ONE: All wool homespun Suits, skeleton coats with piped seams, perfect fitting, splendidly made, in a good variety of different shades. REGULAR RETAIL PRICE, $14.00; our price............ $4.87
Blue serge Coats—skeleton style, piped seams, single breasted, correct cut, splendidly made, perfect in fit. REGULAR RETAIL PRICE, $5.00; our price.. $2.87
SALE WILL BE HELD ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
LOT TWO: Two styles in Suits, one silk and wool homespun, ¼ lined coats, with hair cloth front facing, padded shoulders, correctly cut trousers, different shades; the other of finest Ballyowen homespun, ¼ silk lined, hand padded collars, hand made button holes, hair cloth front and padded shoulders. REGULAR RETAIL PRICE, $18.00; our price........ $5.97
NONE WILL BE SENT C. O. D.
Another Astonishing Sale of
Men's High Grade Negligee Shirts
We have been particularly fortunate in being able to offer the men of Brooklyn greater values in good Shirts than they could possibly obtain elsewhere. To-morrow another 500 dozen of the finest Negligees in plain white, fancy madras, and Irish linen go on sale, this time at the astonishingly low price of 73c
Not a Shirt in the lot was made to sell for less than $1.50, most are $2.00 values.
They have plain or pleated bosoms and attached or detached cuffs. To this lot are added the remaining very good styles of $2.00 Shirts that we have been selling at 84c.
This is unquestionably the Climax Capping Shirt Sale of the Summer. None will be sent C. O. D.
Men's Linen Collars and Cuffs
At Remarkably Low Prices.
Men's Linen Four-ply Collars, worth 12½c. Each, at 45c. per Half Dozen.
Men's Linen Four-ply Cuffs, Worth 25c. per Pair, at 65c. per Half Dozen Pairs.
All sizes, all shapes, perfect fitting. Just about enough left for to-morrow's selling.
At $6.50. Women's $10.00 Walking Skirts. A brand new Autumn model, made of fine kersey and an invisible stripe material, light and dark colors.
At $3.90. Women's $7.50 Walking Skirts. A smart style in plain kersey and mannish fabrics, trimmed with bands of the same material. Perfect fitting.

J. B. HAGGIN'S FILLY WON

Turquoise Blue, at Long Odds, Took the Rich Venus Stakes.

Favorites Were First in Three Races Run in Mud and Rain at the Brighton Beach Track.

More surprising than any of the several startling results that the racing produced at the Brighton Beach track yesterday was the size and enthusiasm of the half holiday crowd that in spite of the inclement weather turned out in such numbers as to overflow both grand and field stands, and so fill the betting rings of the two inclosures that the business of the bookmakers was sadly hampered by the crush. The "regulars" confidently expected that not even a Saturday crowd would brave the certainty of rain and the depressing and damp ocean breeze that blew straight through the day.

The card offered was one of unusual attractiveness, however, and that fact, backing up the extraordinary popularity of racing this season, brought out an attendance that amazed even the managers of the track and tried the patience of the regular visitors by making a jam such as in the views of the regulars is justified only on the special occasions of a Suburban or Brighton Handicap. The card for the day promised good racing, as two of the richest stakes of the Brighton meeting were down for decision.

Between the mud and rain the judges had a lot of trouble in settling on the horse that won the stake fixture for two-year-old fillies, wrong numbers actually being hung up once and corrected after the crowd had given expression of disapproval in noisy style. As was natural under the circumstances, there were many withdrawals; but the racing did not suffer on that account, though the wet and heavy going was accepted as fair excuse for the defeat of the favorites in three of the six races.

The finish for the first event was the best of the day and one of the best of the season, for at the winning post practically all the field raced abreast, with six horses spread out heads apart.

It added much to the general satisfaction over this finish that the post choice, Young Henry, with the Brighton Beach favorite jockey, George Odom, up, was returned the winner. Odom did not ride another winner, but this single success was sufficient to satisfy the bettors who make a practice of backing Odom's mounts, and so a fair average on the afternoon's results was reached between backers and layers. Of the three stake fixtures on the card, the one that attracted the most attention was the race for the Venus Stakes, five furlongs, for fillies two years old, fourteen starting for this, the field including three added starters, while four of the number originally named to run were withdrawn. On the strength of her recent trials in private, backing up her excellent form showed in public, August Belmont's smart filly, Marjoram, was made the favorite, though there was room for much doubt as to how she would run in the sloppy going, while Sweet Gretchen, one of the added runners, was always a strong second choice.

LONG CHANCE WON FILLY STAKES.

The race was run when the rain was falling so heavily that it obscured the view of the horses on the back stretch, few spectators being able to distinguish the colors as the field went through there, and even the judges seeming to be tangled up over the water-soaked jackets when the horses swept past the winning post. Audience was first by a narrow margin for the first three furlongs, Inquisitive Girl holding second place, and Turquoise Blue racing third to the bend into the straight for the run home. There Turquoise Blue, carrying the orange and blue of J. B. Haggin, went to the front and, holding her advantage in the lead to the end, won handily by a length and a half, while Inquisitive Girl was second, four lengths in front of Audience, third. There was just enough similarity in the colors carried by the winner and the colors of J. W. Schorr, on Sweet Gretchen, to make the mistake of the judges excusable when the number of Sweet Gretchen was displayed as that of the winner, but the error was corrected with great haste when the crowd roared protest. Turquoise Blue was one of the last outsiders in the race, her starting price being 30 to 1. In this event Dancing Girl was left at the post. The Venus Stakes had a guaranteed value of $5,000, but the actual gross value of the stakes, counting in the sum added by the association, was $7,290, of which the winner's share was $6,290, or something more than 25 per cent. above the total guaranteed worth of the race.

For the Iroquois Stakes, of $5,000 guaranteed, for three-year-olds, at one mile and a furlong, there were only four starters of the seven horses named on the card, and August Belmont's Fire Eater started a warm favorite at odds that averaged about 2 to 1 on. For the first furlong of the race the field went on together, all racing at a stiff pace, but passing the stand the first time Fire Eater went away from the others and, taking the track as the horses made the turn at the paddock, held command from there on to the end, and won in a canter by four lengths, while Cardinal Wolsey was second by ten lengths from Monte Carlo, who just managed to beat out Illyria for third place.

The selling steeplechase stakes, the Curragh, over the two-mile course, brought out a field of but five, with Walter Cleary so strong a choice that the result of the race was looked on as settled in advance. Walter Cleary went on in front at the drop of the starter's flag, and, galloping in the lead from end to end, won just as he pleased by nearly a sixteenth of a mile, while Gum Honey showed to be nearly as much superior to the others in the race by galloping second throughout and getting second place by about twenty lengths from May Harrison. Somerset refused at the second jump on the back side of the track, and still was refusing to go over that obstacle when the other horses got home.

In the opening race Gay Boy raced out in the lead and looked to be winning until almost on the post, where he tired and dropped back just as the others closed on him. Young Henry, who went up from last place at the head of the stretch, made his bid just in time to win by a short head, while Salvatella finished second a like distance before Ingold, third.

Hunter Raine was the top weight with 126 pounds in the mile and a furlong handicap and started favorite in the field of six that ran, with Lord Badge the second choice. From the first jump to the last Hunter Raine was in trouble under his heavy weight and in the mud, while Lord Badge went out in front and carried a strong pace. On the turn out of the back stretch Sambo and Courtenay moved after Lord Badge, but never got dangerously near him, as he slipped away the moment he was called on and won with ease by four lengths, Courtenay beating Sambo two lengths for second money. With nine horses scratched from the last race, leaving eight to run, Tribes Hill was made the favorite, with Rostand and Irish Jewel the next choices. Rostand, ridden by Gannon, was well up all the distance, and drawing clear at the finish, won rather easily by two lengths from Satire, who was a similar distance in front of Star and Garter.

R. H. Brown, owner of If You Dare, a starter in the first race, and Lee Brown, trainer of the horse, were called before the Stewards of the meeting early in the afternoon and were closely questioned concerning that horse, whose actions led the racing officials to believe that he had been drugged or "doped" with a view to stimulating him for the race he ran. If You Dare was examined by a veterinary surgeon also, and on his report the Stewards made the announcement that they recommended the entries of horses owned by the Browns be rejected in future; that the badges issued to the owner and trainer be taken up, and that the case be referred to the Stewards of The Jockey Club. The Stewards also fined H. F. Meyer $200 because his horse Star and Garter was late in arriving at the paddock for the last race of the day. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.
Rich. Shields's Young Henry, b. g., 5 years, by Henry Young—Volandero, 124 pounds, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 ... 1
W. [illegible]'s Salvatella, [illegible] (Con[illegible],) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1 ... 2
A. Featherstone's Ingold, [illegible] (Burns,) [illegible] ... 3
Time—1:15 2-5. Won, ridden out, by [illegible] [illegible]

SECOND RACE.—The Curragh Steeplechase Stakes, for four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $1,500; [illegible] about two miles.
[illegible]
J. H. Rose's Gum Honey, br. g., 4, by Flatlands—Jacqueline, 132, (Jackson,) 5 to 1 and 4 to 5 ... 2
J. E. Widener's May Harrison, b. m., 4, by Goldcrest—Ovid, 130, (C. Wilson,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1 ... 3
Time—4:47. Won in a canter by a half furlong; twenty lengths between second and third. Somerset, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, and Lord Radnor, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, also ran. Somerset refused. Value to the winner, $2,385. Winner trained by S. Tompkins.

THIRD RACE.—The Venus Stakes, for fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; five furlongs.
J. B. Haggin's Turquoise Blue, b. f., by Juvenal—Blue and White, 99 pounds, (Wilkerson,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1 ... 1
Sydney Paget's Inquisitive Girl, br. f., by Watercress—Inquisitive II., 99, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 6 to 1 ... 2
J. S. Brown's Audience, ch. f., by Sir Dixon—Sallie McClelland, 99, (O'Neill,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:01 4-5. Won handily by two lengths; two lengths between second and third. Monsoon and Petunia, (coupled as Walden's entry,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1; Semitic, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1; Memorium, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1; Glad Smile, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1; Sweet Gretchen, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5; Dancing Bells, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Pirouette, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1; Fiamula, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Cyprienne, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, and Marjoram, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10 also ran. Sweet Gretchen, Dancing Bells, and Pirouette were added starters. Gross value of stakes, $7,290, of which $6,290 to the winner. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Iroquois Stakes, for three-year-olds, allowances; one mile and a furlong.
August Belmont's Fire Eater, b. c., by Hastings—Fides, 111 pounds, (Bullman,) 11 to 20 and out ... 1
J. R. Keene's Cardinal Wolsey, b. or br. g., by St. Leonards—Hampton Belle, 108, (Gannon,) 3 to 2 and 1 to 5 ... 2
J. Grant Lyman's Monte Carlo, ch. c., by Pontiac—Trayana, 106, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and even ... 3
Time—1:58 3-5. Won pulled up to a gallop by four lengths; ten lengths between second and third. Illyria, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1 also ran. Value to the winner, $5,080. Winner trained by John J. Hyland.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.
W. L. Oliver's Lord Badge, b. g., 4 years, by Badge—Mocking Bird, 107 pounds, (Fuller,) 3 to 1 and even ... 1
J. A. Bennet's Courtenay, ch. c., 4, 106, (Gannon,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1 ... 2
F. M. Avill's Sambo, b. c., 4, 112, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5 ... 3
Time—1:56 3-5. Won easily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third. Hunter Raine, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5; Daly, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, and Peninsula, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $975. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth.
The Hampton Stable's Rostand, b. c., 3 years, by Russell—Galena II., 101 pounds, (Gannon,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5 ... 1
C. Fellowes, Jr.'s, Satire, b. h., 5, 111, (Hicks,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ... 2
H. F. Meyer's Star and Garter, ch. g., 6, 94, (Larson,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 5 ... 3
Time—1:50. Won handily by two lengths; two lengths between second and third. Unterech, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1; Arden, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1; Druid, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Tribes Hill, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, and Irish Jewel, 18 to 5 and 7 to 5, also ran. Value to the winner, $870. Winner trained by R. Miller.

PLANS FOR BIG HORSE RACE.

Jockey Bullman Engaged to Ride McChesney in Special Against Waterboy.

McChesney, champion thoroughbred race horse of the West, who is engaged to race against Waterboy, champion of the East, in the Championship Special Sweepstakes, one mile and a quarter, at Brighton Beach next Wednesday, and E. E. Smathers, his owner, and Samuel Hildreth, his trainer, all were in New York yesterday, having just arrived from Chicago. While McChesney spent his first day in the East in the stable of P. J. Dwyer at the Gravesend track, Messrs. Smathers and Hildreth visited the races at Brighton Beach, and there completed the arrangements for the race, which from all promise will be the greatest turf event of the year.

McChesney, who was shipped from Chicago on Thursday night, reached Jersey City late Friday night, and early yesterday, after crossing the North River by float, was taken to the Gravesend track, where quarters were provided for him in the barn that has sheltered the Dwyer horses for twenty years. There he was placed under the care of F. M. Taylor, brother-in-law of Trainer Hildreth, this course being taken because of the fact that Hildreth is not licensed as a trainer by The Jockey Club, and so cannot train horses on tracks under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club. It is generally believed, however, that Taylor will act as trainer of the famous Western horse only nominally, as Hildreth will order the care and work of the horse in his final preparation for the big event of Wednesday.

Hildreth, who came on with McChesney, said that his charge had made the trip in excellent condition, with the single exception that he seemed a little tucked up yesterday morning when he was taken out for an easy gallop. Later in the day the horse seemed to have recovered entirely and showed no ill effect from his travel. In the course of the day there were many visitors to the Gravesend track, all hopeful of getting a view of the noted Western horse, but the weather was so bad that McChesney was kept in his stall and only a favored few saw him.

Mr. Smathers and his trainer, at Brighton Beach in the afternoon, closed the engagement with Jockey John Bullman, who is to ride McChesney in the big special. Hildreth had little to say concerning the coming race, beyond expressing the hope that McChesney would win, and declaring his confidence in the horse. Mr. Smathers also asserted his faith in McChesney, and declared his belief that his horse could beat any horse in the world in a race under the conditions arranged for the special.

He put emphasis on the fact that he would not start McChesney on a bad track, and said that unless the weather and track were perfectly suitable he would not consent to the race on Wednesday. As J. B. Haggin wishes a fast track and good weather for Waterboy also, and the conditions for the Championship Special, as framed by the Secretary of the Brighton Beach Association, stipulate "good weather and track or no race," there is perfect unanimity on that matter.

With the view to keeping the special alive and preventing a possible disappointment for the public, in case there should be rain next Wednesday, it was suggested yesterday that the owners of the rival horses and the managers of the Brighton Beach track come to an agreement to postpone the race until Saturday, should they find it impracticable to decide the special on the day set originally. No agreement was reached regarding a possible postponement, however, though Mr. Smathers said that if the race between Waterboy and McChesney does not take place at Brighton Beach it will almost surely be arranged for the Saratoga meeting.

So far there has been much talk about betting on the great event, and offers of wagers have been made with Waterboy the favorite, but the partisans of McChesney so far have held off, as the odds offered have not been long enough to satisfy them. Some of the Western horsemen have suggested that 2 to 1 against McChesney would be a fair price in view of the disadvantage that the Western horse is under in having made the long railroad trip from Chicago, and in being called on to race under atmospheric conditions that are new to him, but New York turfmen as yet have not shown a disposition to bet such odds.

JACK RATLIN AT LONG ODDS.

Sprint Horse Won the Wheeler Handicap at Washington Park.

CHICAGO, July 18.—In a marked reversal of form Jack Ratlin, at 25 to 1, won the Wheeler Handicap at Washington Park to-day over a heavy track. The race was the feature of the closing day of the meeting. Like most of the fixed events, it proved to be a big upset. The winner was never considered as likely to land, and was not given the slightest attention in the betting ring. Jack Ratlin won by a head. Gold Bell made a game bid at the end, and would probably have been first with a stronger rider than Reed. The winner ran last on Friday to poorer horses than he beat to-day.

Jack Ratlin led all the way. The pace was so slow that the race was turned into a sprint at the end. Jack Ratlin is purely a sprinter, and won for that reason. At the head of the stretch Jack Ratlin had a lead of three lengths. Both Gold Bell and Flying Ship closed on him, but could not catch him. Lucien Appleby, the favorite, was never a contender. He ran near the end of the field all the way and finished next to last. The Wheeler Handicap was worth $8,000 to German A. Bauer, who owns the winner.

The Lakeview Handicap, the closing two-year-old stake event, went to Capt. S. S. Brown's colt Proceeds, a good mudder, who found the track easy to negotiate. He accepted the pace of his stable companion, Auditor, for a half mile, and then went into the lead and won handily by a length from Flo Bob, with Peter Paul third.

Proceeds and Bob Franklin were the winning favorites. On the latter a killing was made. He won the fifth race after being backed from 4 to 1 to 5 to 2. He is owned by J. W. Pugh of Covington, Ky.

Presiding Judge Morse lifted suspensions on Jockeys Henry, Adkins, Wonderly, and Treanor, who were set down for rough riding. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; purse. Rainland, 118 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 6 to 1, won; Commodore, 108, (Helgesen,) 3 to 1, second; Mast, 108, (R. Estill,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:04 3-5. Toltec, Pat Hammon, Tryon, Oudon, Martius, Watermelon, and Gayaso also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Bardolph, 117 pounds, (Landry,) 4 to 1, won; Oronte, 104, (L. Wilson,) 7 to 1, second; Ahola, 103, (Richardson,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:17 2-5. Christine A., Beautiful and Best, Americano, Luckett, and Floral Wreath also ran. Sid Silver was left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—The Lakeview Handicap, gross value, $3,570, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Proceeds, 119 pounds, (Helgesen,) 3 to 5, won; Flo Bob, 121, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1, second; Peter Paul, 119, (J. Winkfield,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:18. Jerry Lynch, Auditor, Lonsdale, Ed Tierney, Batts, and Soldier of Fortune also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Wheeler Handicap; three years old and up; gross value, $9,095; mile and a quarter. Jack Ratlin, 100 pounds, (E. Bonner,) 25 to 1 and 10 to 1, won; Gold Bell, 90, (Reed,) 8 to 1, second; Flying Ship, 95, (H. Phillips,) 7 to 2, third. Time—2:12 3-5. Lucien Appleby, Aladdin, Bad News, and Six Shooter also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; purse. Bob Franklin, 88 pounds, (L. Wilson,) 5 to 2, won; Hohodale, 103, (H. Phillips,) 5 to 1, second; Evelyn Byrd, 108, (Adkins,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Balm of Gilead, Little Duchess II., Moabina, The Kentuckian, and Lord Touchwood also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; purse. Warte Nicht, 93 pounds, (W. Knapp,) 3 to 1, won; Esherin, 99, (B. Davis,) 5 to 2, second; Mary Glenn, 89, (L. Wilson,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:46. Travers and Hot also ran.

Delmar Park Racing Results.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—The Mound City selling stakes, at six and a half furlongs, was won by Miss Golightly at Delmar Park to-day by a nose. Fitzkanet was second and Jordan, the favorite, last. Only three horses started. Track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Lynch, 104 pounds, (Perkins,) 16 to 1, won; Jerry Hunt, 106, (Spencer,) 8 to 5, second; Prince Light, 112 (Troxler,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:22¼. Tenney Belle, Whitmore, La Rouge, Una Price, Pirate's Daughter, and Milkmaid also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; selling. Emma Meyer, 73 pounds, (Perkins,) 40 to 1, won; Goo Goo, 86, (McKinney,) 20 to 1, second; Venus Victrix, 91, (Howell,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:56¾. Lelia May, Pearl Diver, Miss Eon, Gallanthus, Ellen Hay, and Pamplona also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Atlas, 108 pounds, (Bell,) 12 to 1, won; Kiwam, 106, (D. Hall,) 8 to 1, second; Check Morgan, 109, (Troxler,) 2 to 2, third. Time—1:16¼. Don O'High, Maxrose, Athena, Matt Hadleigh, and Hugh McGowan also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mound City Stakes; selling; six and a half furlongs. Miss Golightly, 100 pounds, (F. Smith,) 5 to 2, won; Fitzkanet, 108, (Bell,) 2 to 1, second; Jordan, 110, (D. Austin,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:27½. Three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Stand Pat, 100 pounds, (D. Austin,) 6 to 5, won; Bas d'Or, 100, (Bridewell,) 3 to 2, second; Deutschland, 108, (Kelly,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:36. Three starters.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; selling.—Hook Seeks, 89 pounds, (McKinney,) 15 to 1, won; Hegira, 92, (Higgins,) 8 to 1, second; Henry of Franstamar, 101, (Shilling,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:55¼. Carley's Dream, Pyrrho, Magnoni, Tickful, and Broodler also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. W. B. Gates, 107 pounds, (Troxler,) 5 to 1, won; Light Opera, 101, (D. Austin,) 6 to 5, second; Menace, 105, (O'Brien,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:12. Carrie Hope, The Tay, and Gin Spray also ran.

Results of Fort Erie Races.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—The Buffalo Stake for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile, and worth $1,500, was the feature at Fort Erie to-day. Bank Street, coupled with Taxman, won very easily from Tralala, which was the pacemaker to the middle of the stretch. Soothsayer finished a distant third. Rain and mud prevailed. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $250, for three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Kiwasa, 86 pounds, (D. Gilmore,) 15 to 1, won; Briers, 92, (D. Boland,) 5 to 2, second; Fairbury, 107, (J. Walsh,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:48¼. Model Monarch, Will Shields, Rosie M., Special Tax, and Savond also ran.

SECOND RACE.—(Substituted;) Purse, $250, for three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs. Reeves, 105 pounds, (A. Hall,) 5 to 1, won; Aratoma, 102, (Castro,) 3 to 1, second; Nellie Forest, 102, (Minder,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:19. Oconee, George Perry, Brookston, Emma C. L., Myra Morella, Easy Trade, Blackmore, Nancy Dey, Branch II., and Josephine Monoghan also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $250, for three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Barnacle, 84 pounds, (M. Johnson,) 2 to 1, won; John J. Reagan, 100, (Munro,) 3 to 1, second; Neeburban, 97, (D. Gilmore,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:49½. Merodes, Col. Anderson, Commena, Nellie Bawn, and Dragon also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Buffalo Stake, value $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Bank Street, 99 pounds, (Donovan,) 7 to 5, won; Tralala, 105, (Munro,) 2 to 1, second; Soothsayer, 96, (A. Hall,) 8 to 2, third. Time—1:48¼. Latrobe, Glenwood, and Taxman also ran. Bank Street and Taxman coupled.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse, $250, for maiden two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Hermoine, 102 pounds, (Donovan,) 7 to 2, won; Too-Many, 105, (J. Miller,) 6 to 5, second; Lora J., 94, (D. Gilmore,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:00. May Combs, Dean Lee, Caloossatchie, Lobenetta, and Tontus also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase, handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about one mile and three-quarters. Presgrave, 142 pounds, (Gaylor,) even, first; Provost, 125, (Pemberton,) 7 to 1, second; Trenct de Mere, 144, (Dosh,) 7 to 2, third. Time—4:00. Pat My Boy, Terry Ranger, and Queen's Lady also ran. Faraday, Jr., lost his rider.

Kenilworth Track's Superintendent.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—William A. Gorman, Superintendent of the Morris Park track, came to Buffalo to-day to take charge of the Kenilworth track, recently sold to S. S. Howland of New York. The grand circuit trotting meeting will be held the first week in August, and on Aug. 29 a fortnight running meeting will begin. Strings of high-class horses from Saratoga and the West will be entered.

RACE HORSES SOLD AT AUCTION

Duke of Kendal Brought the Top Price of Offering at Brighton Beach.

A combination sale of race horses in training was held by the Fasig-Tipton Company in the saddling paddock of the Brighton Beach track yesterday, when consignments from half a dozen stables were offered. The largest offering was that of John W. Schorr of Memphis, who sent fourteen head into the sales ring, the lot including many winners of the present season. Fair prices were realized throughout, the top figure being $8,600 paid by A. Shields for the three-year-old Duke of Kendal. The details of the sale follow:

PROPERTY OF J. W. SCHORR.
John A. Scott, ch. c., 3 years, by Russell—Bengoline, by Spendthrift; M. Jones ... $3,000
Eva Russell, ch. f., 3, by Russell—Eva Rogers, by Spendthrift; C. F. Dwyer ... 2,500
Rightful, ch. c., 3, by Pirate of Penzance—Early Morn, by Silvester; C. F. Dwyer ... 4,600
Walterin, b. f., 2, by Sir Walter—Carmencita, by Day Star; G. C. Bennett ... 1,700
Claverton, ch. c., 2, by Esher—Kitty Clover, by Cloverbrook; Frank Brown ... 1,600
Excentral, ch. f., 2, by Esher—Excellensa, by Excel; John May ... 1,900
Monet, ch. c., 2, by Ben Strome—Midrase, by Rossington; J. L. McGinnis ... 2,000
Vagary, br. f., 2, by Plaudit—Vendu, by Virgil; H. M. Mason ... 1,600
Fluella, ch. f., 2, by Flying Dutchman—Folaise, by King Alfonso; A. Simons ... 500
Pericles, br. c., 2, by Pirate of Penzance—Eukonia, by Enquirer; A. H. Snyder ... 100
Mardella, b. f., 2, by Russell—Memorial, by Martyrdom; Frank Brown ... 1,800
Escobar, b. c., 2, by Esher—Morning Glory, by Longfellow; S. J. Lawler ... 3,000
Dutiful, gr. c., 2, by Faraday—Stepalong, by Longfellow; A. Simons ... 1,800
Pentaur, ch. c., 2, by Flying Dutchman—Plantress, by Flood; J. L. McGinnis ... 5,300

PROPERTY OF J. McLAUGHLIN.
Duke of Kendal, b. c., 3, by Sir Modred—Duchess of Kendal, by Kendal; Alexander Shields ... 8,600

PROPERTY OF R. W. WALDEN.
The Brown Monarch, br. c., 2, by Jim Gore—Lady Jack, by Hayden Edwards; H. B. Durham ... 550

PROPERTY OF W. HUESTON.
Philistine, b. f., 2, by Sir Dixon—Phalla, by Hindoo; S. Epter ... 150

PROPERTY OF JOHN LAMLE.
John Barleycorn, b. h., 6, by Kantaka—Natal, by Frederick the Great; A. Simons ... 850

PROPERTY OF HOLLY GROVE STABLE.
The Rhymer, b. h., 5, by The Bard—Equipoise, by Enquirer; M. Reed ... 2,000
Alard Scheck, blk. h., 5, by Hindoo—Cherry Blossom, by Powhattan; M. Forman ... 450

Trotter Ben H. Won at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 18.—Ben H. won the ninth and deciding heat in the 2:18 class trot, carried over from yesterday, at the Greendale track. When the race was postponed last night four horses, Ben H., Free Silver, Parker G., and James S., had each won two heats.

Ben H. was the freshest horse this morning, and it was his race all the way. Free Silver took second money, James S. third, and Parker G. fourth. Time—2:23.

N. Y. A. C. SWIMMING RACES

Close Finish in the Fifty Yards' Scratch Contest.

Wenck Makes Good Time Over Long Course—Bath Beach Lad Third in the 300-Yard Event.

For once the proverbial good weather luck which invariably favors the outdoor games of the New York Athletic Club was not in evidence on the occasion of the second outdoor swimming meet of that organization which took place in the inlet between Travers Island and Glen Island, on the Sound, yesterday afternoon. The steady rainfall, which lasted throughout the entire day, kept many persons away, but there was a very representative gathering of club members and visitors present, and over sixty competitors took part in the four events which made up the programme.

The opening contest was a fifty-yard scratch swim, the finish of which was exceedingly close, as a few inches only separated the first three men. Immediately after the start H. C. De Loiselle of the Pawnee Athletic Club swam into the lane of L. B. Goodwin of the New York Athletic Club, and the foul spoiled the chances of both men. Fred A. Wenck took the lead at the start and maintained it all the way, finally winning by inches from William C. Miller, the Twelfth Regiment crack swimmer, and J. A. Ruddy of the New York Athletic Club, who finished on even terms.

The judges were unable to separate them, and called it a dead heat. Miller won the toss for position, and Ruddy was placed third, Miller taking the second prize and honors. Wenck's time, 0:36 1-5, was very good, as it was found that the course marked off measured fifty-five instead of fifty yards, but this mistake was rectified before the second event had begun.

The surprise of the day occurred in the 50-yard tub race, which was won by Harold B. Warren of the New York Athletic Club, who is only seventeen years old. He defeated L. De B. Handley, the National champion, who was looked upon as a certain winner. The 50-yard swim for novices proved to be the best of its class this season. It was won by W. E. Richter of Hackensack, who beat a field of fifteen contestants, finishing three feet ahead of William Boyle of the Pawnee Athletic Club, with W. H. Thornbury of the West Side Y. M. C. A. a close third.

A handicap swim at 300 yards proved to be the main attraction. Fifteen competitors were sent off from the mark at intervals of seconds up to twenty, with E. H. Adams of the New York Athletic Club the virtual scratch man at 15 seconds. Adams, with a firm stroke, gained on the others gradually after the first lap, and took the lead after swimming about 200 yards. From that point to the finish Adams had matters all his own way, and finished a handy winner by ten yards from L. De B. Handley, who was about the same distance ahead of Raymond Mulvey, a fifteen-year-old boy from Bath Beach, who took third place. The summary:

50 Yards Swim, Scratch—Won by Frederick A. Wenck, New York Athletic Club; dead heat between William C. Miller, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and J. A. Ruddy, New York Athletic Club, for second place. Time—0:36 1-5.

50 Yards Swim, Novice—Won by W. E. Richter, Bogota Boat Club; William Boyle, Pawnee Athletic Club, second; W. H. Thornbury, West Side Y. M. C. A., third. Time—0:44 4-5.

300-Yard Swim, Handicap—Won by E. H. Adams, New York A. C., (15 seconds;) L. De B. Handley, New York A. C., (20 seconds,) second; Raymond Mulvey, Bath Beach, (25 yards,) third. Time—4:47.

50-Yard Tub Race.—Won by Harold B. Warren, New York A. C.; L. De B. Handley, New York A. C., second; E. E. Wenck, Jr., New York A. C., third. Time—1:22.

POLO AT BAY SHORE.

Members of Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn Organize a Club—Officers Recently Elected.

On every hand there is an increased interest in the fascinating sport of polo. The game lends itself admiringly to the keen zest of the competitor and also to the unflagging interest of the spectator. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that members of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, who constitute a portion of the sport loving colony at Bay Shore, L. I., should organize a polo club that in another year will probably ask for admission into the National Polo Association. The newly formed club has taken the title of the South Bay Polo Club, and its officers were elected less than a week ago. They are: Charles F. Hubbs, President; Arthur Bourne, Vice President; Henry T. Peters, Treasurer and also Captain of the club team, and Allan Pinkerton, Secretary.

Few new organizations find themselves so well equipped with a field. The splendid stretch of turf on the country place of James Hazen Hyde has been put at their command. This field is in the most perfect condition, and there is ample space for carts, breaks, and four-in-hands. A lawn affords excellent facilities for other spectators to view the competitions.

Of the active playing contingent that will have positions on the club teams are M. P. Nicholas, Bradish Johnston, Jr., Lewis Gibb, C. L. Fabre, George Seidenberg, and Horace Duval. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons are set aside for regular match play.

Newport Polo Season Opens.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 18.—The opening of the polo season at Newport took place to-day at the Westchester Club's grounds at Bateman's Point, but owing to the rain which fell during the afternoon, it was hardly a success from the spectator's point of view. A number of society people had planned to be present, but the rain dampened their interest to such an extent that there was scarcely any one besides the players and attendants present. The rain also reduced the number of players to six. The teams were made up as follows:

Reds—Ogden Mills, Jr., Arthur S. Burden, and P. F. Collier.
Blues—Peter D. Martin, Reginald Brooks, and George H. Norman.

Fourteen goals were scored, the Reds winning nine to the Blues' five. The veteran player P. F. Collier was the star of the afternoon.

Point Judith Polo Team Wins.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 18.—The second game of polo was played to-day between the Rumford Polo Club of Providence and the Point Judith Country Club, the latter winning by 7 goals to 4.

DETROIT TROTTING RACES.

Fast Horses Entered for the Big Stake Events This Week at Grossepointe Track.

DETROIT, July 18.—The annual blue ribbon meeting of the Detroit Driving Club, which opens at the Grossepointe track on Monday and continues through five afternoons, gives promise of being the best of the nineteen racing carnivals conducted by the club. The entry list is large, and the class of horses is exceptional.

The first of the big stakes is the Chamber of Commerce, $5,000, for 2:24 pacers, which will be contested on the opening day. On form Doctor Madara will be the betting choice, as he stepped a mile in 2:04¼ last Fall, and had plenty left when he won at Columbus this week in 2:09¾. Those to meet him are Page Hal, Pan Michael, Tom Keene, Trilby Direct, Kingmore, Miss Georgia, Ebony King, Elastic Pointer, Ella Hal, W. O. Foote, and Five Points.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' $10,000 Stake for 2:24 trotters on Tuesday, the classic which is the feature of the meeting, will have a field of thirteen or fourteen from the present outlook. On the strength of winning in 2:10¾ at Windsor this week Wainscott is favored, with Nervana, Robert Mc, Patchen Maid, Jim Ferry, Shady Beattie, and Ribisola liked by many who have seen them race. There are also John Taylor, Bonnie Russell, King Simmons, Johnny, Miss Jeannette, Hi Boy, and Cole Direct in this event.

Some of the other horses that are here for the races are Monte Carlo, Rhythmic, Maxine, Chase, Baron de Shay, Metallas, Harold H., Charley Hayt, Dan R., Little Squaw, Fannie Dillard, Surfreet, and Allerson. Among the drivers who will be at the meeting are Geers, Hudson, Gatcomb, Walker, Castle, Fullager, Proctor, Kent, and Stambough. Albert H. Merrill of Danvers, Mass., will officiate as starter.

GOLF ON FAIRFIELD LINKS.

Miss Geddes Wins President's Cup for Ladies—Mixed Foursome Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 18.—The President's Cup for ladies was played for at the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day and won by Miss Geddes. The scores in the qualifying round were: Miss Geddes, 123, 24—99; Miss Hoyt, 133, 27—106; Miss Williams, 116, 8—108; Mrs. F. C. Hillard, 119, 8—111; Miss Day, 160, 36—124; Mrs. G. H. Sheldon, 161, 30—131. In the match play rounds Mrs. Hillard beat Miss Hoyt 1 up and Miss Geddes beat Miss Adams 3 up and 2 to go. In the final Miss Geddes beat Mrs. Hillard 4 up and 3 to go.

The mixed foursome prizes presented by Mrs. Paul R. Bonner and F. C. Hillard were competed for in the preliminary round. The match play rounds will be finished next Saturday. The score: Miss Hoyt and Mr. Carroll, 101, 20—81; Miss Carhart and C. Truesdale, 108, 26—82; Mrs. G. P. Sheldon and H. J. McCutcheon, 130, 37—93; Miss C. Wurster and J. W. Montieth, 115, 20—95; Miss Geddes and M. Graham, 109, 13—96; Mrs. Hillard and J. M. Mason, 106, 10—96; Miss Day and H. M. Day, Jr., 117, 20—97; Miss Adams and B. H. Warford, 114, 12—102; Mrs. E. W. Russell and F. M. Freeman, 131, 27—104. In the first match play round Mr. Graham and Miss Geddes beat Mr. Mason and Mrs. Hillard 3 up and 2 to play; Mr. Montieth and Miss Wurster beat Mr. Warford and Miss Adams 6 up and 4 to play; Mr. Carroll and Miss Hoyt beat Mr. Day and Miss Day 2 up and 1 to play; Mr. Truesdale and Miss Carhart beat Mr. McCutcheon and Mrs. Sheldon 4 up and 2 to play.

Hollywood Golfers Qualify for Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 18.—The qualifying round for the President's Cup at the Hollywood Golf Club links was played to-day. Those who entered for the qualifying round were Gus Lembeck, Col. H. O'Donohue, R. H. Manzer, Jesse Strauss, F. A. Lewisohn, Alfred Nathan, E. L. Buyer, Frank E. Henderson, B. M. Phillips, J. Campbell Phillips, L. P. Regensburger, Charles Bernheimer, Clifford Seasongood, J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., Arthur McAleenan, P. F. Brunner, Arthur Lehman, Robert F. Nathan, J. M. Ward, and W. R. Hochster.

The net scores over the eighteen-hole course were: Nathan, 72; Bernheimer, 78; Ward, 80; Hochster, 80; Lehman, 81; Lewisohn, 81. The following tied with 83 strokes for seventh and eighth places: Henderson, Phillips, J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., Jesse I. Strauss. They played off at match play during the heavy downpour of rain this afternoon and O'Donohue and Phillips tied again. The finals and semi-finals at match play will be finished to-morrow. The cup is presented by Jefferson Seligman.

Exmoor Club Wins Field Trophy.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 18.—The Exmoor Golf Club of Chicago to-day for the second year won the Marshall Field Trophy, and if the club can win the cup next year it will remain in its possession. Twelve clubs were entered, but only nine started, and one of these, the Riverside of Chicago, was forced to drop out because of the loss, before the end of the day's play, of Bliss, its star left-hand player.

The contest was individual play against bogey, which is forty strokes for the course. The Exmoor Club finished 45 down on bogey, and the nearest competitor, Midlothian, was 59 down. The score: Exmoor, 45 down; Midlothian, 59 down; Onwentsia, 62 down; Milwaukee, 68 down; Glenview, 80 down; Kenosha Golf Club, 82 down; Auburn Park, 92 down; Racine Golf Club, 99 down; Riverside, 69 down.

Yacht Navahoe Leads the Meteor.

LONDON, July 18.—The American-built schooner yacht Navahoe, formerly owned by Royal Phelps Carroll but now the property of Herr George W. Watjens, was the first boat to reach Deal in the handicap yacht race from the Island of Helgoland to that place, which was started Thursday. There are three prizes for the racers, $500, $250, and $125, given by the Royal Temple Yacht Club. Among the starters, in addition to the Navahoe, were Emperor William's Meteor, the Empress's yacht Iduna, the Comet, and the Therese.

Many Entries for Longwood Tennis.

BROOKLINE, Mass., July 18.—The annual Longwood tennis tournament and the Eastern doubles championships will begin on the local course Monday and continue throughout the week. For the former event fifty entries have been received.

The tournament is of unusual interest, since it will give an opportunity to "get a line" on the American team who will defend the Davis trophy in the internationals at Longwood during the first week in August. The winners of the Eastern doubles will meet Collins and Waidner, the Western champions, at Newport, and the winner of the match will play the Doherty brothers in the challenge match. The drawings:

Longwood Singles.—Holcombe Ward plays R. Hickox, J. D. E. Jones plays A. C. Butler, C. H. Nettleton plays B. F. Merrill, C. F. Watson, Jr., plays J. F. Ents, A. F. Fuller plays E. B. Hillard, R. O. Wright plays Lewis Perry, A. Codman plays R. C. Seaver, E. Schlesinger plays E. B. Roteh, T. R. Pennington plays W. C. Grant, W. S. Warland plays A. Stillman, A. L. Hoskins plays E. L. Beard, W. L. Jennings plays R. D. Miles, Jr., E. F. Rhodes plays E. H. Lamb, Robert Leroy plays W. P. Blagden, A. S. Pier plays I. C. Wright, R. Bishop plays N. H. Cabot, H. S. Gladstone plays W. A. Larned, J. W. Spring plays E. D. Wrenn, H. F. Allen plays C. L. Cole, C. C. Miller plays L. T. Wallis, Steven Ware plays H. R. Scott, J. D. Reed plays winner of the Ward-Hickox match, C. B. Wilber plays winner of the Spring-Wrenn match, F. H. Howland plays F. H. Tead, E. W. Leonard plays J. C. Neeley, and H. J. Holt plays G. L. Wrenn, Jr.

Leander Wins Motor-Paced Race.

BOSTON, July 18.—George Leander of Chicago defeated De Guichard and "Nat" Butler in a fifteen-mile motor-paced race at Charles River Park this afternoon. The men were sent off from a standing start. Leander was first to get behind the motor, followed by Butler and De Guichard in the order named. Leander moved away from the others, and from the fourth mile to the thirteenth it was a race for second place between Butler and De Guichard. In that mile Butler's motor began skipping badly and De Guichard took second place. Leander won by 1¾ laps over De Guichard. The time for the fifteen miles was 25:20 2-5.

A three-mile motor race between Ruden, Schultz, Hunter, Champion, and Hoffman was won by Ruden, with Schultz second and Hunter third. Time—5:24 3-5.

Entries for Veterans' Century Cycle Run.

Every indication points to the largest entry list of the year for the veterans' fifth annual century run, Sunday, July 26. Local riders have entered in substantial numbers, and large delegations from Bridgeport, Boston, Jersey City, Elizabeth, and other out-of-town points have carried the entry list well toward the three hundred mark.

Among the pacemakers selected for the run are C. P. Staubach, D. M. Adee, John Castles, D. H. Lodge, C. E. Burch, F. Wellenschlager, H. S. R. Smith, E. A. Van Dyke, and John T. Wall of Manhattan; A. G. Carrier, L. V. D. Hardenbergh, W. H. Latham and T. E. Jones of Brooklyn; J. H. Haynes of Elizabeth, Harry Early of Bayonne, and Harry Gills of Bridgeport.

The run will have fast and slow divisions, with special prizes for the first four of the fast division to finish. Entries will close next Friday.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Piano Excellence

If you have never visited the Sterling Building, make a mental comparison of this store with its six floors filled with Pianos of various Makes—Qualities—Designs—Sizes, etc., with the little store or department offering a very limited number and small variety of Pianos for which they all claim the one title of "Best." The Sterling Piano Company, with its vast facilities for manufacturing and selling Pianos, covering a period of forty-three years, are enabled to offer the fullest value and the very highest class of Pianos obtainable.

Sterling Pianos

represent the highest conception of Piano excellence. We know that our Pianos are right for we make them from start to finish, ever mindful that they have a high reputation to sustain. Ours is distinctly a Piano business. The experience of 43 years is centered on the making and selling of Sterling Pianos, that have become the recognized standard and most popular of American Pianos. Every Piano throughout the six floors of our building is marked in plain figures and the price is the same six days in the week.

"Monthly Payments Without Interest,"

And every Piano, new or secondhand, goes from the Sterling Building with full guarantee and privilege of exchange if not perfectly satisfactory. The one fact of there being more than twelve thousand Sterling Pianos in Brooklyn's best homes is a strong evidence of the public confidence in what we have told and sold. A lasting success generally comes to those who deserve it. Our New Sterling Building is an expression of the confidence that we feel for our future among Brooklyn people after trying to do what was right and fair for six years in your midst.

The Sterling Piano Co.
Fulton Street and Hanover Place.
(Open Monday Evenings.)

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

How About Your Vacation?
The Matthews Dress Suit Case will secure the best room in the hotel—see it for $1.98.

3,000 Beautiful Bed Spreads, 69c. Up.

Seconds—That's the mill name for a speck of oil or machinery stain that will all come out in the wash. No mark! Without exaggeration this is the greatest Bed Spread bargain ever.

10,000 yards of 40 in. White India Lawns and 2 bales of 36 in. Brown Muslin, in remnants, at 3½c. yd.
(No mail orders; no C. O. D.)

Another Tidal Wave of Wash Goods Values, 4c. Up.

We mean to try and have 180 experienced salespeople to-morrow in this department, so all may get served. See the beautiful Dimities at 5¼c. a yard.

1,400 Pairs Women's $2.00 Oxfords, $1.19 a Pair.

An absolutely honest statement, which you will believe without a minute's hesitation when you see them.

Not a Pair in the Lot That Wasn't Made to Sell for $2.00, Many for $2.50.

Dainty, dressy Oxfords, made of vici and dongola kid; medium weight and flexible turned soles, full, round and broad toes with patent leather tip; low and military heels; comfortable, easy Ties that will give splendid service. Sizes are 2½ to 7; widths C, D and E.

Men's $3.50 Shoes for $2.00 a Pair.
A Clear Saving of $1.50 on Every Pair. See them.

Men's $4.00 Oxfords for $2.00 a Pair.
Made of patent leather, calfskin and vici kid, Goodyear welted soles, stylish round toes, sizes 5½ to 9; widths D & D.

Matchless Millinery Offering for 25c.
105 cages handsome new summery white, black and colored Straw Hats for women, misses and children—not one made to sell for less than 50c., your choice of thousands for 25c.

Men's Washington Mills Serge Suits, 6.50
Men who know the real worth of a Suit of this high-class serge know this is the lowest ever asked for Suits of like character. Strictly pure worsted, fast indigo blue and tailored to fit and to stay fitted; sizes 34 to 42 chest.
Boys' Blouses and Waists, fast colors, for 25c.
Boys' $4.00 and $5.00 Suits, now $2.25.

Carpets, Rugs and Matting, Odd Lots and Short Rolls at Half Price.
This is a great Tuning-up Sale for your purse, on which you may place great reliance.

Death List of the Week.

Abbott, Abukalil, Adams, Albrecht, Alsberg, Archibald, Armstrong, Arnold, Aydelotte,
Badger, Bagley, Baker, Ballow, Baltz, Barnes, Barry, Baruch, Bauer, Baumann, Baumbach, Behrens, Benjamin, Best, Betts, Bixby, Block, Boddicker, Bohannan, Boomer, Boone, Bouck, Briggs, Brook, Brown, Bruckbauer, Brush, Burnett, Burke,
Cadoo, Callahan, Campbell, Carpenter, Cazan, Challen, Chalmers, Clark, Clayton, Collins, Conover, Cooke, Cooper, Corbett, Cosgrove, Costello, Coughlan, Craham, Crawford, Cullen, Cummings, Curley, Curran,
Dailey, Dailledouze, Day, Donaghy, Dooley, Dorin, Drabolt, Dupre,
Eaton, Egan, Ellsworth, Ely, Erbacher, Erskine,
Fahey, Finlay, Fitch, Fitchett, Flandrow, Fleming, Fletcher, Floyd, Fowler,
Gallagher, Gannon, Gardner, Gartensteig, George, Gillen, Glading, Goldberg, Goodwin, Grady, Grundy, Gundrum,
Haff, Hager, Hagerty, Hallo, Halpin, Halstead, Hansen, Harral, Haskell, Hatch, Hathaway, Havey, Hegger, Heissenbuttel, Hennessey, Herzberg, Hess, Higgins, Hoage, Hodum, Hoey, Hopping, Horn, Horner, Houghton-Parrish, Howell, Hubbard,
Inness,
Jacobsen, Jaretsky, Jenks, Joeden, Johnston, Jurgens,
Kaberich, Kahn, Keeling, Keeler, Kehoe, Keiley, King, Knorp, Kraemer, Kraft, Kreeb, Kunz,
Lane, La Tour, Lee, Leroy, Livingston, Lischler, Lockwood, Lounsbury, Lowenstein, Lowthian, Luby, Lynch,
McArdle, McCabe, McClenahan, McCormick, McCreery, McDonald, McElroy, McKibbin, McMahon, McNally, Macomber, Maguire, Mahoney, Mahony, Malchow, Mallon, Malmberg, Martin, Matthiessen, Mellen, Merritt, Miller, Moch, Moskowitz, Moss, Mullaney, Muller, Murphy, Myers,
Nagel, Napoli, Nicholas, Nightingale, Norcross, North, Norton,
Oakley, O'Neill, Opitz, O'Rourke,
Peck, Peters, Phillips, Poirier, Poyet, Prellwitz, Prinker,
Quinn, Quackenbush,
Rathgeber, Riedel, Riggs, Riker, Rivarde, Roberts, Rochester, Roemer, Romaine, Rosenfield, Roundey, Roxbury, Ryer, Ryerson,
Salsbury, Sanford, Seely, Sharp, Shepard, Sherman, Shoninger, Sibley, Simpson, Skelly, Smith, Spencer, Starring, Steinbuch, Stillson, Straus, Sullivan, Symons,
Thomson, Tischler, Titterington, Toomey, Totten, Travis, Trefry, Turnbull,
Vail, Vanderpool, Van Houten, Van Ness, Vocell,
Wardell, Watson, Weinstock, Welch, Welsh, Wendt, West, Wheeler, Wiegel, Wilcox, Williams, Willrath, Wilson, Wise, Witherington, Wolff, Woodmansee, Woodruff.

A

ABUKALIL.—July 9 Alexander Abukalil, aged 34 years.

ALSBERG.—July 11, at 96 Morningside Avenue, Julia, widow of Nathan Alsberg, in her 75th year.

ABBOTT.—July 12, at 214 West Nineteenth Street, Martin F., son of the late Martin Abbott.

ADAMS.—July 13, at Coxsackie, N. Y., Francis Granger Adams, in his 78th year.

ARCHIBALD.—July 12, at 517 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Alexander, son of the late William Archibald, aged 34 years.

ALBRECHT.—July 16, at 6 East Eighty-ninth Street, Charles Albrecht.

ARMSTRONG.—July 16, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Dr. B. Vandepoel Armstrong, Passed Assistant Surgeon, (retired,) United States Navy.

ARNOLD.—July 16, at 123 Amity Street, Brooklyn, Amey Anthony, wife of the late Edward H. Arnold, in the 92d year of her age.

AYDELOTTE.—July 16, at Cedar Lane, South Orange, N. J., Emma Welsh Aydelotte.

B

BADGER.—July 10, Jonathan Badger, formerly of Sheffield, England.

BAKER.—July 11, at East Orange, N. J., Celestia C., wife of W. P. Baker, in her 46th year.

BALLOW.—July 10, in the 82d year of her age, Amy Adams, daughter of the late William B. Ballow.

BARNES.—July 11, at 306 West Thirty-third Street, Matthew, son of John Barnes.

BARRY.—July 11, at 453½ State Street, Brooklyn, Sarah Haddock, widow of Edward Barry, in her 73d year.

BARUCH.—July 12, Julius Baruch.

BAUMANN.—July 11, at 161 East Ninety-first Street, Theresa, daughter of Louis Baumann.

BENJAMIN.—July 11, at Far Rockaway, Jean, daughter of Joseph Benjamin, in her 5th year.

BEST.—July 10, at Washington, Conn., Alice L., infant daughter of the late Ralph Westervelt Best.

BETTS.—July 10, at 179 Avenue B, Mary, wife of Frederick Betts.

BIXBY.—July 10, at 154 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, Kate V., (née Conway,) wife of Bernard J. Bixby.

BRIGGS.—July 11, at 690 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Alice A., wife of Capt. Alison Briggs.

BROOK.—July 12, at 382 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, Ernest Phelps Brook, in the 61st year of his age.

BRUCKBAUER.—July 11, at 911 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, Margaret Bruckbauer, in her 65th year.

BRUSH.—July 11, at Greenwich, Conn., Shadrach M. Brush, in the 85th year of his age.

BAUER.—July 13, at 250 East Fifty-third Street, Clara, daughter of the late Martin Bauer.

BAUMBACH.—July 11, at 494 Henry Street, William F. C. Baumbach, in his 47th year.

BLOCK.—July 13, at 306 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, Henry Block.

BODDICKER.—July 13, at Middle Village, John Boddicker, aged 54 years.

BROWN.—July 13, at Beaumont, Texas, Frank M. Brown.

BURKE.—July 13, in his 58th year, Francis P. Burke.

BURKE.—July 13, at 751 Union Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Annie F. Burke.

BEHRENS.—July 14, at 263 Claremont Avenue, Brooklyn, Karl F. Behrens.

BOONE.—July 13, at Port Richmond, S. I., William C. Boone, in his 73d year.

BAGLEY.—July 14, at 255 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, wife of Hugh Bagley.

BOOMER.—July 12, at 29 Brooklyn Avenue, Mrs. Amanda Lyman Boomer.

BOUCK.—July 15, at 324 Greene Avenue, Peter C. Bouck, aged 65 years.

BURNETT.—July 14, at Passaic Bridge, N. J., James Kenneth, eldest son of John Burnett.

BALTZ.—July 13, at 10 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, Fred, son of the late Philip Baltz, aged 34 years.

BOHANNAN.—July 16, at 373 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Wilson T. Bohannan.

BAKER.—July 17, at 129 West Eleventh Street, Josiah Henry Baker, in the 67th year of his age.

C

CADOO.—July 11, at 336 West Forty-eighth Street, John Cadoo.

CAMPBELL.—July 11, at 118 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, John P. Campbell.

CARPENTER.—July 12, Henry Winfield Carpenter, in his 68th year, of Plainfield, N. J.

CHALLEN.—July 10, Howard Challen, son of the late Rev. James Challen.

CONOVER.—July 12, at the German Hospital, Brooklyn, Edwin B. Conover, aged 40 years.

COOKE.—July 11, at Paterson, N. J., Kenneth Swinburne, son of Charles D. Cooke, aged 5 years.

COUGHLAN.—July 10, at 251 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Edward Coughlan, in his 55th year.

CALLAHAN.—July 12, at Tobyhanna, Penn., Jacob Calvin Callahan.

CAZAN.—July 12, Constantine Cazan, aged 26 years.

COLLINS.—July 12, at 314 East Ninetieth Street, Ellen, wife of Patrick Collins.

CULLEN.—July 12, at 741 East Eleventh Street, Michael Cullen.

CUMMINGS.—July 12, at 107 Nelson Street, Brooklyn, Mary, wife of Peter H. Cummings and daughter of John O'Brien, aged 42 years.

COOKE.—July 13, at 182 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, George A. Cooke, in his 90th year, nephew of Sir John Herbert Cooke, of England.

COSGROVE.—July 11, at 495 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, Ella, wife of James Cosgrove.

CRAWFORD.—July 13, George Chappell Crawford, M. D.

CLARK.—July 13, at 521 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Charles Heman Clark, aged 74 years.

COLLINS.—July 12, at 314 East Ninetieth Street, Ellen, wife of Patrick Collins.

COOKE.—July 15, at Little Falls, N. J., Joseph C. Cooke, in his 80th year.

CORBETT.—July 15, at 52 Morton Street, Celia Ann, wife of Patrick Corbett and daughter of the late William Broderick.

CLAYTON, July 14, Raymond Baird Clayton, 2 years old.

CRAHAM.—July 16, at 2,091 Madison Avenue, Bridget D., wife of William Craham.

CURRAN.—July 16, at 85 Sands Street, Brooklyn, Katie, wife of John Curran, a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland.

CHALMERS.—July 16, at 231 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Robert Chalmers, aged 59 years.

COOPER.—July 17, at 214 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, Franklin Howard, only son of Frank Cooper, aged 7 years.

COSTELLO.—July 17, at 966 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Martin G. Costello.

CURLEY.—July 17, at 143 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, Nellie, daughter of James J. Curley, in her 18th year.

D

DAILLEDOUZE.—July 11, at Lenox Road and Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, Edna W., in her 16th year, daughter of Eugene J. G. Dailledouze.

DORIN.—July 11, at 210 East Forty-seventh Street, Morris Dorin.

DAILEY.—July 12, George X. Dailey.

DAY.—July 14, at Bayonne, N. J., Emma Day.

DOOLEY.—July 14, at 13 Columbia Place, Brooklyn, Marcella, wife of the late William Dooley.

DUPRE.—July 13, at Milford, Penn., Ovide Dupre of New York City.

DONAGHY.—July 15, at 80 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, Eliza Donaghy.

DRABOLT.—July 15, at 336 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, Katharine, wife of August Drabolt, in her 58th year.

E

EGAN.—July 12, at 1,080 Elsmere Place, Tremont, Winifred, widow of Joseph Egan.

EATON.—July 13, at Marcy Avenue and Walton Street, Brooklyn, William R. Eaton, in his 58th year.

ERBACHER.—July 13, Victor Erbacher.

ELY.—July 11, at Fall River, Mass., John Jasper, 17 years old, eldest son of the late John Ely.

ELLSWORTH.—July 17, at 302 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, Abbie M., widow of Charles W. Ellsworth.

ERSKINE.—July 17, at Weehawken, N. J., Robert M. Erskine, aged 22 years.

F

FITCHETT.—July 12, at Highland Falls, N. Y., Caroline Roberts Fitchett.

FLETCHER.—July 11, at Cragsmoor, Ulster County, William B. Fletcher, in the 70th year of his age.

FLOYD.—July 11, at 214 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, William Floyd, in the 83d year of his age.

FITCH.—July 12, at Keyport, N. J., Alonzo Fitch, in his 57th year.

FITCHETT.—July 12, at Highland Falls, N. Y., Caroline Roberts Fitchett.

FLANDROW.—July 12, at 381 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, Matilda A., daughter of the late Joseph B. Flandrow.

FOWLER.—July 12, at 458 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Smith P. Fowler, aged 59 years.

FINLAY.—July 16, at Hoboken, N. J., Elizabeth, wife of George Finlay, in her 67th year.

FAHEY.—July 17, at 111 East Fifty-third Street, Agnes J., daughter of the late Michael Fahey of Williamsburg.

FLEMING.—July 16, at 1,259 St. Mark's Avenue, William Russell, son of Dr. William R. Fleming, aged 7 years.

G

GANNON.—July 11, at 145 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Matthew Gannon.

GARDNER.—July 3, at Armonk, N. Y., Mary C., widow of William Gardner of New York, in her 80th year.

GARTENSTEIG.—July 10, at Denver, Col., David Gartensteig, aged 33 years.

GEORGE.—July 11, at 290 Van Vuren Street, Brooklyn, Louis George.

GOLDBERG.—July 10, at 4 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, David Goldberg.

GRADY.—July 11, at 317 East Twenty-first Street, Michael Grady, native of Kilcolny, Ballinasloe, County Galway, Ireland, in his 50th year.

GRUNDY.—July 11, at Montclair, N. J., Sarah A. H. McKee, widow of George Carr Grundy, in her 81st year.

GILLEN.—July 14, at 948 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, Bridget Gillen.

GOODWIN.—July 13, at 462 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, Constance Estelle, only child of Grant Goodwin.

GUNDRUM.—July 13, at 695 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Edward Gundrum.

GALLAGHER.—July 17, at 322 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Bernard J. Gallagher.

GLADING.—July 16, at 654 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, William H. Glading, in his 35th year.

H

HALSTEAD.—July 12, at Rye, N. Y., William B. Halstead.

HATCH.—July 11, at 43 West Seventy-fifth Street, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Albert H. Hatch.

HATCH.—July 10, at 569 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, Sarah Blauvelt, wife of the late John E. Hatch, aged 85 years.

HEISSENBUTTEL.—July 13, at 220 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, Henry D. Heissenbuttel, in his 40th year.

HOEY.—July 11, at 148 West One Hundred and First Street, George, son of George J. Hoey.

HOPPING.—July 11, at 135 East Eighty-fourth Street, Lulu A. Hopping, daughter of the late Albert H. Hopping, Jr.

HORNER.—July 12, at 162 West Seventy-sixth Street, Anna Bella, widow of John Horner, in her 66th year.

HOWELL.—July 11, at Newark, N. J., Sarah C. Howell.

HAGERTY.—July 12, at 147 Fifth Street, Long Island City, Bridget Hagerty.

HARRAL.—July 12, at Vichy, France, George Harral, in his 61st year, widow of the Rev. Adam Johnston.

HASKELL.—July 12, at Falmouth Foreside, near Portland, Me., Charles S. Haskell.

HATHAWAY.—July 13, at Glen Ridge, N. J., Emma Hathaway, youngest daughter of John F. Lounsbery.

HENNESSEY.—July 12, at 328 East Fifty-ninth Street, Richard Hennessey.

HESS.—July 13, at Port Chester, N. Y., Jacob Hess, in the 57th year of his age.

HIGGINS.—July 11.—At Long Island State Hospital, Thomas Higgins.

HODUM.—July 11, at 608 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, Harry, son of Frederick Hodum, aged 25 years.

HOUGHTON-PARRISH.—July 13, at 175 Park Place, Brooklyn, Harriet C. Houghton-Parrish.

HAVEY.—July 12, in Yonkers, Susan S., wife of Peter H. Havey, in her 68th year.

HEGGER.—July 14, Frank Hegger, aged 55 years.

HORN.—July 14, at Stonington, Frederick W. Horn, aged 62 years.

HAGER.—July 15, at East Orange, N. J., Willis D. Hager, in the 59th year of his age.

HALPIN.—July 15, at 300 East Sixty-sixth Street, Abby, wife of Charles Halpin.

HERZBERG.—July 15, at 158 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Ida S. Herzberg, (nee Vignol.)

HALLO.—July 16, Joanna, widow of Morris Hallo, in her 76th year.

HOAGE.—July 15, at 387 Monroe Street, Mary Frances, wife of Isaac S. Hoage.

HAFF.—July 17, at Hempstead, N. Y., Sarah M., widow of Benjamin A. Haff.

HANSEN.—July 15.—Herman Hansen, aged 29 years, of 135 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn.

HUBBARD.—July 17, at Newark, N. J., Lillie K., daughter of W. W. Hubbard, M. D.

I

INNESS.—July 16, at 265 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Joseph Inness, aged 67 years.

J

JARETSKY.—July 10, at 103 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Sigmund Jaretsky.

JURGENS.—July 11, at Bayport, L. I., Christina S., wife of W. H. A. Jurgens, in her 57th year.

JACOBSEN.—July 14, at 153 East Forty-ninth Street, George Jacobsen.

JENKS.—July 13, at 97 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, Capt. Benjamin D. Jenks.

JOEDEN.—July 15, Rudolph Joeden.

JOHNSTON.—July 14, at 28 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Mary A.

K

KEELER.—July 11, 23 Church Street, Paterson, N. J., Charles Keeler.

KUNZ.—July 11, at 183 East Ninety-third Street, John Kunz, aged 47 years.

KAHN.—July 14, at Arverne, L. I., Alana, infant daughter of Albert Kahn.

KEHOE.—July 14, at 107 Perry Street, Margaret, wife of Thomas Kehoe and native of the parish of Ballaghkeene, County Wexford, Ireland, aged 38 years.

KRAEMER.—July 13, at 185 Third Avenue, College Point, N. Y., Mary Louise, daughter of the late Philip J. Kraemer, in her 35th year.

KING.—July 12, at Verplancks, N. Y., Patrick H. King, in his 60th year.

KABERICH.—July 15, at 10 West One Hundredth Street, Vincent Kaberich.

KEILEY.—July 16, at 154 First Avenue, Susan, wife of Thomas Keiley, aged 40 years.

KNORPP.—July 17, Gustav Knorpp of Brooklyn.

KRAFT.—July 16, George Kraft, in his 23d year.

KREEB.—July 16, Herbert, infant son of John Kreeb, Jr.

L

LIVINGSTON.—July 10, Stephen Henry Livingston, aged 60 years.

LOCKWOOD.—July 10, at East Orange, N. J., the Rev. V. Le Roy Lockwood, D. D., aged 77 years.

LUBY.—July 11, in Jersey City, Letitia, daughter of the late John Fraser of Dublin, Ireland, and widow of Thomas Clarke Luby.

LANE.—July 12, at 172 Claremont Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., Joseph M. Lane, in his 81st year.

LEE.—July 13, at 19 Hampton Place, Brooklyn, Asa Rogers, Jr., child of Asa Rogers Lee.

LOUNSBERY.—July 13, at Glen Ridge, N. J., Emma Hathaway, youngest daughter of John F. Lounsbery.

LOWTHIAN.—July 13, at 315 West Twenty-ninth Street, Abram Lowthian, in the 59th year of his age.

LYNCH.—July 12, at 334 West Fifty-sixth Street, Richard, son of the late Michael Lynch, native Kilfintan, Streete, County Longford, Ireland.

LEROY.—July 15, at Manhattan Beach, L. I., Ada Hoffman, wife of Newbold Leroy, daughter of the late Martin Bates, in her 45th year.

LA TOUR.—July 16, at 171 East Sixtieth Street, Harry La Tour, aged 62 years.

LOWENSTEIN.—July 16, at 181 West Sixty-third Street, David C. Lowenstein, aged 65 years.

M

McARDLE.—July 11, at 430 Cherry Street, Alice, wife of the late John McArdle, in the 83d year of her age.

McCREERY.—July 11, at the Presbyterian Home, 49 East Seventy-third Street, Mary Ann McCreery, in her 81st year.

McCORMICK.—July 12, Emma Agnes, wife of James A. McCormick.

McDONALD.—July 10, James F. McDonald of 784 Columbus Avenue.

McKIBBIN.—July 11, at 712 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Albert H. McKibbin, in his 33d year.

McNALLY.—July 12, at 172 East Eighty-second Street, Bertha Gerson, wife of Joseph McNally.

MAGUIRE.—July 11, at 788 Amsterdam Avenue, Thomas Maguire, a native of Derrylahan, County Cavan, Ireland.

MAGUIRE.—July 10, at 440 West Thirty-ninth Street, Alexander Maguire, aged 85 years.

MAHONEY.—July 10, at 11 Vandam Street, Thomas Mahoney, aged 70 years.

MALCHOW.—July 10, at 1,066 Jackson Avenue, Peter Malchow.

MARTIN.—July 11, at Far Rockaway, Charles C. Martin, for many years Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

MERRITT.—July 10, at Newport, R. I., Mrs. Margaret Merritt.

MILLER.—July 11, at 353 West Forty-second Street, Joseph C. Miller, M. D.

MILLER.—July 11, at Kensico, N. Y., William H. Miller, in the 79th year of his age.

MOCH.—July 11, at 235 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Alexander C. Moch, aged 22 years.

MOSS.—July 11, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Henry T. Moss, aged 55 years.

MYERS.—July 12, Maximilian Myers.

McCABE.—July 13, at Hoboken, N. J., James McCabe.

MAHONY.—July 13, at 389 Warren Street, Brooklyn, Catharine, wife of Michael J. Mahony.

MALMBORG.—July 13, in West Haven, Conn., Aloys J. Malmborg, aged 48 years.

MERRITT.—July 13, at 780 Macon Street, Brooklyn, Charles I. Merritt, in his 89th year.

MULLANEY.—July 12, at 184 North Elliott Place, Brooklyn, Julia, wife of Charles Mullaney, native of County Longford, Ireland.

McMAHON.—July 14, at 2,763 Webster Avenue, Catharine Scott McMahon, aged 74 years.

MELLEN.—July 12, at Great Barrington, Mass., Edwin S. Mellen of New York.

MOSKOWITZ.—July 13, at 319 East Eighty-third Street, M. Moskowitz.

MULLER.—July 13, at the Methodist Episcopal Church Home, Frederick Muller, aged 77 years.

McCLENAHAN.—July 15, at 1,911 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, Isabella Sterling McClenahan, aged 48 years, daughter of the late Andrew Wilson.

M'ELROY.—July 16, at 436 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, Joseph J. McElroy.

MACOMBER.—July 16, at 332 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, Mary, widow of John K. Macomber, Sr., aged 77 years.

MALLON.—July 17, at 890 Morris Avenue, Edward J. Mallon.

MATTHIESSEN.—July 17, at Morristown, N. J., Emma, widow of F. O. Matthiessen.

MURPHY.—July 16, at 479 Ninth Avenue, John Murphy, aged 46 years.

N

NAGEL.—July 12, at West New York, N. J., William Nagel, aged 56 years.

NICHOLAS.—July 10, at 429 East Fifteenth Street, Mary Ellen, infant daughter of John Nicholas.

NIGHTINGALE.—July 9, at Paterson, N. J., Mary L. Cobb, widow of James Nightingale, M. D.

NORCROSS.—July 10, at 59 West Seventy-sixth Street, George H. Norcross, aged 74 years.

NAPOLI.—July 13, Domenico Napoli, in his 65th year.

NORTH.—July 17, at 254 Union Street, Brooklyn, Joseph North.

NORTON.—July 16, at 181 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, Anna L., (née Hein,) aged 34 years, wife of Thomas J. Norton.

O

OAKLEY.—July 10, at Canton, Penn., Helen Louise, wife of Henry A. Oakley of New York City and daughter of the late Richard W. Clark.

O'NEILL.—July 12, at 325 East Seventy-eighth Street, Annie, wife of John A. O'Neill and daughter of the late William Hennelly, native of Athenry, County Galway, Ireland.

O'ROURKE.—July 15, at 163 South First Street, Brooklyn, James B., son of the late James O'Rourke.

OPITZ.—July 16, at 355 First Street, Brooklyn, Emma Louise, wife of John G. Opitz, in her 63d year.

P

PECK.—July 10, at St. Louis, Gilbert A. Peck.

PHILLIPS.—July 12, at 142 Prince Street, Brooklyn, Lillie, wife of Isador Phillips, aged 43 years.

POIRIER.—July 11, at the Hudsonia, Seventy-ninth Street and Riverside Drive, Edmond Poirier, in the 73d year of his age.

PRELLWITZ.—July 11, at 308 East Twenty-first Street, Rudolph Prellwitz, aged 21 years.

PHELPS.—July 13, at 916 West End Avenue, Edwin D. Phelps.

PRINKER.—July 15, at the German Hospital, Salo Prinker, aged 62 years.

PETERS.—July 16, at 12 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, Katharine C. Peters, in her 58th year.

POYET.—July 17, at 445 West Thirty-fourth Street, Claude Poyet, in the 45th year of his age.

Q

QUACKENBUSH.—July 16, at 305 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Harriet, widow of William Quackenbush, late of the Ninth Ward, New York City.

QUINN.—July 15, at 173 East Seventy-seventh Street, Peter Quinn, in his 82d year.

R

RATHGEBER.—July 10, at 6 Ninth Avenue, Adam Rathgeber, aged 66 years.

ROBERTS.—July 11, at 469 State Street, Brooklyn, Jessie B., wife of John S. Roberts and daughter of John S. Rossell.

ROMAINE.—July 12, at 6 Mitchell Place, Elizabeth F., widow of Philip Romaine, in her 81st year.

ROXBURY.—July 11, at 1,617 Crane Place, Charles W. Roxbury.

RYER.—July 12, at 428 St. Nicholas Avenue, Josephine A., widow of William F. Ryer.

RYERSON.—July 10, at 1,201 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, Harry M., son of Harry M. Ryerson.

RIEDEL.—July 14, at 245 East Forty-seventh Street, Charles O. Riedel.

ROUNDEY.—July 14, at Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., Mary Eugenia, widow of John Roundey of New York City and daughter of the late Robert C. Bacot.

ROCHESTER.—July 12, at Rochester, N. Y., Dr. Thomas M. Rochester, Brooklyn.

ROEMER.—July 19, at East Orange, N. J., Elizabeth, wife of William Roemer, in her 66th year.

RIKER.—July 15, at 178 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, Richard A. Riker.

RIVARDE.—July 16, at Chautauqua, N. Y., Pierre A. Rivarde of New York.

ROSENFIELD.—July 16, at Mason City, Ill., Irving, son of Isaac Rosenfield, formerly of Detroit, Mich.

RIGGS.—July 16, at Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, Edward, son of James Riggs.

S

SHONINGER.—July 10, at Far Rockaway, Lisette, wife of the Rev. Joseph Shoninger of Boston, aged 68 years.

SIBLEY.—July 11, at Rochester, N. Y., Elizabeth M. Tinker, widow of Hiram Sibley.

SIMPSON.—July 10, at 490 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, Catherine, wife of Joseph Simpson.

SMITH.—July 11, at 176 Broadway, Brooklyn, Clarence M. Smith, formerly of Port Richmond, N. Y.

SPENCER.—July 10, at Queens, L. I., John De Monceaux, second son of the Rev. Creighton Spencer, aged 2 years.

STARRING.—July 11, at Albany, N. Y., Olivia C. Starring, daughter of the late William C. Connie of Baltimore, Md.

STEINBUCH.—July 11, at 116 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Matilda, wife of William Steinbuch, aged 40 years.

STILLSON.—July 10, at South Norwalk, Conn., George C. Stillson, aged 63 years.

SALSBURY.—July 12, at Manasquan, N. J., Charles Salsbury, in his 53d year.

SHERMAN.—July 12, at 43 Rector St., Newark, N. J., Mary A., widow of Sylvester J. Sherman, in the 69th year of her age.

SKELLY.—July 13, at 312 East Thirty-third Street, Ellen, wife of Patrick Skelly, native of Tullamore, Kings County, Ireland.

SEELY.—July 14, at 671 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, Elisha Seely, in his 81st year.

SMITH.—July 14, at Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., Lawrence W., youngest son of A. Vail Smith.

SHARP.—July 15, at 935 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Orville, son of Joseph Sharp.

SULLIVAN.—July 14, at 221 High Street, Brooklyn, Bessie T. Sullivan.

SYMONS.—July 15, at 91½ Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, Elise Jane, widow of Henry M. Symons, in the 69th year of her age.

SANFORD.—July 16, at 1 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Maria Sanford, aged 67 years.

SHEPARD.—July 16, at 140 West Sixty-first Street, Annie, wife of Richard Shepard, Sr.

STRAUS.—July 15, at Baltimore, Md., Solomon Straus, in his 60th year, brother of Philip Straus of New York.

SHEPARD.—July 16, at 834 Eighth Avenue, Maggie C., wife of J. E. Shepard.

T

TITTERINGTON.—July 11, Thomas, son of the late Thomas Titterington, aged 46 years.

THOMSON.—July 13, at 725 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, Elizabeth Le Roy, (née Ash,) wife of James J. Thomson.

TISCHLER.—July 13, at 1,329 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, Lena Tischler, aged 73 years.

TURNBULL.—July 14, at 220 Park Place, Brooklyn, John Gourlay Turnbull, aged 47 years.

TOTTEN.—July 16, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., John C. Totten, aged 78 years.

TRAVIS.—July 15, at 666 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Susan M., wife of the late Cornelius Travis.

VAIL.—July 16, at 42 East Seventy-eighth Street, Theodore F. Vail.

TOOMEY.—July 17, at 375 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, Lillie Marriott Gaffney, wife of Cornelius Toomey.

TREFRY.—July 18, in Greenwich, Conn., Capt. Delancy G. Trefry, aged 72 years.

V

VANDERPOOL.—July 12, at Newark, N. J., Eugene Vanderpool.

VAN HOUTEN.—July 10, at Hackensack, N. J., Peter W. Van Houten, in his 78th year.

VOCELL.—July 12, at 92 Miller Avenue, James A. Vocell, aged 65 years.

VAN NESS.—July 15, at 254 West Fifteenth Street, James J. Van Ness, in his 35th year.

W

WARDELL.—July 11, at 159 East Forty-ninth Street, Lavenia Woods, daughter of the late Alfred W. Wardell, in her 71st year.

WELSH.—July 11, at 260 West Twenty-second Street, Mary, widow of James Welsh.

WENDT.—July 11, at 171 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, Charlotte L., daughter of Oscar G. Wendt, aged 1 year.

WILLIAMS.—July 12, in New York, Joseph R. Williams, aged 66 years.

WILLIAMS.—July 12, at 316 West Forty-fifth Street, Mrs. Margaret E. Williams.

WISE.—July 12, at 315 West Forty-fourth Street, Caroline, wife of Max Wise.

WATSON.—July 12, Mary G., wife of Andrew Watson and eldest daughter of Thomas Galletly.

WELCH.—July 12, at 126 Sixth Street, Union Course, L. I., Henry Hermann, infant son of W. L. Welch, aged 2 years.

WILLRATH.—July 11, at 252 Madison Street, Frederick H. Willrath, aged 54 years.

WEINSTOCK.—July 13, William A. Weinstock, aged 40 years.

WHEELER.—July 14, at 137 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, Donovan, only child of the late Thomas Edward Wheeler and grandson of the late John Donovan, aged 21 years.

WILCOX.—July 15, at Watermill, L. I., Anne Armitage, wife of Franklin A. Wilcox, in her 59th year.

WOODRUFF.—July 15, at Nutley, N. J., Augusta, widow of Curtiss Woodruff and daughter of the late P. N. Rust, in the 77th year of her age.

WEST.—July 17, at 440 West Fifty-seventh Street, Mary Ada, wife of Henry C. West.

WIEGEL.—July 17, at Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, Louis Wiegel.

WILSON.—July 17, at 20 Putnam Avenue, Jane, daughter of the late William Donald, widow of Edward Wilson, in her 97th year.

WILSON.—July 17, at 62 Sunnyside Avenue, Vivian Marie, daughter of Theodore V. Wilson, in her 8th year.

WITHERINGTON.—July 16, at 1,031 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, Elizabeth Witherington, in the 76th year of her age.

WOLFF.—July 17, at 63 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Freda, daughter of Jacob Wolff.

WOODMANSEE.—July 16, at Oak Crest, Brooklyn, Buretta G., widow of Wallace Woodmansee and daughter of the late William Gray, in her 51st year.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The State Line Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $5,000,000. Incorporators—Edward F. Clark, Robert P. Lyon, and Egbert A. Reynolds.

Industrial Storage Battery Company, Camden; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Joseph L. Stickney, Charles F. Guyon, and G. H. Lang.

Star Smelting and Refining Company, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—F. R. Hansell, Joseph F. Cotter, and J. G. Clow.

The William Graham Company, to deal in flowers and plants, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Leo Belmont, Charles Woods, and D. T. Stackhouse, Jr.

The Goodman-Feiffer Hat Company, Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Nathan Goodman, Carl Feiffer, and Peter Feiffer.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Hartford Life Insurance Company has applied for a license to do business in the State of Louisiana.

James W. Durbrow of this city has been appointed United States manager of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Toronto.

A receiver has been appointed for the Washington Bonding and Trust Company of St. Louis on the ground that the corporation has become insolvent.

The Rate Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has issued a ruling that permission to use oil for heat or power must not be given except where specifically approved by the Exchange, and that the word "oil" must be stricken out where included with other illuminants or steam as in "Privilege to use gas, oil, steam or electricity for light, heat or power."

It was announced in insurance circles yesterday that the German Insurance Company of Indianapolis has decided to reinsure 50 per cent. of all Kansas risks of the Farmers and Merchants' Insurance Company, which was compelled to withdraw from Kansas because of the enactment of a statute requiring fire insurance companies of other States to be capitalized at the amount required of Kansas companies by the home States of the outside companies.

The London correspondent of The Chronicle writes that "a representative of an American office here this week expressed his indignation at the species of treatment meted out to his company and others hailing from New York under the German insurance law. He has just returned from the Rhine-land on business and declares that the last hope of the companies in question is that Baron von Rheinbaben, who is the Prussian Minister of Finance, and who is at present traveling the most important business centres of the United States, will be induced to modify the onerous conditions when he returns."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:45	Sun sets	7:28	Moon rises	12:18

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:40	Gov. Isl'd	1:56	H. Gate	3:59
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	2:40	Gov. Isl'd	2:56	H. Gate	4:59

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JULY 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Indramayo, Manila and Yokohama	....	....
Marabense, Guiana	12:00 M.	....

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aurania, Liverpool	....	2:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Manila, Italian ports	8:30 A. M.	....
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	....
Santiago, Central America	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	....
Saratoga, Colon	....	1:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Victorian, Liverpool	....	8:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	....
Grecian Prince, Brazil	12:00 M.	....
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	....
Proteus, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
St. Paul, London	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Blucher, Hamburg	....	8:00 A. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	....	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maracas, Grenada	....	11:00 A. M.
Monterey, Cuba	....	8:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Celtic, Liverpool	....	5:00 P. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Huron, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Mobile and Brunswick	....	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at ‡1:30 P. M. and ‡11:30 P. M., Sundays at ‡1:00 P. M. and ‡11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at ‡11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at ‡1:30 P. M. and ‡11:30 P. M., Sundays at ‡1:00 P. M. and ‡11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at ‡11:30 P. M.)

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shinano Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

§Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JULY 19.

Alamo, Galveston, July 9.
Antilla, Nassau, July 12.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 15.
Arcadia, Hamburg, July 7.
Blucher, Southampton, July 10.
Celtic, Liverpool, July 10.
Columbia, Glasgow, July 10.
Dona Maria, Lisbon, July 4.
El Dia, Galveston, July 14.
La Gascogne, Havre, July 11.
Mae, San Juan, July 13.

MONDAY, JULY 20.

Caracas, San Juan, July 15.
City of Augusta, Savannah, July 17.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, July 17.
Massilia, Naples, July 4.
Minnetonka, London, July 11.
Proteus, New Orleans, July 15.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, July 11.
Vaderland, Antwerp, July 11.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

Cevic, Liverpool, July 11.
Citta di Milano, Naples, July 5.
City of Memphis, Savannah, July 18.
Fluminense, Para, July 8.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 11.
Lampasas, Galveston, July 15.
Olinda, Havana, July 17.
Principessa Mafalda, Gibraltar, July 9.
Yucatan, Colon, July 14.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

Bordeaux, Havre, July 10.
Colorado, Hull, July 10.
El Monte, Galveston, July 16.
Llandaff City, Swansea, July 8.
Mongolian, Glasgow, July 11.
Oceanic, Liverpool, July 15.

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

City of Macon, Savannah, July 20.
Pretoria, Hamburg, July 9.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, July 11.

Arrived.

SS Jamestown, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Ruse, Hamburg, July 2, with mdse., with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:25 A. M.

SS Niagara, O'Keefe, Tampico, July 9, and Havana, 14th, with mdse., passengers, and mails to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS Morro, (Sw.,) Svendsen, Cardenas, July 6, and Puerto Padre, 12th, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Monterey, Johnson, Vera Cruz, &c., July 10, with mdse., passengers, and mails to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) Murchison, Trinidad, July 11, and Grenada, 12th, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg, July 11, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the International Mercantile Marine Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:27 P. M.

SS Reading, Wadman, with barge Buck Ridge, Philadelphia for Boston.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze; cloudy and foggy.

Sailed.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) for Genoa and Naples.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Ponce, for San Juan, &c.
SS Maracaibo, for La Guayra, &c.
SS Richmond Castle, (Br.,) for Aden, Singapore, &c.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Valencia, (Ger.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS British Princess, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Pathfinder, for Port Tampa.
SS El Valle, for New Orleans.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Finland, for Antwerp.
SS Mesaba, (Br.,) for London.
SS Rhodesian, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay, &c.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Ohio, (Br.,) for Newcastle via Deptford.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Demerara.
SS Peconic, (Br.,) for Gibraltar, Malta, Venice, &c.
SS Island, (Dan.,) for Christiansand, &c.
SS El Alba, for Galveston.
SS Caribbee, (Br.,) for Antigua, St. Thomas, and Demerara.
SS Flandria, (Ger.,) for Inagua, Port de Paix, &c.
SS Manhanset, (Br.,) for Trinidad.
SS Concho for Key West and Galveston.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 18.—SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Kroonland, Capt. Doxrud, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 12:32 P. M. to-day.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Lucas, from this port for New York, sld. from Southampton and passed Hurst Castle at 1:55 P. M. to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Wright, for New York, sld. from Santos July 16.

SS Sailor Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, for New York, sld. from Santos July 16.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from Swinemunde for New York, sld. from Shields July 16.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen at 9 P. M. to-day.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York via Plymouth for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 4 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poncelet, for New York, sld. from Havre at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Louisiana, (Dan.,) Capt. Lissner, from New York for Copenhagen, arr. at Christiania July 15.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Raffo, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa July 15.

SS Breis Huel, (Fr.,) Capt. Babin, from New York for Manila, Shanghai, &c., arr. at Singapore July 16.

SS Phoebus, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York, arr. at Cuxhaven July 16.

SS Arabia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bahle, from New York and Norfolk via Singapore, &c., arr. at Shanghai previous to to-day.

SS Roma, (Fr.,) Capt. Verrier, for New York, sld. from Naples July 15.

SS Thorola, (Nor.,) Capt. Gramm, for New York, sld. from Dunkirk yesterday.

SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) Capt. De Barbieri, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Tarifa July 12.

SS Prins Willem I., (Dutch,) Capt. Sibbelee, from New York via West Indies for Amsterdam, passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Umbria, (Ital.,) Capt. Barabino, from Naples and Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Albenga, (Ger.,) Capt. Petersen, from New York via Yokohama, &c., arr. at Hongkong to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Lawhill, (Br.,) Capt. Jarvis, from New York for Yokohama, was spoken June 22 in latitude 8 degrees, longitude 28 degrees.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that the Southwest Ledge fog signal (trumpet) will be discontinued until Tuesday next, the 21st inst., for repairs, when the signal will again be placed in commission without further notice. In the event of thick or foggy weather during the period required for repairs to the trumpet, a bell will be struck by machinery, a single blow every fifteen seconds.

DESERT OF KALAHARI.

Dr. Passarge Lectures in Berlin on the Limestone Basins.

At a recent meeting of the Geological Society in Berlin, a very interesting lecture was given by Dr. Passarge on the limestone basins of the Kalahari, those peculiar formations in which the influence of higher animal life on the shape of the earth's surface can be traced. These basins are crater-like depressions in the earth, which are to be found in parts of the Kalahari Desert, where graywacke rocks occur. These rocks are sometimes covered with tufaceous limestone and calcareous deposits, and it is in this layer that the basins are formed. Their size is about a few hundred metres in diameter, and they are surrounded by steep walls, varying in height, but not exceeding ten metres. The basins are filled with spring water, and their bottoms are covered with a calcareous mud. There is an entrance only at one point to such a basin, and this is surrounded by blocks of limestone. These basins naturally served as watering-places for the wild animals of the desert, and as the Kalahari formerly swarmed with large game, the rush at night time, or in the dry seasons, to these basins was enormous.

The Kalahari is by no means devoid of vegetation, but is covered with plants which, it is true, wither or die during the dry seasons, but afford the animals excellent food during the rainy seasons. The district was formerly populated by large herds of elephants, rhinoceros, antelope, giraffe, gnu, zebra, &c. During the rains they spread all over the country, for water pools, so-called "fleets," were to be found everywhere then. When these dried up, and the wild growing melons had all been eaten, the animals concentrated near the limestone basins, which were regarded as continuous sources of water. The time when these animals were so abundant has unfortunately passed away; the inexcusable slaughter carried on after the discovery of the Ngami Lake by Livingstone soon exterminated the game. In the year 1849 over 800 elephants were killed on a small river flowing into the lake. The sporting adventures of that time killed everything, without exception, that they came across.

The crowding of the game to the watering places, which served the animals not only for drinking, but also for bathing purposes, (elephants and other animals delight to roll in mud,) gave the basins, which were probably only simple depressions originally, their present shape. Through the rolling and other movements of the animals the ground was stirred up, and every beast took away from his bath a certain amount of calcareous mud on his body. Thus the hollowing out was caused. Elephants and other animals have the habit of rubbing themselves along rough places, and, therefore, the walls of the basins were gradually rubbed until they received their present steepness. The water itself contains lime carbonate in solution, and with the water drunk by the animals this carbonate disappeared, and the fresh spring water absorbed another supply from the rock, thus deepening the depression.

Dr. Passarge calculated that the basins had a cubic capacity of from 1,500 to 20,000 cubic metres, according to their size, so that from 500 to 800 years may have passed before the water pools became basins. Many basins have terraces on their banks, probably in consequence of a gradual drying up of the basin. The lecturer assumed that the climate of South Africa must formerly have been much moister. Further details of the long migrations of the animals and of their water requirements, which Dr. Passarge gave, were very interesting. The draught oxen of an English police detachment broke loose during the night at the beginning of the rainy season and were recaptured at a water basin which was farther away from the camp than Berlin is from Hamburg. The animals had galloped the whole distance. Wild animals are capable of still greater feats.

According to investigations made at the Zoological Gardens in Berlin, an elephant drinks 150 to 200 litres of water daily, a rhinoceros 120 litres, an antelope from 8 to 14 litres, a giraffe 14 litres, a dromedary 12 litres, a buffalo 30 litres, oxen 24 litres, donkeys and zebras 15 to 16 litres, &c. Animals moving about the desert would naturally drink much more. After a march, when the oxen and donkeys of a caravan had to go without water for over forty-eight hours, the donkeys drank 30 litres and the oxen 100 litres each. In the evening of the same day the amount drunk by the animals fell by half. In a discussion which followed, it was stated that, according to old pictures, large herds of buffaloes must have inhabited the Kalahari formerly. It was also suggested that similar depressions in calcareous districts of the American prairies are due, in the same way, to the enormous herds of bisons which formerly inhabited them.—Correspondent London Standard.

FOR A BRITISH LAW SCHOOL.

English Attorney General's Scheme—Lord Chancellor's Objections.

The British Attorney General, it is well known, has recently been engaged in evolving a magnificent scheme for the foundation of a great National school of law, the nucleus of funds for the foundation of which is thought to be opportunely furnished by the sales of the two last surviving of the old Inns of Chancery. The idea is singularly happy, since the Inns of Chancery were the establishments of the lowest degree, just as Serjeants' Inn was the highest, in that complete system of legal education devised as long ago as in the reign of the "English Justinian" (Edward I.). And it has lately been felt that the Inns of Court, which are the only portions of the old scheme which still remain, are not equal alone to provide a satisfactory and systematic course of legal education, and that their work needs to be assisted by some institution created by them partly at their joint expense, to provide at the joint cost of the nation, acting on behalf of its colonies, of the Four Inns and of the Incorporated Law Society.

Some great school of law has been dreamed of, and in these days worked for, by all large-minded legal reformers, from the days of Henry VIII.—who issued a commission to Sir Nicholas Bacon, the distinguished father of the great Lord Bacon—to report on the Inns of Court—down to Sir Richard Bethell, afterward Lord Westbury—of Sir Roundell Palmer, first Lord Selborne, and of the late Lord Russell of Killowen. Each of these, in his turn, worked strenuously for the establishment of a School of Law.

The present Attorney-General, as has been said, seized the opportunity to effect the creation of this which is now apparently afforded by the breaking-up recently of the last surviving of the Inns of Chancery. With the aid of other still living workers in the same direction, such as Lord Davey, and Lord Macnaghten, he has lately obtained from a representative committee, which he got the Inns of Court to create for inquiry, a scheme which it was proposed should be in due course submitted by the learned Attorney-General for the approval of the Court of Chancery. All was proceeding well with this till the present week. The scheme had been provisionally approved of by the Middle Temple, the Attorney General's own Inn of Court, of which he is this year Treasurer. Lincoln's Inn, many distinguished members of which have fathered a scheme of legal education, also gave its adherence to this scheme. So, too, did Gray's Inn.

The Inner Temple, however, has among its Benchers the present Lord Chancellor, whose dislike to the establishment of a "School of Law" appears to be as great as his objection to an extension of the jurisdiction of County Courts. So his Lordship set himself to oppose the one of these popular demands, as strenuously as he has till now, successfully, resisted the other. Under his inspiration, and with the aid of the following which a Lord Chancellor is sure to find among his fellow-Benchers of the Inn of Court to which he belongs, the Inner Temple on Tuesday last determined to withhold its further adherence to the Attorney-General's scheme. This therefore has, for the present, received a check which we trust, however, will not prove disastrous, and may, we hope, soon be removed, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor himself—for we are confident that we shall be able, at no very distant date, to report that the Inner Temple has fallen into line with the other Inns of Court, and that it no longer offers a stubborn resistance to a great scheme, the realization of which is certainly demanded both by the general public and by a large majority of representative lawyers.—Correspondent Pall Mall Gazette.

BRITISH "SPORTSMANSHIP."

A race which took place at Gibraltar on June 9 between boats belong to H. M. S. Brilliant and H. M. S. Vindictive has led to an edifying little exhibition of sportsmanship as understood in the navy. It appears that the stoker crew of the Brilliant have for some time past held an unbeaten record. They were challenged by the stokers of the Vindictive to row a three-mile course for stakes at the rate of 10s per thwart, £1 for coxswain, and side stakes. The challenge was conveyed in due form by the Engineer sub-Lieutenant of the Vindictive, and accepted in the same way by the Engineer sub-Lieutenant of the Brilliant. The stakes, amounting to £8 10s. for the crew no less than £12 10s. side stakes, were duly lodged by the challengers, and were taken over by the Paymaster and Engineer of the Brilliant, who at the same time informed the Vindictive's coxswain that the side stakes were covered in the Brilliant. Lieutenants of the two ships were appointed umpires, and the Engineer sub-Lieutenants followed their respective crews in launches. The race caused much excitement; the challengers won by half a length; and an appeal was decided in their favor by the umpires.

After the decision had been given it appeared that the stakes were not on board the Brilliant's boat according to the rules of the game on such occasions, nor were they paid over after the race. Some haggling followed, and after two days' delay the crews' stakes were paid over by the Brilliant, and at the same time the side stakes deposited by the Vindictive were returned with the observation that "betting is not allowed in the navy." If the rules of the navy permit the payment of stakes as between the crews, it is not clear why they should forbid their payment as between the backers of the respective sides. But however that may be, the proper time for invoking the alleged rule was obviously when the stakes were lodged with the officers of the Brilliant, or at any subsequent time before the race. Instead of that, not only were the stakes accepted, but the challengers were informed that the side stakes were covered by the Brilliant, which means that the money had been put down on that side. The course actually taken is practically the same as that of a man who makes a bet, and after he has lost pleads the Gaming act. It seems desirable that somebody should inform the parties concerned in this transaction on the side of H. M. S. Brilliant that among gentlemen bets are regarded as debts of honor.—London Truth.

An Educated American Cook.

A somewhat amusing trait of Yankee education has recently come to light. About six months ago a bright American youth was introduced to the personnel of the kitchens of the Café de Paris by the owner of that establishment; of gentlemanly manners and refined education, the presence of this foreigner was eyed by the Parisian "marmitons" with curiosity and mistrust; at first he was loked upon as a mere intribuer, but later his jovial temperament and generous disposition made him quite a favorite below stairs. Day after day he would arrive and most minutely observe the confection of Parisian dainties, and take part in the cooking and dishing up of a "Homard à l'Americaine" or a "soufflet à la vanille." The mystery surrounding the identity of the young man has at length been solved. He is the son of Mr. Rector, the proprietor of the famous New York restaurant. After taking his degree at Cornell University, and being qualified to aspire to some distinguished and elevated position in the literary or legal world, he presented himself one fine morning before his father with his university certificate, and asked him what he should do next. Mr. Rector, evidently a man of a practical turn of mind, said: "If you want to manage my establishment you must begin as I did, down below." And in obedience to his father's wishes, the son has now completed a six months' course of training in a Paris restaurant. When in future patrons of the American establishment express their satisfaction of some particularly delectable dish, they will know that it is due to the practical method of an up-to-date millionaire.—Paris Correspondent of London Globe.

Slightly Confused.

"What nonsense that man talks," remarked Senator Sorghum, as the departing visitor closed the door.

"What did he say?"

"Something about a profit being without honor somewhere or other. I want to [illegible]

RATE WAR ON THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The fight for freight for the Orient shows no signs of abatement. It was started by the Pacific Mail Company in consequence of the encroachment of the China Commercial Steamship Line on its territory. The Occidental and Oriental Company and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha have followed in the footsteps of the Pacific Mail. The reduction has extended to the northern lines, which are carrying flour to the Orient at $3 a ton. The China Commercial Company is hurrying to San Francisco the big steamers Claverinng and Lothean, and the Korea of the Pacific Mail Company also will be loading about the same time. Another cut in rates is looked for.

To Test Law About Coal Dealers.

BOSTON, July 18.—Deputy Marshal Waters to-day served papers on Secretary of State Olin summoning him to appear in the United States Circuit Court on Monday, July 27, to answer to a bill in equity brought by William A. Atwater of New York, with a view to determining the constitutionality of the new State law governing coal dealers' licenses.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. B. Ledyard, Detroit; Dr. E. H. Gibbons, Scranton; F. M. Andrews, Dayton, Ohio; Gov. Richard Yates, Illinois.

HOLLAND—C. W. Andrews, Duluth; C. E. Paine, Louisville; John Barton Payne, Chicago; H. D. Levinsohn, New Zealand; John S. Manchester, St. Louis.

IMPERIAL—E. N. Huggins, Columbus, Ohio; M. E. Somers, Washington; J. R. Henderson, Washington; William E. Hough, Pittsburg; J. Burton Warren, Chicago; Dr. A. C. J. Charlier, London; Col. F. F. Bowie, Rome, Ga.

GRAND—Col. F. L. Town, United States Army; J. F. Daly, Detroit; Troy Bennett, Memphis; Reese Keene, Knoxville, Tenn.

GILSEY—Robert Carroll, Augusta, Ga.; C. R. Castle, Topeka; Frederic J. Paxon, Atlanta, Ga.

MANHATTAN—W. H. De Courcy Wright, Baltimore; C. G. Porter, London; E. S. Langworthy, London.

PLAZA—R. W. Teats, Detroit.

SAVOY—A. R. Jacobs, Portland, Ore.; E. G. Wolfe, San Francisco.

NETHERLAND—M. Holzman, Baltimore; ex-Senator Marion Butler, South Carolina; H. L. Rainard, Baltimore.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. Hunter Robb, Cleveland; J. Frederick A. Halbath, Chicago; D. L. Beardsley, Cal.; J. T. Beveridge, Chicago; J. H. Coolidge, Cleveland; J. K. Miller, Detroit.

FIFTH AVENUE—L. Ackner, Weisbaden, Germany; D. R. Marshall, Colombo, Ceylon; W. A. Kent, Sioux City, Iowa.

VICTORIA—W. R. Atwood, Wheeling; L. F. Ramsey, Lexington, Ky.; F. W. Reed, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Thomas M. Fields, Washington; M. H. Magruder, Washington; W. T. O'Brien, Durham, N. C.; T. J. Abbott, London; Tom G. Jay, London; C. Foote, Havana.

ALBEMARLE—Eben Sutton, Baltimore; Alfred L. Wheeler, London; W. B. Spencer, New Orleans; D. P. Hale, Sandersville, Ga.

ASTOR—C. D. Stanford, Boston; C. F. Spain, Havana.

EMPIRE—J. R. Wood, Chicago; T. G. Pauls, Galveston, Texas; M. Rleister, Washington; Philip Johnson, Helena, Ark.; Vivian E. Clayton, Roanoke, Va.

MAJESTIC—L. W. Hodgman, Chicago; V. M. Suibo, Havana, Cuba.

EXCURSIONS.

"The New York World's Fair."

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. Exhibition extraordinary; a band of Genuine Hindoo Jugglers. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants, Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE; Delightful sail on swift steamers; Glen Island clambake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland," The Dairy, Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing.

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—LEAVE:

Cortlandt Street pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.

East 22d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:40, 11:45 A. M., 1:00, 2:15, 2:45, 3:10, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 22d St. and Brooklyn only; 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

Sunday Excursion.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP UP THE HUDSON TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND SUMMIT OF HISTORIC MT. BEACON.

All the Afternoon in the Mountains.

COOL—COMFORTABLE—DELIGHTFUL.

ROUND TRIP FROM NEW YORK TO SUMMIT OF MT. BEACON ONLY $1.00, TO WEST POINT OR NEWBURGH AND RETURN, 75c.

Central Hudson Steamboat Co.'s fast and superbly equipped str. HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St. every morning at 9:30 A. M. and W. 129th St. at 10 A. M. Returning leaves Newburgh at 3:30 P. M.; Fishkill Ldg., 3:40 P. M.; West Point at 7:30 P. M. The most enjoyable trip out of New York is the trip to Mt. Beacon.

For $1.00 you sail sixty miles up the Hudson to Fishkill, Otis Incline Railway to Summit of the highest mountain in the Highlands, and reach New York on return trip in the evening. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on the steamer and at the Mountain Pavilion.

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THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10, 10:45, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:15, 11:50 A. M., 12:25, 1:00, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S LIQUORS and CIGARS served under company management.

ROCKAWAY BEACH — OCEAN GOING STEAMERS
Gen'l Slocum
Grand Republic

West 129th St., 8 A. M.
West 22d St., 8:40, 10:00 A. M., 1:25 P. M.
Battery Ldg., 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.
Leave Rockaway, 11 A. M., 5:00, 6:15 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50C.
Floating Roof Garden every evening except Friday.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
"THE WAY TO THE SEA."

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, half hourly 1:10 to 7:10, 20:10 P. M. Leave East N. Y. 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, *3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, *5:40, 6:30, 6:50, *7:00, 7:30, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:30 P. M. Trains marked (*) stop at Hammel only.

LONG BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sunday, 4:00, 8:30, 10:50 A. M., 1:30, 3:50, 5:40, 6:40 P. M.

NORTH BEACH

EAST 134TH ST. ROUTE (Bronx.)
TO-DAY—Hourly 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., then half-hourly.
WEEK DAYS—Hourly 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EAST 99TH ST. ROUTE.
TO-DAY—Hourly to 1 P. M., then half-hourly.
WEEK DAYS—Hourly 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.

On SUNDAYS the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., at 9:30 A. M.; foot East 21st St., 10:15 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Returning, due New York, foot East 21st St. 8:00 P. M., Pier 40, N. R., 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe service. Music. Tickets, $1.00.

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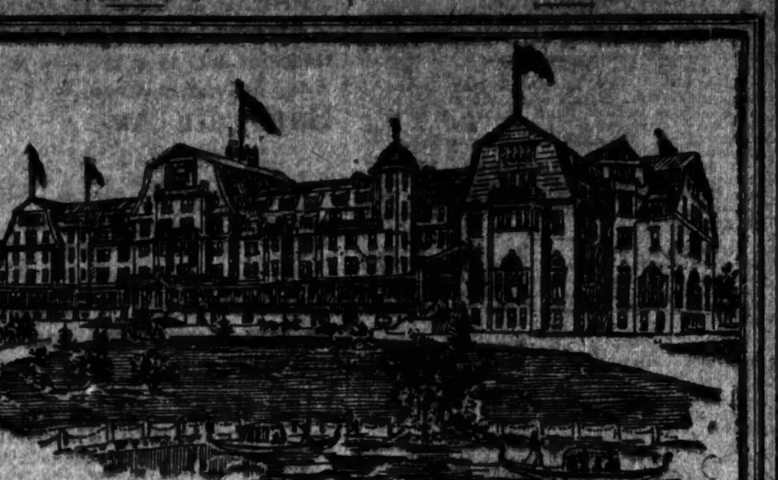
NEW YORK.

Long Island.



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ALWAYS COOL,
NO MOSQUITOS.
REASONABLE RATES.
The Ideal Spot to Spend the Summer.
ONLY 2½ HOURS FROM NEW YORK ON D., L. & W. RY.
Music, Tennis and All Attractions. UNDER NEW AND POPULAR MANAGEMENT. BOOKLET.
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Also of Hotel Netherwood and Ferncliff Hotel.

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Absolutely fireproof. No wood used in its construction. European plan. Open all the year. The only absolutely fireproof hotel in Atlantic City. Facing the Ocean, directly on the famous Boardwalk, near Young's Pier. 350 rooms; 100 private baths, with hot and cold salt and fresh water. Pure drinking water from our own Artesian well. Restaurant equal to any in New York.
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Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. daily, except Sundays. Saturday Special 1:00 P. M., South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

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A Modern Hotel by the Sea.
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Restawhile cottages now open for guests. For terms address The Misses Burke.

PALMER HOUSE, Spring Lake, N. J. Now open. Special June rates. Booklet. JAS. H. PALMER.

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FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, New Jersey's coolest lake; modern imp'ts; all amusements; music; circular. E. V. Jones. Jones's stages or livery are always at station.

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ORTLEY INN ON SQUAN BEACH & BARNEGAT BAY. Address Miss ELIZABETH VAN RENSSELAER, Ortley, Ocean County, N. J.

Mount Tabor.

THE ARLINGTON, Mt. Tabor, N. J. Beautiful location; excellent accommodations; also rooms, &c. S. A. DICKERSON.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Enlivened by Several Sales of High-Class Property.

New Building on West Twenty-first Street—Dealings by Brokers—Hotel Empire to be Sold at Auction.

Several deals in high class property within the last week have relieved in considerable measure the usually uninteresting character of Summer trading. None of these transactions has been remarkable in point of size, but each one has served to show the trend of events in the particular neighborhood involved, and to foreshadow very rapid development along lines already pretty well laid down.

Horace A. Hutchins, owner of the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, is evidently alive to the changes which that section is undergoing what with the invasion of it by the highest class of retail trade and with new buildings already planned for corners at Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth Streets. Mr. Hutchins realizes that his corner is likely to be in demand for re-improvement at no very distant date, and accordingly has strengthened his position by buying the adjoining house, 437 Fifth Avenue, and getting control of a plot 50 by 125. In connection with this movement along the Murray Hill stretch of Fifth Avenue it is also worthy of notice that its effect is already being felt in the side streets, as has been shown by the recent leasing for business purposes of houses on Thirty-ninth Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Furthermore plans were filed on Thursday for a new ten-story building at 7 West Thirty-eighth Street, the upper part of which will be fitted up for light manufacturing and the erection of which was determined upon as a result of the business growth of the neighboring part of Fifth Avenue.

On Thirty-second Street, just west of Fifth Avenue the American Realty Company yielded to the temptation of a large price and parted with a small portion of its holdings, which originally included a large plot running through to Thirty-third Street, and for which hotel plans have been in existence for some time. The sale does not mean the abandoning of the hotel project, since the company still controls frontages on both streets with sufficient land to accommodate a good-sized structure. The identity of the purchaser of the two lots on Thirty-second Street has not been disclosed, although some improvement of the plot is undoubtedly in prospect.

That "down-town flatiron" bounded by Maiden Lane, Liberty and William Streets has come in for no small attention from brokers and operators during the last few months that the sale of a very small lot at its extreme easterly end was something of a disappointment to those who had been expecting to hear that the block would be improved as a whole. It is possible that this result may yet be attained since the new owners of the little lot say that they may resell it under certain conditions. In the meantime, following closely the purchase of the northeast and northwest corners of William Street and Maiden Lane by insurance interests, this transaction will fix the future insurance centre at that junction more firmly than ever. What the Northern Insurance Company pays for its fractional lot is not known, but the figure is said to be about $85,000, or about $100 per square foot. This is about on a par with other recent prices in the neighborhood, but it is not over five years ago that $100 per square foot would have bought William Street property at Cedar Street instead of at Maiden Lane.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Joseph Wolf has sold to Gustav E. Bauhahn the four-story dwelling 37 West Twenty-first Street, 25 by 98.9. The buyer will erect a seven-story building on the lot.

Jefferson M. Levy has sold the four-story brick building 45 Cortlandt Street, 19.8 by 60.8. The property is leased for ten years at a rental varying from $7,000 to $7,600 per annum. The present selling price is said to have been $92,000.

Stockdale & Julian have sold for the estate of George Fulton 234 Ninth Avenue, a five-story brick flat on lot 24.8 by 100.

The Realty Holding Company has bought the five-story brick flat 21 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Max Marx has resold to Michael J. Dowd, through W. J. Huston & Co., the two four-story tenements, with stores, 1,809 and 1,811 Amsterdam Avenue, 49.11 by 80.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Mrs. John S. Brennan the four-story brownstone front flat 118 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 20 by 100.

The Herter Realty Company has sold to Morris Kittenplan 212 and 214 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, two six-story double tenements, on plot 54.4 by 100.

John Peters has sold for John Lucker to Charles Fromann 530 East Fourteenth Street, a five-story double tenement, on lot 25 by 103.2.

Richard Dickson has sold for Margaret J. Tyrrell 860 Jefferson Street, a three-family frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.

A ten-story store and loft building will be erected by John Glackner on the plot 67 by 50 at the northwest corner of Fulton and Church Streets. The structure will cost about $125,000.

Charles E. Durose was the broker in the recent sale of the four-story dwelling 270 West Twenty-fifth Street by C. A. Bigelow to William S. Patten.

S. Steingut & Co. have leased for Martin Engel 96 Allen Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, 24.9 by 57.8, to a client for a term of years.

The Auction Room.

This week's list is a very short one, but has the compensating feature of containing several important offerings. Chief of these is the Hotel Empire property at Broadway and Sixty-third Street, owned by the estate of Jason Rogers, and to be sold on Tuesday by order of the trustees at the stand of James L. Wells.

Perhaps even more interesting will be the sale of 1,255 to 1,259 Broadway, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, and running through to Sixth Avenue, to be sold tomorrow by L. J. Phillips & Co. Something over a year ago W. R. H. Martin acquired a one-half interest in this property, and is the plaintiff in the partition proceedings under which the sale is to be held. Phillips & Co. will also sell to-morrow 15 East Sixteenth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Union Square.

Among the foreclosures which may attract some outside bidding are 1,812 and 1,814 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-fourth Street, 157 and 159 East Sixtieth Street, and 144 West Twenty-eighth Street.

There were recorded last week 340 mortgages for $25,000,350, of which 104, for $1,402,961, were at 5 per cent.; 147, for $1,220,914, were at more, and 98, for $2,442,400, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 289 mortgages for $4,532,331, of which 84, for $1,022,350, were at 5 per cent.; 106, for $1,179,981, were at more, and 96, for $2,330,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 20.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 1,255 to 1,259 Broadway, and 832 and 834 Sixth Avenue, begins Broadway, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, runs north 62.10 by west 146.7 to Sixth Avenue, by south 82.3 by east 60 by south 20 to the north side of Thirty-first Street, by east 108, two and four-story brick and frame buildings.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 15 East Sixteenth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Union Square, 25 by 92, five-story brick building with stores.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.—By James L. Wells, trustees' sale, Broadway, southwest corner of Sixty-third Street, extending to Columbus Avenue, 118.2 by 128.2 by 78.8 and irregular, plot of about 5¼ lots now covered by the Hotel Empire; also, cottage and plot at Noyac, Suffolk County, L. I., lots at Corona, Yonkers Park, and Mastic beach, and property at Caldwell, Warren County, N. J., and at Toms River, N. J.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 144 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 246.4 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25.10 by 98.9, five-story stone-front tenement; to satisfy judgment, $4,671; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Frank Cochrane, referee, 4247 Park Avenue, West, 66 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 18 by 88.6 by 18 by 85.9, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,964.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Frank Cochrane, referee, 1,165 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 71.6 feet west of Simpson Street, and running through to the latter, 25 by about 75 and irregular, three-story frame building with stores. Due on judgment, $6,282.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.—By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 1,819 and 1,814 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-fourth Street, 56.11 and 23.6, respectively, by 100, two five-story brick tenements with stores. Due on judgment, $35,000.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, John Hoen, jr., referee, 123 East Ninety-first Street, south side, 191.8 feet west of Third Avenue, 32.4 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $33,248.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, James W. Osborne, referee, 151 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,366; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, James W. Osborne, referee, 159 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 215 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,366.

THURSDAY, JULY 23.—By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Joseph P. Moss, referee, 1,043 to 1,051, Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-ninth Street, 100.5 by 71.8, leasehold, five and three-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $38,112.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James D. Butler, referee, 219 and 221 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 103.2, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $16,000; subject to other mortgages for $66,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 236 Avenue A, west side, 50 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 25.8 by 94 by 25.9 by 96, leasehold, four-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $6,565.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, John J. O'Brien, referee, 1204 Westchester Avenue, south side, 55.11 feet west of Walton Avenue, 24.6 by 48.6 and irregular, five-story brick tenement with stores; also, interior lot at the rear of the foregoing, 8 by 24.10 by 4.8 by 25.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,588.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 64 Morton Street, south side, 105 feet east of Hudson Street, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $1,188; subject to other mortgages for $32,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 50 by 87.8; C. S. Robinson of 30 Hancock Place, owner; G. Robinson & Son of 30 Hancock Place, architects; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

No. 41 King Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; F. R. Lillgoe, premises, owner; J. Ireland of 129 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Bleecker and Macdougal Streets, southwest corner, to a three-story brick tenement with stores; N. Galgano of 255 Broome Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 12 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $9,000.

Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, northeast corner, to a five-story brick tenement; E. Nicholson of 147 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 322 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick loft with stores; A. Furkenberg, premises, owner; H. Klein of 191 East Third Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 29 East Third Street, to a five-story brick tenement with stores; J. Zwelg of 92 East Fifth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 71 St. Mark's Place, to a four-story brick tenement; E. Luetge, premises, owner; D. Stone of 30 Bible House, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 83 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Levy, premises, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $450.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 18.

ARTHUR AV, 2,112, w s, 25x95; David Beers to George W. Maguire, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nominal

BREMER AV, e s, 271 ft n from n w corner of Lot 56, map of Highbridge, runs n 53 x e 218 x s 53 x w 218 to beginning; Edward A. Anderson to Kate E. Anderson, R. and S. ..... Nom.

DELANCEY ST, 111, s s, 24.6x100.6x 24.6x100.3; Charles Falkenberg to Emma Falkenberg; ½ part, all title, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nominal

FOREST AV, w s, 383.7 ft s of 149th St, runs w 87x s 18x e 35x s 0.11x e 54x n 18.11; to beginning; William Morrison to John Jonsted R. Morrison ..... Nom.

JOHN ST, 12 to 16; Edward S. Anderson to Kate E. Anderson, R. and S., all title ..... Nom.

LA FONTAINE AV, e s, 104.6 ft n of 180th St, runs n 100 x e 190 x s 204.9 x w 30.2 x n 104.8 x w 25 x s 102.11 x w 137.2 x n 100.6 x w 20.3 to beginning; Lots 60 and 61, map of 65 lots, part of Oak Tree plot, Tremont; Moses F. Baird to David Beers, correction deed, quitclaim ..... Nom.

LA FONTAINE AV, e s, 104.6 ft n of 180th St, runs n 100 x e 190 x s 204.9 x w 172.7 x n 100.5 x w 20.3 to beginning; Lots 60 and 61, map of 65 lots, part of Oak Tree plot, Tremont; Moses F. Baird to David Beers, correction deed, quitclaim ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, e s corner of 113th St, 100.11x25.6; Mary Hepenstal to Samuel Kurian, (mtg $42,000), other considera-tion 100

MOTT ST, 22, e s, 25.9x100.8x irreg; Louis Kagel to Emma W. Wingate, 1-20 part. Nom.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 200.8 ft n of 179th St, 25x175; Fannie Frank to William H. Chambers, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s s, no corner of Bronx Place, 25x184; George Later to William W. Penfield, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.

8TH AV, w s, 25.7 ft s of 36th St, 18.6x 62; John De Baun to Ruth T. De Baun and another, 1-2 part, all title 4,500

8TH AV, w s, 55.7 ft s of 36th St, 18.6x 62; Emma Baker and another to Ruth S. De Baun, 1-2 part, all title 4,500

11TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Avenue C, runs n 100.5 x w 16 x s 100.4 x 216 x e 30 to beginning, Unionport; George F. Baisley and another to Christian Verdran, (mtgs $3,300) ..... Nom.

12TH ST, 543 to 547 East, 41.6x101.3; Paul Shalet to Louis Gordon and another, (mtgs $62,355,) other considera-tion and 100

14TH ST, 218 East, 25x103.8; William Steffregen to Benjamin Scheinfinkel, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nominal

33D ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of 7th Av, runs s 67 x e w — x n 67 x e 20.10 to beginning; Minnie Sternfinkel to Steffregen Real Estate Company, other consideration and 100

45TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Frank Hendrick, referee, to The Germania Life Insurance Company 30,000

51ST ST, 149 East, runs n 75.7 x w 0.6 x s 25 x e 21 x s 100.5 x w 20.6; Otto C. Felder to George A. Lavelle, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

56TH ST, e s, 169 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; Abraham N. Jacob to Alexander W. Cahn, (mtgs $18,000) 100

57TH ST, 439 East, 20x100.9; August F. Fischer to Mary Fischer, (mtg $8,500) ..... Nom.

68TH ST, w s, 500 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Louise Gardner to Harry Reid, (mtgs $24,750,) other consideration and 100

103D ST, 150 East, 20x100.10; 61st St, 348 East, 28x100.5; Moses Arndtstein to Gustav E. Bauhahn, (mtg $29,500) ..... Nom.

110TH ST, 125 East, 25x100.11; Moses K. Wallach to Herman Hollander, (mtg $16,500) other considerations and 100

112TH ST, n s, 244 ft e of 5th Av, 16x 100.11; Isaac Helfer to Max J. Klein and others, (mtg $12,000) other considera-tion and 100

112TH ST, n s, 244 ft e of 5th Av, 16x 100.11; John W. Weed to Isaac Helfer. Nominal

116TH ST, 63 East, 20x100.11; Eugene C. Gilroy to Irving I. Keppler, (mtg $15,-000) 2,700

119TH ST, 136 East, 23x100.5; Edward J. McGean to Elizabeth Betz 15,400

123D ST, n s, 215 ft e of 4th Av, 16x 100.11; Morris Weinstein to Esthe Breakstone, (mtg $6,500,) other consid-eration and 100

123D ST, 59 East, 22x99.11; Thomas D. Holleran to Sherman W. Ford, (mtg $17,000) ..... Nom.

123D ST, 50 East, 22x99.11; Sherman W. Ford to Thomas Sullivan, (mtg $12,000). Nom.

140TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of 8th Av, 154.11x — x154.10x88.; 139th St, s s, 253.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 225x100; Gustav E. Bauhahn to Moses Arndtstein, (mtg $30,000), other consideration and 100

141ST ST, 317 East, 15x100; Mary J. Johnston to Morris Gold, (mtg $2,500) other consideration and 100

153D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; William E. Callender to Fannie Frank, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

162D ST, n s, 100 ft e e of Morris Pl, 75x125; Annie D. Klots and another to Elkie McFarland, B. & S., other consideration and 100

Recorded Leases.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 149th St; Samuel B. Ogden to Mihalai T. Doyle, 8 years 900

FORSYTH ST, 85; Samuel Rothberg to Bernard Horn and others, 5 10-12 years. 1,100

HENRY ST, 49; Hyman Schultzer to Jacob Zimmerman and another, 6½ years 3,000

LUDLOW ST, 7; M. Greenberg to Minna Edelson, 5 years 600

ORCHARD ST, 84; Patrick Carvel to Isaac Krinsky, 3 years 1,000

PIER NO. 34, NORTH RIVER; City of New York, by Commissioner of Docks, to the Central Hudson Steamboat Company, 3 9-12 years 61,177

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Stephen M., to Maude M. Overington; 3d Av, s e corner of 174th St, prior mtg $82,500, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

CALLAHAN, John, and another to Lillian B. Friedlander; Park Row, w s, 182.6 ft s of Pearl St, installments, 6 per cent. 6,636

CALLENDER, William E., to Fannie Frank; Valentine Av, e s, old line, 300.3 ft n of 179th St, prior mtg — 1 year, 6 per cent 500

CALLENDER, William E., to Fannie Frank; Valentine Av, e s, old line, 300.3 ft n of 179th St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 750

DAVIES, Jeannette E., to Emile Schillinger; Webster Av, e s, 23.1 N s of 171st St, as proposed, due July 1, 1906 5,000

DURKEE, Myron C., and others to Charles P. Buckley and another, executors and trustees; 8th Av, 401, 3 years, 4 per cent. 6,200

FEHERMAN, Isaac (Tobol) and another to Theresa Steinhardt; Orchard St, 188, prior mtg $30,000, due Jan. 26, 1904, 6 per cent. 2,000

FIORE, Michele, to Hudson F. Kilmer; Lot 1, map of St. Raymond Park, due Aug. 1, 1906 575

GOLD, Morris, to Mary J. Johnston; 141st St, 317 East, installments 500

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

Supreme Court Partition Sale,

THURSDAY, JULY 30, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

Bathgate Ave.,

east side, about 86.10 feet south of Tremont Avenue. Three parcels 24, 27 and 27 feet x 65.86 feet, with old frame buildings; will be sold separately. Close to "L" station and trolleys.

EDWARD J. MOGHAN, Referee, 229 Broadway.
MARTIN J. EARLEY, Plff.'s Atty., 229 Broadway.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 161 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale,

TUESDAY, JULY 21, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

1,165 EAST 169TH ST.,

Through to SIMPSON ST.

Three-story frame flat, with store. Lot 25 x Average depth of 85 feet. One block from trolley at 3d. Boulevard and 2 blocks from underground station at Westchester Av.

FRANK COCHRANE, Referee, 10 Wall St.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Plff.'s Atty., 27 William St.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 161 Broadway.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.
SUPREME COURT SALE. William G. Davies, Esq., referee, at No. 161 Broadway, New York Real Estate Salesroom, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29th, NOON.

NO. 2,688 CRESTON AVE. (Bronx)

E. s., 216.46 S. E. 196th St., 2-story and attic frame dwelling and plot 40 x about 76 feet, with frame barn on rear. Maps and particulars with William G. Davies, referee, No. 52 Nassau St.; J. Homer Hildreth, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, 280 Broadway, and the auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

HELFER, Isaac, to John M. Weed; 112th St, n s, 244 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 12,000

HOLLANDER, Herman, to Moses K. Wallach; 110th St, 125 East, prior mtgs $18,900, installments, 6 per cent. 2,500

IRELAND, John De C., to Frank H. Keeler; West Broadway, n w corner of 3d St, prior mtg $170,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

KERR, Leonard R., and wife to Robert S. Roosevelt; 4th Av, s e, 98.8 ft s of 27th St, due June 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 10,000

KURLAN, Samuel, and others to Mary McMahon and others, trustees; Madison Av, s e corner of 118th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 40,000

MAGUIRE, George W., and wife to David Beers; Arthur Av, 2,113, installments, 6 per cent. 1,200

MCFARLAND, Eliza, to Annie D. Klots and another; 162d St, n s, 180 ft s e of Morris Place, 5 years 9,000

MULSHINE, Moses J., and wife to Hudson F. Kilmer; due Aug. 1, 1906 250

NORMAN, Sarah, and others to Martha Schmeis; Jennings St, n s, 137.7 ft w of Bristow St, 5 years 3,000

O'NEILL, Philip, to Frederick W. Jockel; 28th St, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, due Nov. 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 500

REID, Harry, to Leon Lewin; 68th St, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, prior mtg, $26,750, demand, 6 per cent. 1,000

SCHEINFINKEL, Benjamin, to William Stoffregen; 14th St, 218 East, prior mtg $20,000, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 4,000

SULLIVAN, Thomas F., to Sherman W. Ford; 123d St, 50 East, prior mtg $12,-500, 3 years 1,500

SURPLESS, Thomas J., and another to the United States Savings Bank; 11th St, 61 East, 1 year 100,000

SURPLESS, Thomas J., and another to Anna M. Schmitt-Baler; 11th St, 61 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 17,000

WEIN, Max, to Harry Landier; East Broadway, 48, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNDTSTEIN, Moses, to Gustav E. Bauhahn $2,779

BECK, Joseph, to Selina Stahl 4,400

BEERS, David, to John W. Cornish 1,200

FORGOTSTON, L. George, to T. R. De Lacey Company 1

KEELER, Frank H., to Adolf Mandel 1

SMITH, Mary J., trustee, to Myron C. Durkee 250

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Frances C. Shortland and another, trustees 70,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Newburg Savings Bank 80,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 450,000

T. R. DE LACEY COMPANY to L. George Forgotston 1

WEST, M. Allen, to Henry C. West, all title 1

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 166; James McLaughlin against A. Buchsbaum, owner; Cranwell & Son, contractors 78

AMSTERDAM AV, 166; Levine & Posner against A. Buchsbaum, owner; Cranwell & Son, contractors 145

AMSTERDAM AV, 166; Orron D. Person against A. Buchsbaum, owner; Cranwell & Son, contractors 278

AVENUE D, 37 and 39; Harris Chrystal against Israel Lippman, owner and contractor 34

AVENUE D, 39 and 41; Harris Chrystal against Israel Lippman, owner and contractor 50

MADISON ST, 85; Louis Bizant against Meyer Parnish, owner and contractor 65

17TH ST, 145 East, and 3d Av, 168; James Hileran against S. C. Barnum, lessee and contractor; Amelia Barnum, lessee. 107

53D ST, 17 West; Robert Orna against Iron Works against August Heckscher and another, owners; Perez M. Stewart, contractor 2,401

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

RIDGE ST, 25 and 27; Lowenfeld & Prager loan to Hyman Wynehoude 24,000

Lis Pendens.

136TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 200x190.10 x — x 187.9; City of New York against Equitable Life Assurance Society (action to acquire title); attorney, G. L. Rives.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Adjourned on Account of Rain.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
SATURDAY, JULY 25TH, 1903,
at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon,
ON THE GROUNDS,

300 Choice Lots

SITUATED ON
Roseld, Hathaway, Sidney, and Neptune Aves., Deal Esplanade, Monmouth Drive and Darlington Road, between Ocean Ave. and the steam railroad
IN THE BOROUGH OF DEAL,

DEAL BEACH, N. J.

Terms of sale: 10 per cent. on the day of sale, 5 per cent. per month thereafter until 40 per cent. of the purchase money has been paid; the balance, 60 per cent., may remain on mortgage for 1 or 2 years at 5 per cent. Special discount for cash. Titles guaranteed by the New Jersey Title Guarantee Co. and policies furnished purchasers free of charge.

Luncheon Served at 12 M. on Grounds.

Maps and full particulars may be had at the office of Atlantic Coast Realty Co., Deal, New Jersey, or at Auctioneer's Offices, 7 Pine St., New York City.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCTRS.,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday, July 20th, 1903,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 161 B'way,
PARTITION SALE,
BY ORDER OF EMIL GOLDMARK, REF.,

BROADWAY, 31st, 6th AVE.

Having a frontage of 109 feet on 31st St., 82.10 feet on B'way, (forming N. W. corner,) and 39.8 on 6th Av.

15 EAST 16TH ST.

4-story business building on lot 25x92.

For maps and particulars apply to JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, Att'y for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, or the Auctioneers, 156 Broadway.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, July 23, 1903,
at 12 o'clock, noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway,
By order of JOSEPH F. MOSS, Referee.
Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale.
Southwest Corner 59th St. & 4th Ave.,
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD,
KNOWN BY THE
Nos. 1043-1045-1047-1049-1051 6th Ave.

Lease expiring January 1st, 1912. Ground rent $7,800 per year and taxes, etc.

Maps and further information may be obtained from Bowers & Sands, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Nassau St., or at the office of the Auctioneer, 256 Broadway. Telephone 1623 Cort.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$10,000 cash will buy front builder up to date 8-story double flat, 87.6x80x100; will net 15 per cent. Bargain. Unsurpassed neighborhood; rent, $4,250 per year; mtge, 4½ per cent. to suit buyer; no brokers. H. L. Phelps, 166 Willis Av. Telephone 571 Melrose.

In the Eighties.—Medium width dwelling, with two-story extension; new plumbing; good condition; asking $60,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 573 5th Av.

58th St.—Full-size five-story American basement dwelling; passenger elevator, steam heat, &c.; price asked, $175,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 573 5th Av.

A number of houses in different parts of the city for sale cheap. FALLENSTEIN, 198 East 63d St.

A Rare Bargain.—Big value for sly, steady property, $32,500; rent, $3,600; six-story apartment, $65,-000; rent, $7,500. Bergebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

Seven-story elevator apartment on Broadway, Schuyler Square; rent, $15,500; price, $160,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Fifteenth St.—4-story double tenement; price, $25,000; sound investment. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Dean Place.—4-story; vicinity 123d St.; price, 12,000; $2,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Double flat, vicinity 116th St.; price, $34,000; big bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Cloyd L. Boykin, real estate, 118 West 134th St., offers the following property for sale:

Rare Bargains—5-story double cold-water tenement, one minute walk to rapid transit station; rent, $2,300; price, $17,000; A1 order. Boykin, 118 W. 134th St.

Flat near 8th Av., 10 families; size, 25x87x100; rent, $635; price, $30,000. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

Lot 20x100, price $7,500, will exchange for small house, Bronx, N. Y. Boykin, Boykin, 118 W. 134th St.

Tenement, 15 families, 30x87x100; rents, $3,300; price, $25,000. Boykin, 118 W. 134th St.

Tenement, 3 families, 20x87x50.5; 4 rooms; rent, $500; price, $6,000. Boykin, 118 W. 134th St.

Corner flat, 25x100, Rap. Trans. station at the door; rent, $4,000; price, $50,000; will bring $6,000 easily. Boykin, 118 W. 134th St.

Yonkers.—Residence, 11 rooms, bath, modern improvements; rare bargain; near Caryl Station; price, $5,500. Boykin, 118 W. 134th St.

Builders—If you want cheap lots, city or country, some rare ones, see me. Boykin, 118 W. 134th St.

Investors and Homeseekers—Any time you are looking for bargains, phone, write, or call. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

East Side.

Yorkville, Near 3d Av.—5-story, ten-family house; six large rooms, with bath; always rented; plot 25.4x102.2; perfect order from cellar to roof; price, $26,000. Owner, 248 West 136th St.

A twenty-five foot five-story flat house, built four years; no vacancies; in the upper Nineties, near Madison Av.; free and clear; price asked, $26,000. Joseph P. Day, 932 8th Av.

16th St., Near Av. A.—Five-story tenement, 23.9 x92, $14,500; rents $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Ninth St.—Improved tenement; rental, $3,600; $7,000 cash required. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Chrystie St.—4-story double tenement; price $30,000; want offer. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Bargain.—Six-story double tenement; 10th St., near 2d; $40,500; rents, $4,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Must sell six-story double tenement; 25th St., near 2d; asking $41,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—Private House in the Nineties, near Park Av.; for $16,500. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th.

For Sale.—Builders; 8 lots, excavated; 75th, near 2d Av., with loan. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th.

Lots for sale; suitable factory, east side, in Nineties; with loan. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

East 16th St.—Two five-story double tenements; rental, $4,200; $38,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Private dwellings, 86th St., near 3d Av. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

For Sale.—224 St., near 3d Av.; flat, with stores; bargain. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 E. 96th St.

First Av.—5-story double tenement; price, $22,-000; $3,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

West Side.

53d St., near 9th Av.—20-family tenement; latest improvements and thoroughly overhauled. Robert Vogel, 853 East 169th St.

Bargain.—Irving Pl., near Gramercy Park, six-story apartment, $78,000; rents $8,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap, quick purchaser; modern double tenement, West 51st St., $20,500; rents $2,508. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Residences, vicinity Washington Square and Gramercy Park and other sections; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 53d St.—Full-size dwelling, with two-story extension, elevator, &c.; three baths; asking $125,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 573 5th Av.

West 72d St., Near Broadway.—Medium width dwelling, with extension; good order; price asked, $45,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 573 5th Av.

86th St., Near 8th Av.—Full-size dwelling, with dining room extension; suitable for alteration; moderate. Whitehouse & Porter, 573 5th Av.

10th Av., 42d, 4-story tenement, store, $14,000; mortgage, $10,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., 46th St.

Opportunity; $5,000 purchases Lenox Av. double; stores; rapid transit will increase $2,500 by January; no broker. Times, Harlem.

West 82d St.—Large dwelling; 3-story basement; asking $17,000; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Gramercy Park.—Dwelling, 4-story and base.; rental, $2,000; $30,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Amsterdam Av., 149th.—Bargain; 25x90x100; 5-story, basement and subcellar; $38,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., 46.

Eighth Av.—5-story double flat; large stores; price, $28,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

For Sale.—Cheap, five-story, 8th Av. (lot) 18.9; with store. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 E. 96th.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

FOR SALE.

Large plot directly north of Herald Building, having three fronts. See diagram.

Horace S. Ely & Co.,

21 Liberty Street. 27 West 20th Street.

Amsterdam Av. apartments, with store, bakery and ovens; perfect condition; $40,000; mortgage, $24,000, at 4%; rents over $3,800; want offer. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus.

Four-story and basement private house, 49th St., between 6th and 7th Ave; rented, and pays 6 per cent. on equity; will be sold cheap. Joseph P. Day, 932 8th Av.

69th St., Near Empire Square.—Two five-story flats; always rented; price both, $65,000; mortgage, $42,000; excellent future. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

For Sale—513 W. 27th St., lot 25x98.9; strong 4-story building; store and three flats, suitable for adaptation to business purposes. James A. Allen, 25 Wall St.

Amsterdam Av., 149th.—8-story flat; one store; extra bargain; $32,000. Apply to John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., near 46th St.

For Sale.—Private house, 94th St., near 5th Av.; 20x100. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

Washington Heights.

At less than foreclosure, 21-foot four-story private dwelling; excellent location; Washington Heights; a great bargain. Edward D. Palmer, No. 179 Columbus Av.

Bronx.

For sale.—Bargain, block of apartment houses on Webster Avenue, Bronx. Newly built, all rented; gross price, $170,500; gross mortgage, $120,000; equity, $56,500; pays net 12%; will sell separately if desired. Money to loan on bond and mortgage; houses and lots for sale and to rent suitable for dwellings or business; estates managed. Apply to Carter & Whitney, Real Estate, 672 Lexington Av., also Webster Avenue, Bedford Park, New York City.

BERJ. H. IRVING,
404 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST.
BRONX PROPERTIES, EXCHANGING, APPRAISING, MORTGAGES SECURED.

Handsome two-story basement, near elevated; modern improvements; for families; assessments paid; bargain to quick purchaser. Carl Randrup, 140 Nassau St.

$2,500 cash buys 12-room house, all improvements, street asphalted; price, $7,500; worth $10,000; positive bargain. W. F. Smith, 3d Av. 148th St.

$3,000 cash, balance easy

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

N.W. COR. 98TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Apartment of seven rooms and bath. } RENT $900

EL NIDO

N. W. Cor. 116th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

HARLEM'S FINEST APARTMENT HOUSE.

One Suite of eight large rooms and bath. } RENT $1,100

One Suite of seven rooms and bath. } RENT $900

EMERSON

S. E. Cor. 116th St. and Lenox Av.

Six large rooms and bath. } RENT $600 Per Annum.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Select families are respectfully requested to examine the above premises.

PAUL MAYER, AGENT.
2,566 BROADWAY,
N. E. COR. 96TH ST.
TEL. 3797 RIVERSIDE.

MILTONA
28 and 30 West 131st St.
Newly completed Apartment House.
5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Telephone, Electric Lights, Elevator Service.
LIVERIED HALL ATTENDANTS.
RENTS $35 TO $45.

MARJORIE & TERESA
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.
RENTS $1,000-$1,100.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, with every modern convenience; all night elevator service; telephone in each apartment. Must be seen to be appreciated.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 3605 Morningside.

FERNLEIGH HALL.
51 to 55 East 120th St.
Five and six rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rentals.

HOLYOCKE.
Apartments, 756 West End Av., corner 97th St. Apartments of 7 exceptionally large rooms and bath, with all improvements and conveniences. Inquire on premises.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Convent Av., 100, corner 146th St., handsome 7-room apartment, with bath; all improvements; will decorate to suit; rent, $45. Agent Pocher, 40 West 34th.

INDUCEMENTS TO RIGHT PARTY.
Broadway, 2,351, Near 85th St., 7 large rooms with all improvements; finely decorated; rent, $52. Agent Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

7th Av., 2,155.—6 rooms, $21 to $24; 150 W. 126th St., 6 rooms, $30; 150 W. 125th St., 9 rooms, $60; all improvements. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Superb location and surroundings, facing Morningside Park; superior five-room parlor apartment; charming view; refined tenants; owner on premises; $30; incomparable. 342 Manhattan Av.

316 East 27th Street, 2d floor; 311 East 27th Street, first floor; 5 large rooms; rents, $23 and $21; single houses; improvements. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty Street.

243 West 135th St.
Eight large rooms and bath; 4th floor; $50.

Apartments in semi-public building, for bachelor or couples; bath, Dutch kitchen; artistic and unusual; excellent attendance. 226 West 58th St.

Furnished and unfurnished flats and apartments in good location; rent, $75 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Corner apartments, 132 East 34th St.; two rooms and bath; latest improvements; $35 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th.—High-class apartment hotel; 2 and 3 rooms; fine cuisine; references.

Attractive seven-room flats, 60 East 96th St.; rent, $40; steam. Quackenbush & Brice, 76 East 96th St.

Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th St.—Furnished or unfurnished suites; special Summer rates; permanently or transient.

Furnished and unfurnished suites; 2 and 3 rooms and bath. Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th; references.

Hotel Somerset, 150 West 47th St.—Furnished and unfurnished suites; reasonable rates; new apartment hotel.

Now Open.—Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th; furnished or unfurnished; 1, 2, 3, 5 room apartments.

Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., Near Broadway.—Furnished apartments, 1 to 4 rooms, bath; restaurant; reasonable prices.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments. Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.; 1, 2, 3, and 5 rooms.

Hotel Flanders, 133 West 47th St.—New apartment hotel; apartments now renting from Oct. 1st.

Attractive flat, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms, bath; modern improvements; $33. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th.—High-class apartment hotel; 2 and 3 rooms; fine cuisine; references.

Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., Near Broadway.—Furnished apartments, 1 to 4 rooms; bath; excellent restaurant on premises.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Furnished and unfurnished suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath. University Hotel, 106-108 W. 47th.

Few suites of 2 and 3 rooms, bath. Hotel Schuyler, 57-63 West 45th; excellent cuisine.

Choice 3-room apartments; concessions to and after Oct. 1st. Hotel Belmont, 116-118 W. 45th.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; 2 AND 4 ROOMS AND BATH.

University Hotel, 106 West 47th St.—Furnished suites by the year; transients accommodated.

1 to 4 rooms, bath; furnished. Hotel Winsonia, 44th St. and Broadway; restaurant; reasonable.

To sublet, handsomely furnished suites of 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Hamilton, 132 W. 45th St.

88th Street, 65 West; 2nd flat, 8 rooms, bath, private hall, newly decorated; $37.50.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

University Hotel, 106 West 47th St.—Furnished suites by the year; transients accommodated.

New suites of 2 and 3 rooms; bath. Hotel Schuyler, 57-63 West 45th St.; excellent cuisine.

Hotel Norfolk, 129-131 West 46th St.—A few apartments to lease; furnished or unfurnished.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished corner apartment, 133 East 34th; two rooms, bath, latest improvements; $45. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive apartments at Hatfield House, 105 East 29th St.; furnished or unfurnished; 2 and 3 rooms and bath; also studio.

Hotel Margaret, 129-131 West 47th St.—New apartment hotel; apartments now renting from Oct. 1st.

Furnished apartments, 1 to 4 rooms; bath; Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., near Broadway; very reasonable; restaurant.

Handsomely furnished suites, 3 rooms, 2 baths; special rate to Oct. 1st. Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th.

Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St., Between Broadway and 6th Av.—Furnished and unfurnished apartments.

Hotel Flanders, 133 West 47th St.—New apartment hotel; apartments now renting from Oct. 1st.

Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., Near Broadway.—1 to 4 rooms; bath; nicely furnished; meals optional.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; 2 AND 4 ROOMS AND BATH.

University Hotel, 106-108 W. 47th St.—Furnished and unfurnished suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath.

To sublet, handsomely furnished suites of 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Hamilton, 132 W. 45th St.

Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.—A few 3-room suites to lease to and after Oct. 1.

Furnished and unfurnished suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath. University Hotel, 106-108 W. 47th.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

To sublet, handsomely furnished suites of 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 8:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy, 6:30 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—†Adirondack, Thousand Islands, and Montreal Special.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:31 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL, 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
9:40 A. M.—†SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:45 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 24½ via M. C.
1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only. Due Saratoga 5:40 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED, except Saturday and Sunday. Due Saratoga 7:10 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED, 23¼ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 26 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only 2:46 P. M. Sunday at 9:30 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:04 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.
Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.
Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 167, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*7:10 AM—For intern. points to Albany.
*9:40 AM—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†11:20 AM—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:45 PM—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:55 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 PM—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
†3:45 PM—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve., & Chi.
*8:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †9:15 A. M., (2) at †10:43 A. M., (3) at †12:10 P. M., (4) at †2:45 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, (1) at †9:47 A. M., (2) at †11:20 A. M., (3) at †12:50 P. M., (4) at †3:25 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, General Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, General Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—x4:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, x4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—x4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, x4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—x4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—†9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M., (1:00 P. M. Saturdays.)
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†x4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—x4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M. (1:10 Saturday only), 2:45, 3:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, (11:30 Wednesdays and Saturdays only), P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL) x*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, §1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, ‡9:00 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, †8:30, *10:30, 11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, x4:25, †8:00, ||†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||§1:00, ||*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From ft. Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.
xFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

	Leave South Ferry.	Liberty St. Ferry.	
Balto.-Washington	† 8:25AM	† 8:30AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	*10:25AM	*10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*11:25AM	*11:45AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*12:55PM	* 1:00PM	Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:35PM	* 3:40PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	* 4:55PM	* 5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	* 6:55PM	* 7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City,	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	
Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm.	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	†1:00pm.	Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.
Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42nd St.
‡8:15 A. M.	Way Train	8:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Special	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kingston	3:15 P. M.
3:35 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
†5:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 3:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 3:20), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15) (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 8:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 7:50, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M. From Desbrosses Street only, 3:30 A. M.; Cortlandt Street only, 3:45 A. M. week-days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, 7:55, 7:55, (Dining Car,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:25, (Penna. Limited,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 3:20,) 3:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, 7:55, (Dining Car,) 8:25, 9:25, (Dining Car,) 9:55, (St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, 10:25, (Penna. Limited,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.
6-27-1903.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d12.45, e9.00, n5.35, x5.45.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Mauch Chunk Local	†7.10 AM	†7.10 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*e8.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*x5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 390, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMSHIPS OF THE
MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
Is the most delightful short sea trip out of New York
Fast modern Steamships NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL sail Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Direct route to the White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Rangeley Lakes, and all the famous Eastern Coast and Inland Summer Resorts.
An unsurpassed sea voyage of nearly eight hundred miles.
Send for illustrated descriptive booklet, mailed free. Offices, 290 Broadway and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York. Telephone, 1200 Orchard.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver for Japan, China, and Philippine Islands.
Emp. of India...July 27 | Emp. of China...Sept. 7
Emp. of Japan...Aug. 17 | R.M.S. Athenian...Sept. 21
R. M. S. Tartar. Aug. 24 | Emp. of India.....Oct. 5
Hawaiian, Fiji Islands, Australia & New Zealand
Miowera.........July 24 | Aorangi.........Aug. 21
For rates and information apply at 353 & 1 B'way.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER CRUISE TO
Halifax, N. S., and St. John's, N. F.
Fine Passenger Steamers Rosalind and Silvia
Sail from Pier B, foot of Richard St., Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y., on following dates: July 25; Aug. 5, 12, 22, 29; Sept. 9, 16, 26; Oct. 3, 14, 21. Through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds. Apply for rates and further information.
BOWRING & CO.,
17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow and Londonderry.
Columbia. July 25, 10 AM | Furnessia..Aug. 8, Noon
Anchoria..Aug. 1, Noon | Astoria...Aug. 15, Noon
First saloon, $50 to $100.
Second Cabin, $35 and up; third class, $28 and up.
For New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam.......July 29 | Ryndam.........Aug. 19
Potsdam.........Aug. 5 | Noordam.......Aug. 26
Statendam.......Aug. 12 | Rotterdam.....Sept. 2
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square,
'Phone 6860—18 St. New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Minnetonka. July 25, 6 AM | Minne'ha. Aug. 8, 5:30 AM
Minneap. Aug. 1, 11:30 AM | Mesaba...Aug. 15, 9 AM
Only first-class passengers carried.
FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Victorian. July 21, 6 AM | Oceanic. July 29, 9:30 AM
Majestic. July 22, Noon | Cymric. July 31, 11 AM
Celtic... July 24, 5 PM | Armenian. Aug. 4, 6 AM
Pier 48 North River. Offices, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
WEEKLY SAILINGS TO NAPLES—GENOA.
Citta di Milano...............July 28
Cabin, $55 & up. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 39 Wall St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
K. Wm. II...July 21, 1 PM | Kaiser...Sept. 1, 10 AM
Kaiser......Aug. 4, 10 AM | Kronprinz. Sep. 8, 6:30 AM
Kronprinz. Aug. 11, 7 AM | K. Wm. II. Sep. 22, 6:30 PM
K. Wm. II. Aug. 25, 7:30 AM | Kaiser...Sept. 29, 10 AM
THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."
707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.
SAILS JULY 21, AUG. 25, SEPT. 22.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Luise......July 23, 11 AM | Bremen...Aug. 20, 1 PM
Friedrich. July 30, 10 AM | Luise.....Aug. 27, 1 PM
Barbarossa. Aug. 6, 10 AM | Friedrich..Sept. 3, 3 PM
Kurfuerst. Aug. 13, Noon | Barbarossa..Sept. 10, N'n
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Lahn.....Aug. 15, 11 AM | Hohens'n. Oct. 10, 11 AM
Hohens'n. Aug. 29, 11 AM | P. Irene. Oct. 24, 11 AM
P. Irene. Sept. 12, 11 AM | Lahn.....Nov. 7, 11 AM
Lahn.....Sept. 26, 11 AM | Hohens'n. Nov. 21, 11 AM
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Pretoria...Aug. 1, Noon | Bluecher..Aug. 20, 3 PM
Moltke.....Aug. 6, 9 AM | Pensl'v'a. Aug. 22, 4 PM
Waldersee. Aug. 8, 5 AM | A. Victoria. Aug. 27, 10 AM

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Umbria...Aug. 1, 11 AM | Etruria..Aug. 15, 10 AM
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New York. Aug. 5, 10 AM | St. Louis. Aug. 19, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vaderland. July 25, 10 AM | Zeeland..Aug. 8, 10 AM
Kroonland. Aug. 1, 10 AM | Finland..Aug. 15, 10 AM
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BRIDGEPORT LINE for Bridgeport, Danbury, Waterbury, Pittsfield and Berkshire Hills. Leave from Pier 31, E. R. (near Market St.) Week days Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M. WM. G. PAYNE 3 P. M. (Saturday 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. WM. G. PAYNE stops foot E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 31, E. R.
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" West 129th St.........9:20 "
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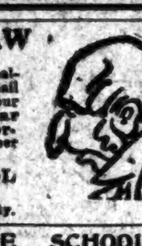

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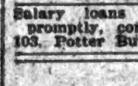

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the application and petition of SETH LOW, Edward M. Grout, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and John Claflin, constituting the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York, for and on behalf of said city for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, relative to lands situated on the easterly side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

Notice is hereby given that the report of Edward W. Sheldon, John J. Pulleyn, and John H. Knoeppel, Commissioners of Appraisal herein, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the first day of July, 1903, and that said report will be presented for confirmation at a Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of July, 1903, at 10:30 A. M.

Dated New York, July 9th, 1903.
GEORGE L. RIVES, Corporation Counsel, No. 2 Tryon Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Gentlemen's clothing taken care of and stored for the season. J. F. Reinhardt, 17 West 28th St., Hicks Building. Established 1870. Telephone, 386 Madison Square.

MACHINERY.

For Sale—Grinding machine for iron rolls; 15-in. shaper; 18-in. and 24-in. New Haven planers; 22-in. hollow spindle lathe; 6-in. Saunders power pipe machine; cut-off machines; drill presses. Wickes Brothers, 95 Liberty.

Extra fine 10-ton refrigerating machine; 21 hoisting engines; all sizes boilers and tanks; 200 tons selected pipe; 60 tons relaying rails. Wickes Brothers, 95 Liberty.

Dynamos and motors bought, sold, and repaired; large stock on hand. Jordan Bros., 74 Beekman St.

12-horse disk engine, reversible and complete, with governor, $100; others. 165 1st St., Jersey City.

Machine work of every description; tools, with power, room, &c., cheap. 165 1st St., Jersey City.

$7.50.—Portable forges, pulleys, hangers, shafting, drilling machines, automobiles; everything. 165 1st St., Jersey City.

$25.—Combination saw, boring machine, &c.; double head; other machinery. 165 1st St., Jersey City.

4 and 6 inch centrifugal pumps; several pulsometers; everything in pumps. 165 1st St., Jersey City.

Blow-off tank and fittings on legs, 36x8, $35; boilers, engines, pumps. 165 1st St., Jersey City.

$100.—15-horse Baxter boiler and fittings; other cheap boilers. Maslin's, 165 1st St., Jersey City.

$250.—30x7-foot iron planer; 13-inch traveling head shaper, $125. 165 1st St., Jersey City.

Upright boilers, 1 to 20; engines, 1 to 18; several combination rigs. 165 1st St., Jersey City.

$65.—2-horse automatic boiler and engine; 1¼ Baxter, $50; others. 165 1st St., Jersey City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Energetic, reliable lawyer renders legal services relating to the collection of claims, injuries, real estate and wills free unless successful. Address Lawyer, Box 209, Times office.

Want $3,000 for three months; will give good security; no scheme. Address E., Box 197 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Wanted—Ladies wanted to take up our silverware club offer; nothing to sell, canvass, or to write; no capital needed; the newest, best, and most honorable guaranteed opportunity to secure a handsome 56-piece set of fine table silverware, latest pattern, prepaid, for only $1.80. Illustrated particulars free. The U. S. Silverware Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.

Wanted—Stenographer, beginner or little experience; must be a Gentile, bright, good reader, and speller, a graduate of the New York High Schools, and have good health and strong, clear voice. Address E Box 187 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A POSITION IS OPEN for high-grade business and technical men; no man too good for us to place at once; call or write for list of openings.
HAPGOODS (Inc.), Suite 508, 309 Broadway, New York.

Jeweler Wanted—One that can make mountings and set stones; good position for right man. Address Rear 938 Market St., 4th floor, Philadelphia, Penn.

Men, England, $7; Antwerp, Germany, $10; Africa, $25; also free transportation return passage. 115 1st St.

Wanted—First-class salesman; experienced man preferred; to sell whips on commission or salary, must have A1 references. Lay Whip Co., Westfield, Mass.

Agents.

Agents Wanted—Portrait agents; 16x20 frame, glass, back, mat, and portrait complete, f. o. b. Chicago, 72c; no extra for groups. Chicago Copy Co., 447 Ogden Av., Chicago.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Governess.—As governess, (nursery;) competent French, German, English; well recommended; city or country. Advertiser, 425 East 50th St.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; reads, writes German correctly; $8. 205 East 15th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

DRESSMAKERS.

Dressmaking.—First-class dressmaking at reasonable prices; perfect fit guaranteed; latest designs in Summer gowns. Foley, 218 West 127th St.

Dressmaker—Desires engagements out by day; stylish work. Mrs. Holmes, 320 W. 20th St.

LAUNDRESSES.

Laundress.—By a first-class laundress to take washing home; understands ladies' and childrens' clothes thoroughly. Address, care Janitor, 237 East 28th St.

CARETAKERS.

Caretaker.—By man and wife, disengaged Aug. 1, care of house till rented or for August and September; best references. L. M., 1,304 B'way.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

BOOKKEEPERS.

Accountant will open, post, audit books or straighten out any entangled accounts; highest references; terms moderate. Expert, Box 50, 1,364 Broadway.

COACHMEN.

Coachman.—Sixteen years' reference from present employer; married; small family; aged 40; 5 feet 8 inches. Slattery, 206 East 36th St.

GARDENERS.

GARDENER.—As head gardener or superintendent on a gentleman's country place; by a man thoroughly familiar with all details of such; both under glass and outside; can command first-class reference; married, three children. Supt., Box 161 Morris Plains, N. J.

VALETS.

Valet, nurse, companion wants position with nervous, mental, physical, narcotic, alcoholic, or invalid; willing, sober; shaves, travels; handy; personal references. 179 West 79th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cashier or Stock Clerk.—With Stock Exchange house; twenty years' experience; ten years in same capacity with present firm. Change, E Box 189 Times.

Man, German, landed last May, clean, age 30, not without education, wants employment; willing to do any respectable work outside of New York City. A. K., P. O. Box 412, New York, N. Y.

Painting, paperhanging, and all work in that line done for landlords and others; 20 years' experience; references. Decorator, Advertising Office, 1,395 5th Av.

Proofreader, competent, well educated, graduate; expectations reasonable; city, country. Post Office Box 2,010 New York.

Superintendent or Foreman.—By carpenter; familiar with plans, estimating, and handling all branches of building; first-class reference. Hargrave, 2,451 8th Av.

FAMILY OF SEA TRAMPS

Household Drifting About the World in a Schooner.

Father, Mother, Child, and Dog Know No Home Except on the Little Two-Master, The Studio—The Skipper a Painter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—Snug against the Delaware River bank at Florence, N. J., just below Trenton, lay all the week a two-masted schooner, The Studio, as interesting a boat as sails the seas, while the history of Skipper Samuel Druckemiller reads like a Stevenson romance.

The Studio is a tramp, its skipper is a tramp, his wife and seven-year-old child are fellow-tramps, and the dog Brindle is a canine tramp. Not hoboes or unclean tramps, still tramps in the sense that they go whither they list, having no ties of citizenship and only one domicile, the one which floats on the water.

Painting is the occupation of Skipper Druckemiller, and because of this fact he named the vessel The Studio. This vessel of twenty tons, 50 feet long and 16 feet beam, is the work of the hands of himself and his wife.

To a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES the skipper yesterday spun the following yarn:

"My name is Samuel Druckemiller, and in 1839 I was born in Worcester, Ohio, the oldest son of a Lutheran minister, now dead.

"Father put me in the Dayton, Ohio, Lutheran Theological Academy, but I ran away from there when only sixteen years old and have been a tramp painter ever since.

"Fond of adventure, I drifted south, and, joining Walker's expedition to Nicaragua, suffered from hunger and disease until that ill-fated expedition came to an end. At one time our little band of 200 was surrounded by 8,000 natives, but knowing best how to carry on warfare we escaped. Every history tells of this expedition, so I need not weary you further than to say I went weighing 165 pounds and reached the United States reduced to 105 pounds.

"However, I soon forgot the hardships and then joined another expedition to Venezuela, this time under the leadership of Frederick Boliver. Our party was taken prisoners by the natives, and except for my knowledge of Spanish and the impression I made upon the General commanding the Venezuelan forces things would have gone hard with us.

"As it was, I joined, with several others, the Venezuelan Army, was wounded in battle with insurgents, taken prisoner, and awoke to consciousness one morning to learn that on the entreaty of the daughter of the insurgent commander I was taken to her father's tent, where the young woman nursed and fell in love with me, confessed it to her father, and he had promised me, as spoils of war, to her for a husband.

"The lady was slightly dusky, and I did not take kindly to the suggestion. Her love making was not quite the pleasantest thing in the world. I was her father's prisoner, and could not resist. One day, assisted by a friendly insurgent, I managed to escape, and made my way to the United States.

"The civic war was then breaking out, and, full of love for country, I joined the One Hundred and Second Ohio Regiment, which went to Tennessee, and remained gloriously inactive all through the rebellion. In 1880, having been traveling from place to place painting and selling the work of my hands, I met the lady who is now my wife. We built a boat in Florida and commenced out life voyage. We have been all over South America, and have had three children, two of whom are buried in Brazil, the youngest, a child of seven, being alive and with us.

When the Spanish-American war opened I was in Florida. Having a boat, I went on three filibustering expeditions to Cuba, succeeding each time in making considerable money.

"With this money we built the present two-masted schooner, The Studio, and we purpose sailing in it the rest of our lives. After sailing down the Delaware River back to Old Point Comfort, which place we left three weeks ago, we purpose going over the Atlantic Ocean and sailing through European waters."

Aboard The Studio is a fine collection of paintings, the work of the master, as well as an interesting museum of historical relics. In his long travels Skipper Druckemiller has been enabled to gather works of art and industry showing the growth from the savagery to civilization in every country of South and Central America. A genial host, the old man and his charming wife take pleasure in showing their visitors the intensely interesting collection.

Although a sailor all his life, the skipper does not use tobacco or stimulants.

GOV. YATES ON LYNCHINGS.

Would Not Extend Clemency to Any One Convicted of the Crime—Again Talks for Roosevelt.

Gov. Richard Yates of Illinois returned yesterday after an absence in Europe of about six weeks. Arriving on the Campania with him were his wife, Mrs. Helen Wadsworth Yates; Miss Margaret Strong of Chicago, and Dr. L. C. Taylor, Assistant Surgeon in the Illinois National Guard.

Gov. Yates will remain in New York a few days, and may go to Washington before returning to Springfield. Asked if he would visit the President at Oyster Bay, he answered, "I cannot tell."

Since his departure from Illinois a negro has been lynched in that State. When the incident was referred to, Gov. Yates said:

"I deplore lynching. The punishment of the lynchers belongs to another branch of the State Government, but I assure you that if any are sent to prison for this act or any are sent to prison for a similar act while I am Governor, I will see that they stay there."

"Your name is still mentioned as a possible candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Roosevelt," he was told.

"Is it?" he said. "Well, I disposed of that proposition when I went away. I said then that there was only one office higher than that of the Governorship of Illinois, and that was the Presidency.

"The way that statement appeared in a Paris paper made it seem as though I was after the Presidency. I am for Mr. Roosevelt, and I said so when I discussed this matter here in New York before. I have been for him for some years, and the people in my State are in favor of him also."

Gov. Yates passed the Fourth of July at Luserne. He was the guest of honor of the Americans in that city, and made an address on President Roosevelt. "I return content with American life. I am very glad that I am an American," he said.

FOUND WATCH IN SEWER PIPE.

Valuable Discovery by Workman in Forsyth Street.

The work of changing the tracks on Chrystie and Forsyth Streets from horse power to electricity is rapidly nearly completion. Several times during the work the laborers have found articles of value. Foreign coins have been found and other articles. Yesterday, however, the most valuable find was brought to light.

The men were working on Forsyth Street. On this street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, it was necessary to remove a small section of the sewer pipe. A workman, only known as "Old Dick," fastened a chain about the pipe and hoisted it out. In this pipe he found a woman's belt. Attached to the belt was a woman's watch, with gold chain, and a gold collapsible pencil as a charm. The watch was of the open-faced kind and of considerable value. A good sized diamond was set in the back of the case. The watch and other jewelry was in good condition. "Old Dick" was allowed to keep the find and took it home.

The watch had stopped at 11:56 o'clock. It was found in front of 171 Forsyth Street.

The officials in charge of the construction did not report the find to the police. They are of the opinion that it could not have got into the sewer very recently. It was thought that some robber, being chased, threw the belt, with the jewelry, into the sewer opening to get rid of evidence. The silk portion of the belt being cut through bore out this belief.

WARFARE ON PEDDLERS.

Union Committee Trying to Stop Short Weight and Stale Food Practices.

Trades unionism has seriously taken up the subject of false weights, spoiled food, and its selling by peddlers who have no license. Through the Federation of Labor the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, members of the International Union Market, an active crusade has been begun against peddlers. The members of the union have taken up the subject of fish selling, which is often carried on in connection with butcher shops, and at a recent meeting they formed a committee, headed by W. C. Wellman of 828 Ninth Avenue.

Mr. Wellman reported at a later meeting, held Friday night, he had discovered that many of the union shops were being seriously harmed by cheating peddlers, who asserted that they represented the stores and carried the fish around as an accommodation and attraction to possible customers of the union shops.

The committee was instructed to go to work at once, and plans were made for a general crusade. The services of fifty women, wives of workingmen, who volunteered to help, were gladly accepted, and the active warfare is to begin to-morrow. Several arrests were made yesterday on complaints of members of the committee. The poverty of the peddlers saved them from being held for examination before the Court of Special Sessions.

Magistrate Pool in discharging some of the prisoners warned them that if they ever appeared before him again it would go hard with them, and three were held for Special Sessions on charges of having "doctored" their scales. The Magistrate instructed the members of the committee as to just how to make complaints, and assured them that he would aid them in stopping the violations of the law.

Several peddlers, who are known to have regulated their scales so that they register as much as a third too much in the weight indicated, are under surveilance, and will be watched by the members of the union and their woman auxiliaries. With the knowledge of what sort of evidence is necessary and how to make the proper charges against those who sell short weight and stale food, and who peddle without a license, the Union Committee believes that it will stop the practices of which they complain. Another meeting of the union is to be held Tuesday evening, at which the committee will report on the progress of the crusade.

ALIMONY FOR MRS. BURNETT.

Allowance Made to Young Wife Who Objected to Reptiles in Her Home.

Justice Lambert, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted Mrs. Cornelia C. H. Burnett $10 a week alimony, pending the trial of her suit for a separation from her husband, Harold L. Burnett, of 42 Livingston Street, Brooklyn. She is also allowed $200 counsel fee.

Mrs. Burnett asserts that she is unable to live with her husband because of his treatment of her. In her affidavit she says that they parted after he had rebuked her for attending a dance with her aunt. Her husband, she says, has a large collection of snakes and lizards, and the reptiles would confront her in all parts of the house, to her alarm and consternation.

Mrs. Burnett makes denial of allegations that she drank liquor and smoked cigarettes.

BOYS STOLE AN EXPRESS WAGON.

Gave a Policeman a Merry Chase Before He Caught Them.

Six small boys in an express wagon driving along Franklin Street last evening attracted the attention of Policeman Cleveland of the Leonard Street Station. He ordered them to stop, but they whipped the horse and went up West Broadway.

Cleveland gave chase, and as he was about to overtake the rig four of the smaller boys dropped from it and scampered away. At Bleecker Street the policeman caught the team. He drove it with the boys to the Leonard Street Station.

The prisoners said they were Frank Guarino, thirteen years old, and Tito Verdi, fifteen years old. They were sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The wagon it was found belonged to James S. Harold, an expressman of New Utrecht, L. I. In it was a small box of merchandise. It had been left in front of 93 Mulberry Street while Harold went into a building.

PARK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

Illustrated Record of the Work of the Present Board.

The report of the Commissioners of Parks of the City of New York for 1902 appears in a volume of nearly 200 pages, profusely illustrated and with a set of carefully prepared maps. In it Commissioners William R. Willcox, John E. Eustis, and Richard Young have given an interesting account of their public stewardship for the twelve months. The work is, pictorially, so distinctly superior to any former official report on the public parks that it would be difficult to institute comparisons. It would be complete were it indexed and with a summarizing preface. Commissioner Willcox deals with Manhattan and Richmond, Commissioner Eustis with the Bronx, and Commissioner Young with Brooklyn and Queens. Each gives a history of the public outing and recreation grounds in his district.

In the Borough of Manhattan the approximate area of the public parks of every character is 1,415 acres, in Richmond 2¾ acres, in Brooklyn 1,026 acres, in Queens 550 acres, and in the Bronx 3,866 acres, a total of about 6,862¼ acres. In the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx there are 321,561 feet of parkways, streets, avenues, &c., under the jurisdiction of the department. The vast playground for coming generations in the Bronx is made up principally by Bronx Park, 661 acres, against Central Park's 843 acres, Pelham Bay Park, 1,756 acres, and Van Cortlandt Park, 1,132 acres. All the parks and the territory under the jurisdiction of the department were improved in general condition at the end of 1902.

THIEVES TAKE TWO HORSES.

Valuable Animals Gone from East Thirty-eighth Street Stable.

It became known last night that on Tuesday night last the doors of the livery stable kept by Michael Allen of 324 East Thirty-eighth Street were broken open and two horses taken away. Since then Capt. Shire of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station has had detectives working on the case, and he says that he expects an arrest to be made very shortly.

One of the horses belonged to Frank Beck of 645 Second Avenue, and the other to a man engaged in the bottling business in the neighborhood. Each of the animals was worth about $150. No one in the neighborhood knew anything of the robbery until on Wednesday morning, when one of the stable hands found the door of the stable open and the animals missing.

Raid on Alleged Policy Shop.

Capt. William H. Hodgins of the Madison Street Station received word a day or two ago that policy was being played at a saloon at 71 Montgomery Street. Yesterday afternoon, with Detectives Apple, Shea, and McCarthy, he went to the place. The proprietor of the saloon, Joseph Levy, was standing at the door, when he saw the police coming. He ran inside, and when the Captain and detectives entered was busily engaged in tearing up some pieces of paper behind the counter. Capt. Hodgins says, however, that he found duplicates of policy slips and so arrested Levy and locked him up on the charge of policy writing.

Troop C May Be a Squadron.

The impression prevails in National Guard circles in Brooklyn that soon after Troop C, the borough's crack cavalry command, gets into the new armory, which is to be built for it on Bedford Avenue, it will be enlarged into a squadron. Major Gen. Charles F. Roe is said to be desirous of having a regiment of horse in the Guard. The troop now has a large waiting list of candidates for membership.

TO ADORN FIFTH AVENUE

Plans for Handsome Bridge Over Forty-second Street.

Scheme Contemplates Sinking the Cross Street Fourteen Feet and Raising the Avenue to Relieve Traffic at Crossing.

Acting under instructions from the office of President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan, plans have been prepared by Thomas Hastings, as architect, of the firm of Carrere & Hastings, and by Wisner Martin, engineer of the Bureau of Highways, for the relief of the traffic congestion at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. These plans, which are being advocated by Mr. Cantor, contemplate the sinking of Forty-second Street at that point by fourteen feet, and the raising of Fifth Avenue 2.8 feet, so that the street railway tracks may be removed from the necessity of crossing the avenue.

The idea, as worked out by Mr. Hastings, is to build a handsome bridge which will be a permanent adornment of the city, and one which will relieve to some extent the monotony of long unchanging street scenes like that along Fifth Avenue, and make it after the manner of the Continental cities. It is also planned to make the bridge a part of the general scheme of embellishment of the surroundings of the new public library at that corner. Although the rapid transit tunnel runs under Forty-second Street and makes the same crossing of the avenue that this sunken street will take, the tunnel runs so deep at this point that there will be no interference at all, Mr. Hastings's submitted plan contemplates the lowering of the street in its entirety, not only the street car tracks, but the roadway and both sidewalks as well. The heightening of Fifth Avenue at the cross street intersection will be offset by running the avenue from that point to its present grade at Forty-third Street on the north and to Forty-first Street on the south. By this the new grade north of Forty-second Street will be slightly steeper than the grade at present, and will reach 2.8 per cent. It is proposed to lower the sidewalks up to the fronts of the buildings, and to change the steps and stoops and front walls so as to conform with the new grade.

The bridge which will continue the avenue over Forty-second Street is to be made of steel, and the asphalt roadway and the Fifth Avenue sidewalks will be carried over at the full width they now have. At the three corners of the bridge, against the three buildings now there, it is proposed to erect handsome granite staircases, the foot of each to be 25 feet east and west of the property lines on Fifth Avenue. On the library side of Forty-second Street there will be no sidewalk near Fifth Avenue. The retaining walls of the library grounds will extend from the bridge westward about 225 feet, and there, where the level of the library grounds is only six feet above the sidewalk level, there will be placed a broad flight of steps. Under the bridge and behind the granite abutments to it, on one side, it is proposed to have a public comfort station, and on the other side a news and fruit stand. In the centre of the roadway of Forty-second Street is to be a row of columns supporting the centre of the bridge; also a row of columns along each curb line of Forty-second Street. This street will pass under the bridge with the same width of roadway and sidewalks as at present. It is proposed to ornament the bridge with marble standards, together with bronze lamps and railings.

Estimates for the work complete are within $380,000, this including the retaining wall on the south side of Forty-second Street, west of Fifth Avenue, which is a part of the wall around the library grounds, and which the city will have to build, whether the present project is authorized or not.

CITY WITHOUT A MAYOR.

In Absence of Mr. Low Neither President Fornes Nor Vice Chairman McInnes Appears at City Hall.

For a time yesterday this city was, technically, without a Mayor, owing to the fact that Mayor Low was on a visit to President Roosevelt, and also to the fact that President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen did not come to the City Hall. Alderman McInnes, Vice Chairman of the board, also lost a trick and did not become Acting Mayor for a few hours, as he might have done had he known of the situation and shown up at the City Hall. All papers requiring executive signature, and those which the Mayor did not sign on Friday, had to be put off until to-morrow.

Mayor Low went right from his Summer home at Rye to Oyster Bay to see the President. He and Mrs. Low boarded the Low yacht, the Surprise, at 11 o'clock, accompanied by two friends, and crossed the Sound to the President's home at Sagamore Hill. Mr. Fornes was simply carrying out his usual custom by not appearing on Saturdays.

VOCAL MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Commissioner Willcox to Discuss with German Societies a Plan for Weekly Concerts.

Park Commissioner Willcox, at 10 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, will meet a committee of the United Singers of New York at the Arsenal in Central Park for the purpose of talking over their plan to give weekly concerts in the parks of this borough. August Buegger, the Chairman of the Musical Committee, has prepared a complete schedule, which covers nearly every Sunday between Aug. 1 and Oct. 1, assigning at least two of the component societies of singers to each of the various parks.

Mr. Buegger will also suggest to Mr. Willcox a plan for a monster chorus at Central Park some time late in October. Nothing definite can be done in this direction, owing to the fact that the organization is without a musical director at present.

Should Commissioner Willcox approve of their proposition, the Musical Committee will probably decide on a successor to Mr. Arthur Claassen, resigned, much sooner than would otherwise be the case.

As for the smaller concerts, no special arrangements are necessary, as each of the component societies has its own musical director. No expense will be connected with the concerts, as they will be held simultaneously with the military concerts now in progress.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE TESTS.

Examination Board Says 1,620 Candidates Appeared This Year.

The Secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board gave out some figures yesterday relative to the examinations held by the board last month. The examinations were held at 139 points and were attended by 1,620 candidates. The corresponding numbers last year were 130 and 1,362 respectively. The candidates came from 323 different preparatory schools, of which 206 were public high schools.

The total number of examination papers submitted by the candidates was very close to 15,000, and the number of hours consumed in reading and rating the papers was almost 2,000. The proportion of books rated at 60 or better on the scale of 100 was 68 per cent., as against 56 per cent. last year, and 59 per cent. in 1901.

More than thirty colleges and universities are included in the list of institutions to which the candidates seek admission, and the indications are that all of them will next year have largely increased freshman classes.

Died in a Station House Cell.

Martin Donohue, fifty years old, a laborer, died in a cell in the West Twentieth Street Station House last evening, where he had been locked up on a charge of intoxication. It is thought that death was due to heart disease. Donohue was arrested yesterday morning, and about 6 o'clock last evening groans were heard coming from his cell. Before a doctor could arrive the man died.

GROUT GETS AQUEDUCT LETTER

Controller Says Merchants' Association States Nothing New, and Ignores Demand for Proof.

Controller Grout received from the Merchants' Association yesterday a bulky communication covering the conditions of the new Jerome Park reservoir, which the association insists is faulty, and on this ground demands that the Controller and the Aqueduct Commission withhold from Contractor John B. McDonald the $200,000 of the $390,000 held in reserve by the city, so that additional work caused by the defects claimed may be covered. This communication was sent in response to the demand made by the Controller at the meeting of the Aqueduct Commission Tuesday, at which time the Association made its demand that the money be withheld. The Controller insisted upon proofs being submitted by the association to support its contention.

the letter from the association first was sent to the Aqueduct Commission, but as none of the members was at his office, it was taken over to the Controller as an ex-officio member of the board. He opened the papers and read the description of what the association declares to be the conditions at the reservoir, pointing out the leaks and defects it declares to exist. The association states in the communication that it cannot give the proof the Controller demands because of the proceedings pending in the Court of Special Sessions, and in which the District Attorney is interested. This is the very material fact that the Controller insisted on having the association present, contending that the Aqueduct Commission was the proper place for the submission of any proof which the association may have, and demanding the submission of this proof in order to substantiate the contention that the money should not be paid to the contractor.

Mr. Grout went over all the papers carefully, and then said he saw nothing new in them.

"It is the same old stuff that has been submitted to us time and again and published and then republished," he said. "It is simply another occasion where the Merchants' Association has figured out a demand, and insists on presenting its alleged proof in star chamber sessions before the Court of Special Sessions and the District Attorney instead of in the open, as it should do. I have resealed the papers and forwarded them to the Aqueduct Commission, and they will be taken up, I presume, at the next meeting."

The association sent with its letter the reports of E. P. North, John Bogart, and other engineers on the Jerome Park reservoir, which reports have previously been made public, and claim that the walls of the reservoir are leaky and in perilous condition, and find fault with the foundations where earth and crushed stone have been used instead of sand, as called for in the contract. The following reasons are given for protesting against the payment to the contractor:

First—Failure to comply with the time limit provided in the contract and the subsequent extension granted.

Second—Failure to perform the work already done in a proper and thorough manner, and in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Third—The possible necessity of re-letting the work under contingencies provided for in the contract itself and the much higher prices now prevailing for this class of work in case of re-letting. This would possibly involve the entire reserve fund if it does not encroach on the contractors' bond.

MUCH WORK FOR FIVE CENTS.

City Official Had to Take the Fee, but Will Be Bothered Greatly by It.

Five cents paid the other day to a city official would, were the sum not accounted for, cost him his position. If, as will be the case, it is passed through the proper channels to the City Treasury, formalities and red tape, legally set forth in the charter, will take up the time and attention of as many officials as would be involved in a municipal transaction of magnitude.

The nickel was paid to the Secretary of the Department of Taxes and Assessments under the provisions of section 1,545 of the charter. A certified transcript of the records of the department in regard to the last assessed valuation of a city block was needed. The section of the charter was invoked after one of the Commissioners had insisted that the board had never authorized the issue of such certification, preferring to have the assessment books produced through a subpoena duces tecum.

The section was found to be mandatory in regard to the question at issue, and to provide that the fee be five cents for every one hundred words contained in the transcript. So, with the co-operation of the Commissioner, the head of a bureau and a stenographer, a typewritten certification of the record of less than one hundred words was prepared. This had to be submitted to the Secretary. He signed it and made a wry face when he received the fee, remarking that he had to receive the money under the law, and that the transaction would put him to no end of trouble.

Now, under section 1,550 of the charter this fee of 5 cents must, under penalty of criminal prosecution and forfeiture of office, be paid to the City Chamberlain with a full explanation of the transcript and certification, and the Chamberlain must issue a receipt for it.

Before the Secretary can be entitled to draw his next salary he will be compelled to make under oath, a full return to the Controller, detailing and explaining the transaction and producing the Chamberlain's receipt for the nickel. These formalities complied with, the record of the certification and the fee passes to the labyrinthian system of accounting in the Tax, Chamberlain, and Controller's departments.

JUSTICE BOLTE'S HEARING

Lawyers Tell of Their Treatment in the Municipal Court.

Counsel Indulge in Recrimination While Mr. Jerome's Charges Are Before Referee Willis.

Hearing was resumed yesterday before W. H. Willis, as referee, on the charges made by District Attorney Jerome as an individual against Municipal Court Justice Hermann A. Bolte. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Iselin appeared to prosecute the charges and Maurice B. Blumenthal represented Justice Bolte.

William J. McArthur, an attorney of 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, was the first witness examined by Mr. Iselin. In April last he said he had a case in Justice Bolte's Grand Street Court. He was defending one Vincenzo di Ganzi. The plaintiff, Samuel Feinberg, was represented by Max Levine.

Levine is now awaiting trial in General Sessions for practising law without proper qualifications.

McArthur said he asked Justice Bolte to dismiss the case because no bill of particulars had been filed. The Justice replied, the witness said:

"You ain't entitled to no bill of particulars. The bill is for goods sold and delivered, and that's all you'll get here."

The case was adjourned from day to day. The witness said he sat in court three whole days waiting for the case to be called. It was always at the foot of the calendar. When he saw there was no chance of it being reached he asked for an adjournment. When the case appeared near the head of the calendar Levine asked an adjournment because of the alleged death of the wife of some one interested. Justice Bolte declined to order him to make an affidavit to that effect.

McArthur told in great detail of adjournment after adjournment, to the great inconvenience of himself, his client, and his witnesses, from April 9 to June 2, when the case was dismissed because of the non-attendance of the plaintiff or his counsel. He asked for costs, and Justice Bolte, in refusing, told him he was lucky to get off as well as he did.

"Do you know Aaron Morris?" asked Mr. Iselin.

"Morris was counsel in a case while I was waiting in Justice Bolte's court," Mr. McArthur replied, "and the lawyer for the other side protested that he would decline to try the case unless Mr. Morris retired, because it was notorious that no lawyer had any chance against Morris when Justice Bolte presided."

"What did the court reply?"

"He made a long speech to the effect that it was getting fashionable to attack public officers."

Mr. McArthur, under cross-examination, admitted that he had but little experience in Municipal Courts. He has practiced about six years. All the time he was waiting in court, he said, the court was occupied in hearing cases.

"Did you ever hear of a complaint being dismissed because a bill of particulars was not filed?" asked Mr. Blumenthal.

"I have made that application in the Brooklyn courts."

"You just tried your Brooklyn bluff in a New York court and it did not work."

"It was not a bluff."

At Justice Bolte's suggestion counsel asked if an oral bill of particulars is not the usual form in the Municipal Court, and the witness said he had never heard of such practice.

John Callahan, an attorney, of 280 Broadway, was Mr. Iselin's next witness. He was for six years a Municipal Court Justice. Since he left the bench, he said, he has tried hundreds of cases in the Municipal Courts. He could not remember if Max Levine opposed him as counsel in any of those cases. Mr. Callahan denied that he had talked over the charges against Justice Bolte with the District Attorney or any of his assistants.

"How long have you known Justice Bolte?" Mr. Blumenthal asked.

"About thirty years, and I have won and lost cases in his court."

"What is your estimate of him as a Judge?"

"Well, I have met most of the Justices in the Municipal Courts, and have tried cases before all of them, and I think Justice Bolte as good as any of them."

Caesar B. F. Barra, an attorney of 320 Broadway, called by Mr. Iselin, failed to remember that Levine had appeared as counsel in any cases in which he, Barra, was interested.

"This is what we have to contend with," said Mr. Iselin when Barra told Mr. Blumenthal he considered Levine a very bright young clerk; "the fixing of witnesses."

"How dare you, Sir," shouted Mr. Barra.

"I demand that counsel withdraw that statement," interrupted Mr. Blumenthal, springing to his feet. "I ask the referee to order him to do so."

"I refuse to withdraw it," replied Mr. Iselin calmly, "unless the referee orders it. I stand by what I have said. I will say, however, that I do not accuse the respondent or his counsel of fixing witnesses. I say they have been fixed."

Peace was restored after Mr. Iselin had included Mr. Barra in his exoneration, and then the referee ruled upon the statement. He said statements like that would not influence him and that they only cumbered the record.

There were no other witnesses on hand, and the hearing adjourned. Court and counsel decided for the future to cut out the Saturday hearings and to sit all day Wednesdays to make up for the omission.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN

$25,000 of Stockings & Underwear, $12,000

Sweeping Clearance of an Importer's Stock.

The Bread and Butter of Merchandise Under Cost.

Right, Main Entrance.

This is really the most important event in stockings and underwear that has occurred in years, and extends advantages of price and genuine worth that cannot well be overlooked by any one who wears clothing. We obtained the first selection from the entire stock of one of the largest and most reputable importers of hosiery and underwear in New York, who is closing out his stock and retiring from business. The merchandise is positively the very best that is made and has a reputation that cannot be surpassed. Every article offered has been made for this season's business—nothing old—all fresh, new and desirable. This sale probably extends the largest and most comprehensive and practical assortment of men's, women's and children's stockings and underwear ever offered at retail in the greater city, and at prices lower than ever known before. The details follow, with comparative prices that are moderate and that really underestimate the real value of the merchandise.

At 10c Instead of 25c—Children's ribbed cotton stockings in blue, red and black grounds, with extracted and printed dots.

At 12½c Instead of 25c—Children's heavy ribbed cotton stockings, stainless black, with double knees, heels and toes, just the thing for country wear.

At 15c Instead of 29c to 35c—Children's stainless black lisle thread stockings in several styles of lace effects.

At 19c Instead of 35c to 50c—Children's stainless black ribbed cotton stockings, also lisle thread in several styles of lace effects.

At 15c Instead of 29c—Women's stainless black lisle thread stockings, in several styles of lace effects, with double heels and toes.

At 19c Instead of 35c—Women's imported stainless black cotton stockings, with unbleached soles or all black, also several styles of lace effects.

At 25c Instead of 50c—Women's imported stainless black gauze lisle stockings, in plain and lace effects, also a number of weights in black cotton, both plain and ribbed.

At 35c Instead of 75c—Women's imported stainless black lisle thread or cotton stockings, with neat silk embroidery on instep.

At 50c Instead of $1.00—Women's imported stainless black lisle thread stockings, plain or lace effects, with neat embroidery on instep.

At 15c Instead of 35c—Children's white Swiss ribbed lisle thread vests, high neck and short sleeves.

At 19c Instead of 35c—Boys' balbriggan shirts and drawers; shirts long or short sleeves; drawers knee or ankle length.

At 9c Instead of 15c—Women's white fancy ribbed cotton vests; low neck and no sleeves; taped at neck and arms.

At 19c Instead of 35c—Women's white ribbed cotton, shaped vests; low neck and no sleeves; also umbrella drawers with neat embroidery.

At 25c Instead of 50c—Women's white ribbed, cotton, shaped vests; low neck and no sleeves; drawers to match; also umbrella drawers with neat embroidery.

At 12½c Instead of 25c—Men's fancy striped lisle thread socks, black ground with neat white stripes, blue ground with neat stripes and several other styles.

At 19c Instead of 35c—Men's fancy cotton and lisle thread socks in black or gray grounds, with neat silk embroidery, also black lisle in lace effects and black cotton with split feet.

At 25c Instead of 50c—Men's imported colored and black lisle or cotton socks, with side clocks or neat silk embroidery on instep; also black cotton with unbleached soles.

At 35c Instead of 75c—Men's imported lisle thread socks, black ground with colored side clocks or handsome embroidered patterns on instep.

At 50c Instead of $1.00—Women's white Swiss ribbed lisle thread vest; low neck and no sleeves; handsomely trimmed with hand crochet lace in several styles.

Furs to Order.

Special Price Discounts.

Several advance styles of the coming season's models have been on view at Loeser's for some time, and already attracted wide interest. This first showing has now been greatly improved by the addition of more of the late creations from abroad, sure to excite more attention than ever before. And here is an inducement for those who will wear furs next Winter—and who won't?

We are now prepared to take orders at reduced prices, and do the work during the Summer months, and have the garments ready for you as soon as you want them in the Autumn.

Model H—Russian pony, trimmed with white broadtail, to order, $75; in choice selected Persian lamb, $110.

Model I—Russian pony, small standing collar, steel buckles and revers and cuffs, trimmed in applique, to order, $125; in choice selected Persians, $125.

Model K—Lika Sable (trade name really a blended squirrel), Blouse, 22 inches long, to order, $150; in selected Persians, to order, $135.

Cold Storage of furs and clothing. All men's clothing is neatly pressed before sending home. A postal (or 'phone us) will bring our wagons. We would advise the repairing and remodeling of all fur garments now.

Midsummer Undermuslin.

Matchless Opportunities Still Prominent.

This annual sale is still in the height of usefulness and the general topic of store conversation. It has many advantages over those of previous years, with innovations that not only make buying more convenient and pleasant, but that extend economies never equalled in a white sale before.

At 39c—Cambric night gowns, low neck, hemstitched ruffle neck sleeves; also muslin gowns V-shaped and high neck, three and four rows of embroidery.

At 59c—Fine muslin and cambric gowns, some open V shape, with 5 rows of insertion and hemstitching; others yoke effect with inserting of embroidery and tucks.

At 98c, Regular $1.59—Fine nainsook and cambric gowns in about 18 different models, elaborately trimmed with laces and embroidery.

Petticoats.

At 98c—A splendid lot of white petticoats, in 10 styles, some with deep lawn ruffle, hemstitching, others cambric flounce, finished with embroidery ruffle, some elaborately trimmed with lace.

At $1.49, $1.98, $2.98—A still finer lot of white petticoats, in 15 styles, fine cambric, muslin and nainsook, some with handsome embroidery flounce, and a great many with cluny and valenciennes edgings and insertings.

Drawers.

At 25c, Regular 39c—Muslin drawers with hemstitched ruffle.

At 39c and 49c—Cambric drawers with lace and embroidery trimming.

At 19c and 25c—Cambric Corset Covers with embroidery and lace trimming.

At 49c—Choice nainsook corset covers and fine cambric covers, in a variety of models, with lace and embroidery trimming.

At 79c and 98c—Very fine nainsook corset covers, lace trimmed.

Women's Skirts, Dresses, Suits.

Clearance Sale Averaging 1-2 Price.

An average saving of 50 per cent. on every dollar you spend. A trip to the Loeser Suit Store should be on every woman's memorandum pad for to-morrow. Never was so much high-class quality and style obtainable for so small a cost.

At 75c each, Separate Skirts of duck, in black and navy, with round dot effect.

98; for Separate Skirts of duck, new gored effect; some are trimmed others plain.

$2.98 for Separate Skirts of brilliantine, in black and navy (walking lengths), new gored effect, finished with rows of stitching around bottom.

$3.98 for Separate Walking Skirts in the new fancy mixtures, trimmed with silk bands forming yoke.

$4.98 for Separate Walking Skirts in pique, linen, homespun crashes; the newest styles; all are perfectly tailored.

At $5 to $24, Value $10 to $50. Summer Dresses.—In Lawns, Linons, some beautifully trimmed, others tailor finished. A most exceptional lot, and the opportunity will not likely be furnished again this season. Lot broken in sizes.

$25 for Popular Silk Shirt Waist Suits.—Have come under sharp price reductions. One item:

Made from an extra quality of taffeta, in the popular shades; the entire suit is accordion plaited, with yoke of waist and over hips of bands of the material and fagoting.

We are showing the most complete line of Women's Bathing Suits in the city; also hats, shoes, etc.

Waist Patterns Clearance.

Colored Linen, $6.00 to $9.50; Were $12.00 to $19.00.

These waist patterns are very prettily embroidered, and make up fashionable and exclusive waists. There are a half-dozen styles and prices as follows:

$6.00,	Reduced	from	$12.00.
6.75,	"	"	13.50.
7.50,	"	"	15.00.
8.00,	"	"	16.00.
9.00,	"	"	18.00.
9.50,	"	"	19.00.

White Embroidered Waist Patterns.

$2.49,	Reduced	from	$4.98.
3.49,	"	"	6.98.
4.20,	"	"	8.39.
6.00,	"	"	12.00.
6.75,	"	"	13.50.
7.50,	"	"	15.00.
9.00,	"	"	18.00.

Part Three
Pages 21-30

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
July 19, 1903.

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN MANY LONDON PLAYHOUSES

Mermaid Society's Presentation of "Comus" a Rare Delight—Sidney Lee Says There Is No Vandalism at Stratford—The Passing of the Gaiety—Foreign Players in the English Metropolis.

"A perfect Summer night, a chosen spot in a garden, and a good performance of 'Comus' to watch—a pleasanter entertainment could hardly be devised," says The Times. "The spot had been well and carefully selected. Two-thirds of the background were composed of what in the daylight we knew to be a few bushes and trees, but at night, in a vague illumination made up of a little moonlight, a little twilight, and a little limelight, it became veritably a 'close dungeon of innumerous boughs.' The other third was a pond or lake, which might have been Severn herself when Sabrina's barge came floating silently down it from the hazy distance, with the nymph herself standing erect in the stern. The mingled light was a triumph. Nothing was seen too clearly. Make-up, dust, solid doors that quiver when they are touched, all the petty realities that do their best inside a theatre to mar the illusion—there were none of them. Dream figures came from woods or waters and returned to woods or waters. The illusion was all but perfect. And the result was an entirely delightful performance. 'Comus' in the hall of Ludlow Castle on that Michaelmas night cannot have been nearly so divine a thing as 'Comus' in a corner of the Botanical Gardens. It sounds absurd, but it is true, for four walls and artificial lighting must have brought in the sense of the theatre—a fatal element. If you want to get the heart out of 'Comus' you must away with all sense of the theatre and all the bias of the theatre; you must look, not for what the theatre ordinarily gives you, but for precisely the opposite; a rare mental atmosphere instead of the surge of passions; the pure motions of spirits, not the shock of struggling humanity; the majestic music of poetry, not the cut and thrust of dialogue. After 'Comus' came Jonson's 'The Hue and Cry After Cupid,' which is Ben Jonson at his lightest and best, shorn, of course, of the mechanism that played so large a part in the original performance, and shorn, probably, to advantage; for much of Ben Jonson's elaborate contrivances must have been a little tedious. Mr. H. Latimer's few lines as Hymen were worth coming all the way to hear, (his voice, too, was familiar,) and Master Philip Tonge's Cupid was a masterpiece. In conclusion, we would offer two suggestions. The first is to the manager: Why cut a single line of Comus? No one would grudge the additional quarter of an hour. And the second to the world in general: Go and see these pastoral plays; get a seat in the front row if you can; if not, go back to the fifth. You will see but indifferent well from the second, third, and fourth."

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Apropos of "Comus," Henry Morley's description of the revival at Drury Lane in 1863, contained in his "Journal of a London Playgoer," is recalled. One can see that though he appreciated the enterprise of the management, he was not altogether pleased with the results. The poet's lines had been meddled with and the "Court" of Comus had been made too much of a spectacle. "Of the poetry, as spoken on the stage, much of the true spirit," wrote Morley, "is retained by the care of Mrs. Charles Young, [afterward Mrs. Hermann Vezin,] who represents the lady. * * * When the Court of Comus forms the whole attraction in the way of spectacle and the piece appeals to the eye most strongly by brilliant pictures of licentious revel, with a grand display of ballet dancers' legs, it is essential that by every word the soul of Milton should be a clear-voiced interpreter of what is shown. The right emphasis of the poem is weakened by every stage alteration."

Jonson's "Hue and Cry After Cupid" was first seen at Court at night, on Feb. 9, 1608, at the ill-starred nuptials of Sir John Ramsey, Viscount Haddington, and Lady Elizabeth Ratcliffe, daughter of the fifth Earl of Sussex.

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Sidney Lee, writing to The Chronicle on the subject of the alleged vandalism at Stratford-on-Avon, finds that "so far from destroying 'historic Henley Street,' the Trustees and the corporation, through the generous aid of Mr. Carnegie, are doing precisely the opposite. They are permanently preserving all structural work in houses under their control there which has proved on accurate examination to possess any kind of archæological interest. The process of modernizing Henley Street had in past years progressed very far, and of late, but for Mr. Carnegie's interposition, threatened a conspicuous advance. The process has now, at an interesting point in the thoroughfare, been arrested, and some careful and scholarly restoration has been made practicable."

Of all the censure passed on the corporation or Trustees in the course of the controversy Mr. Lee considers that probably the least justifiable is the adverse criticism leveled at the corporation on account of the policy that it adopted in regard to its Henley Street premises, (now used as a china shop.) "All manner of erroneous information [he observes] has been put into circulation on the subject. The present condition and the historical associations of the building have been recklessly misrepresented. It has been christened quite erroneously 'the house of Shakespeare's cousin,' and that misnomer has even defaced a resolution passed by the British Archæological Association. The fact that the corporation was patiently taking the best advice, with a view to preserving in the building what, it was over and over again stated, was ignored. It was stated over and over again that the corporation had obstinately resolved to destroy it root and branch." Mr. Lee thinks that "the assignment of the premises to a public purpose necessitated renovation, no less, drastic and in fuller harmony with archæological sentiment. Mr. Cossins, the architect, advised the corporation that the premises could be thoroughly repaired and adapted to the purposes of a library without detriment to any structural work of really ancient origin. At the same time the new modest building to be erected as part of the library on the adjacent vacant land was to be designed to conform in style and elevation with the renovated premises. The corporation accepted Mr. Cossins's advice without any demur, and his advice has now received the full approval of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings."

The library movement did not, it appears, originate with Mr. Carnegie's gift. "Before that was in question efforts were made to establish a free library, and it was understood at Stratford that Miss Corelli, who now attacks both Trustees and corporation on the ground that the town has never sought a free library at all, generously proposed to provide a site for a free library or reading room, in furtherance of the townsfolks' wishes, and that she thought to locate her library or reading room in historic Henley Street;' but the negotiations fell through on a question of price. Mr. Carnegie's part in the business, Mr. Lee explains, was to promise payment for the library buildings, and he had expressed the wish that his name should not be bestowed on the building. Mr. Lee is careful to notify that he writes this letter on his own responsibility.

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Mat Beerbohm, writing in The Saturday Review of Hubert Henry Davies's "Cousin Kate," says:

"I think that the vicar of every parish in the land should send his curate or curates to the Haymarket before this play is withdrawn. * * * On second thoughts, I withdraw that suggestion. Our curates are conscious of their own defects, already; and, as these defects are an inevitable part of an inevitable system, to quicken that consciousness were an act of sheer brutality."

The reason for Mr. Beerbohm's utterance is the presence in the new play of the character, the Rev. James Bartlett, a curate.

"I have seen many curates on the stage," says Mr. Beerbohm. "Indeed, without a comic curate a comedy is held to be hardly complete. Curates, from time immemorial, have been one of the national butts. It has always been felt that there is something absurd about them. And I fear that the instinct is a sound one. Only, the absurdity of the average curate is not of the kind that is commonly attributed to him. He is not a fool, a prig, a molly-coddle, or any of those other things as which he is presented to us. He is quite an ordinary young man. But he occupies an extraordinary position. And it is in the contrast between what nature made him and what circumstances have made him, in the contrast between what he is and what he tries to be, that we find the true reason for the smiles which he provokes in us. * * * The doctor or solicitor practices his craft during certain hours of the day, in appropriate places, for fixed fees. For the rest of the day he is an ordinary, unspecialized human being. He does not have to cheapen himself and bring himself into ridicule by striking always a doctorial or solicitorial attitude for every emergency, or for no emergency at all. The curate is less lucky. Wherever he is, at whatever hour, he must exemplify those qualities which in church he prays may be implanted in us all. Of no finer clay than we are, he must appear to be always gentle, cheerful, high-minded, simple-hearted, fulfilled with universal sympathy and love. He must behave, in fact, as a saint. Now, saints are rare, and not all of them are put into holy orders. Consequently the number of really impressive curates is quite infinitesimal, and the number of really ridiculous curates is quite enormous. Elderly clergymen are often impressive. This is partly because their natures have by years of effort—call it pretense, if you will—been actually elevated some way toward sainthood, so that between what they really are and what they ideally ought to be there is no staggering distance. The young curate is necessarily ill at ease. He does not feel saintly, and he does not know how to seem so. He has to cut himself hastily on a pattern, and the result must needs be ludicrous. He does not seem like a human being. If we happen to have known him before he was ordained and know him to be quite a good fellow really, the ludicrous shock is doubled for us."

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M. Augustin Filon is well known as an appreciative critic of the English stage, and in his "chroniques" he often deals with popular successes in England. He has lately written a long criticism of Mr. J. M. Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton," in the course of which he makes some interesting remarks on the subjects chosen by English playwrights. Looking on the play in question as a satire on peers of pseudo-Socialist tendencies, he observes that the English are very fond of satire as long as it does not deal with contemporary matters. Their satirists, he states, concentrate their efforts on the class which formerly ruled, but which since 1832 has not ruled to any appreciable extent. They attack with great impetuosity vices and prejudices which have been extinct for seventy years, while the prejudices and vices of 1903, seated in the stalls or in the gallery, applaud the work of the imaginary social reformer. But if a comic author were to touch on a present-day sore he would be immediately boycotted, even if he succeeded in getting his play produced. The great theatrical successes are those which attack old and worn-out objects of satire. "There is a sort of half truth about his criticism," says The Globe, "but its chief interest lies in the light it throws on the campaign against the House of Lords, which is spasmodically taken up Lord Rosebery, Sir W. V. Harcourt, and others. The onslaught amuses everybody and hurts nobody, and so, like the theatrical satires, it draws full houses."

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"Without prejudice to the fineness of other things which Mme. Bernhardt does, it may be said that her performance in Racine's 'Phèdre' is probably the finest of them all," says the critic of The Chronicle. "It is a noble tragedy, but one which calls for a great effort in its interpretation, if it is to have its full effect before a modern audience. Nowadays the poetical drama is gradually being relegated to the study or only recommended to the theatre by profusion of scenery and other things immaterial; our view of what is the proper thing upon the stage has changed since the days of five acts of declamatory verse. But to Mme. Bernhardt this is no obstacle; in her the ancient and the modern meet, and Racine played by her is a thing at which the streetiest of all 'men in the street' can rise and roar with enthusiasm."

The critic of The Globe says that "though scarcely the most popular of Mme. Bernhardt's impersonations, Phèdre is, perhaps, the greatest. What men elect to call a generation has long passed since, at the Odéon, the great artist ventured in this part to challenge the supremacy of Rachel, then but six years dead. A fierce contest concerning the merits of the two great tragediennes raged, flickered, and, after the manner of such things died as the memories of Rachel grew fainter and fewer, and the merits of Sarah more assertive. For many years the latter has known no rival in the role, and she now reappears in it, imparting to it, extravagant as such a statement may seem, even more than the customary charm. Criticism grows weary of repeating that Mme. Bernhardt is at her best, and charges itself with becoming stale in so doing. Yet to do otherwise would be to render injustice to the actress. The fact that Mme. Bernhardt remains great in Phèdre is no more to be hidden or denied than that the sun (sometimes) shines at midday."

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Whatever regret there may be in London at the passing of the famous old Gaiety—it has just closed its doors after thirty-five years of almost unruffled prosperity—seems to be tempered with satisfaction at the thought of a new Gaiety, which is to take its place. Sir Henry Irving, who, by the way, was once a Gaiety performer himself, on occasion of the final celebration, voiced the general sentiment.

"I appear on this stage after rather a long absence—more years, I am afraid, than most of you can remember," he said. "But I am gratified to know that among the playful associations of the past, which have been gathered in 'The Linkman' by my young friend Grossmith—George the Second, who seems as full of humorous fancy as his father—I am gratified to know that I have not been forgotten. Indeed, I noticed, as I came in just now, a gentleman whose flattering resemblance to myself was positively startling, and he was accompanied by a very close copy of my dear old friend, John Toole. I wish with all my heart that two such famous representatives of the genius of the old Gaiety as Mr. Toole and Nellie Farren could have joined us to-night and mingled their remembrances with ours. Ladies and gentlemen, I have just dropped in, as Mr. Toole would say, as an old neighbor of thirty years' standing, who used to carry on a different sort of shop over the way; and is still in that serious line of business—Hell and that kind of thing, not far off—I have just dropped in to offer Mr. George Edwardes my heartiest congratulations. In a few minutes he will close the doors of the old Gaiety—Good old Gaiety, as it is called by my friend the ever-green John Hollingshead, who established its fame. Mr. Edwardes will soon close these doors, and not in melancholy. I believe he has a comfortable little arrangement with the County Council, and I dare say a good many people would be glad to close their doors on the same terms. But in a few weeks Mr. Edwardes will open the doors of the new Gaiety, to a flood of popularity and prosperity which, I am sure, will keep him, and his company, and the public, in the highest good humor for many years to come. And, as an earnest of that, I believe it is almost time to close this celebration, after a few welcome words from Mr. George Edwardes, by joining Miss Florence St. John in singing 'Auld Lang Syne.' To this Mr. Edwardes responded with a few words.

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Pont aux Dames, a little village near Meaux, was en fête yesterday, as the foundation-stone was laid there of M. Coquelin's refuge for retired actors, writes the Paris correspondent of The Telegraph. M. Waldeck-Rousseau was expected to preside at the ceremony, but he was detained at the Senate. M. Gaston Menier, deputy at the Seine-et-Marne, and many local officials attended, as well as M. Coquelin himself, his brother and son, M. Jules Claretie, M. Gaston Calmette of The Figaro, Mr. Hyde, M. Dufayel, M. Victor Capoul, and many more. There was a luncheon, with the usual champagne, and then speeches, after which a theatrical performance was improvised by actors on the active list who were present, and M. Capoul sang an air from "Lalla Rookh," accompanying himself on the piano. All present declared that the once popular vocalist sang every whit as well yesterday as he used to do twenty-five years back at the Opéra Comique. Before the return to Paris M. Coquelin received some substantial checks for his actors' home from some of the philanthropists whom he had invited to Pont aux Dames.

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H. E. Moss produced at the Hippodrome a new sensational sketch entitled "The Redskins," written by Alicia Ramsay and Rudolph de Cordova. The piece comprises five scenes, representing respectively "The Settler's Hut," "The Indian Encampment," "The River," "Fording the River," and "Shooting the Rapids." The Avrigny Troupe appear in what is described as a typical war-dance.

This note brings to mind an actor who has not been seen or heard of in this country for some time. Mr. Cordova was for several years a member of Edwin Booth's company, and played unimportant rôles in various Shakespearean productions. Many years ago in the Forum he contributed an article on the life of the actor, in which the abuses to which members of the profession are subject were set forth with amazing frankness.

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Apropos of "The Marriage of Kitty," which New York will see this season, some comparisons cited in The Pall Mall Gazette are interesting. Réjane has just appeared in the work, which was the source of "The Marriage of Kitty."

"All's fish that comes to Mme. Réjane's net," says the writer. "Her répertoire is wonderful; to our English actresses it must seem even miraculous. If she does not attack the heights of French classic drama as Mme. Bernhardt has, she can unbend in farce, and delight no less in 'Divorcons' than in 'La Robe Rouge.' Last night she was at neither extreme. The play was 'La Passerelle,' the comedy by Mme. Fred Gressac and M. Francis de Croisset, from which Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox adapted his very successful play, 'The Marriage of Kitty.' Adapted seems hardly the word, for now that the original is produced it is seen that there is very little difference between the two versions. A few incidents have been modified, but any one who intelligently listens to 'The Marriage of Kitty' can easily undo the work of the censor for himself. The play is essentially a play that depends almost entirely on acting for its success. It would be good enough to read, perhaps, but intolerable to see otherwise than excellently played. The heroine has on both sides of the Channel been singularly lucky in her exponents. Miss Marie Tempest's Kitty was one of the brightest features of the London season now all but past. And Mme. Réjane as Jacqueline achieves one of her most notable triumphs."

Of the relative merits of the two actresses' performance, however, William Archer, in The World, takes a different point of view:

"The only other production of Mme. Réjane's which I was able to attend was 'La Passerelle,' the original of 'The Marriage of Kitty,'" he says. "Here I confess her performance was something of a disappointment. Brilliant it was, sparkling with humor and drollery; but it was not always humor of the right sort or in the right place. Never having seen Mme. Réjane in Paris, I am unable to judge whether her 'playing for the laugh' is a temporary concession to our island barbarism, or indicates a radical defect in her artistic conscience. Be this as it may, she at several points in 'La Passerelle' 'plays for the laugh' as unblushingly as she did in 'Mme. Sans-Gêne.' Miss Marie Tempest's rendering of the character, while scarcely less brilliant, was (on the first night at any rate) much more consistent and artistic. In the scene of Jacqueline's introduction to Roger and Hélène at the end of the first act, much of Mme. Réjane's business was sheer clowning; and at several points in the second act she assumed, for the sake of comic effect, a vulgarity of intonation which seemed to me to contradict the very idea of the character."

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DOG DAY REHEARSALS

Roof Garden Changes Necessitate Much Extra Work.

Picturesque Aspects of the Hours of Practice While the Chorus Girls Are in Session.

Dog day rehearsals of the remaining attractions in town are an interesting spectacle to the beholder who sits in the dimly lighted cool auditorium of the theatre watching the perspiring footlight favorites as they go over and over again difficult dances and songs under the direction of a more or less affable stage director.

The roof gardens, with the weekly change of bill, are given to more rehearsing than are the regular shows, which have been running for some time. At the Paradise Roof Garden, every day last week from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 or 4 in the afternoon, and sometimes until 5 or 6, the second edition of Mr. Hammerstein's extravaganza, "Punch, Judy & Co." was being rehearsed by the manager himself, and Miss Gertrude May Hoffman, the woman stage director.

Close upon 10 o'clock each morning the young chorus women arrived at the stage entrance in groups of three and four and, retiring to their dressing rooms they divested themselves of all unnecessary attire in anticipation of the laborious day's work before them.

On Saturday the last rehearsal was called for 11 o'clock prior to the introduction on Monday evening of the new songs and dances. At five minutes before 11 all of the young women were assembled on the regular stage of the Victoria Theatre.

Only a bunch light in the centre of the stage close to the footlights shed a faint lustre, which lighted up the features of the girls sitting about on chairs and broken bits of scenery and such débris of stage accessories as is usually left by carpenters and property men in an unfinished state during the day.

Some of the chorus girls wore dancing bloomers and shirt waists, with sleeves rolled up. Others wore the short skirts of peasant costumes worn in the operetta at night. The bodices to these were curtailed kimonos. Grotesque indeed was the appearance of most of the young women with only the flittering glare of the "bunch light" for illumination.

Enter then Mr. Hammerstein upon the scene. He advances to the centre of the stage, cigar in hand.

"We will take the first verse of the new song, if you please," he says, quietly authoritative.

The young women rise from their various seats and perches, and gather in a semicircle several feet in front of the stage manager, who stands with his back to the auditorium.

An accompanist with his shirt sleeves rolled up, collarless, and with businesslike energy, comes from somewhere out of the wings, seats himself at the piano and strikes the opening chords of "Mickey O'Donohue," the hodcarrier song.

From the right, first entrance, Miss Hoffman crosses to a chair near Mr. Hammerstein, watching the progress of the verse.

"Stop, Stop!" commands Mr. Hammerstein before the end of the second line is reached.

"Stop, stop! you sing like a lot of mechanical dolls. That will make a fine hit, (this is satire.) Beautiful! Beautiful! I don't think! Now we'll take that over again from the beginning and see if you can't put some life into it. It wants to go with a swing. So, so, so!" He throws his arms in the air with three rapid gestures, eloquent of the spirit and vim which he wishes injected into the rendition of his song.

They begin again. This time they proceed uninterruptedly throughout the first verse. Hammerstein nods his head repeatedly half in approbation, half in order to mark time at the end of each line.

When the first verse is concluded, Miss Hoffman steps forward.

"Now girls, for the business of the chorus," she says with a sharp little dominant note in her voice. The line of girls sways backward from the middle on either side, Miss Hoffman takes the centre of the stage, the eyes of every chorus girl are fixed upon her as she hums the chorus lightly and illustrates with gestures the business which is to mark the chorus.

Miss Hoffman nods her head at the accompanist. "Let us take the first two lines of the chorus now, please," she says.

The piano strikes up a swinging Irish melody. Miss Hoffman returns to her position beside Mr. Hammerstein and the line of young women follow the gestures which Miss Hoffman illustrates.

"Look here, girls, that step on the last line is all wrong. Now watch. It is so, and so, and so, and so, tra, la la la—la la la—la la la—See! Now again, just from the beginning of that last line."

Now Mr. Hammerstein offers a suggestion.

"As you come down stage on the last line," he calls out interrupting Miss Hoffman, "I think I'd rather have you use this business." He takes the centre of the stage, and waves his right arm illustrating his idea.

Miss Hoffman interrupts. "But, Mr. Hammerstein, don't you see they can't do that if they use this step?"

And so it continues. There are mutual suggestions from the stage directors. From the chorus girls not a word. Mute obedience is their lot. "Theirs not to question why, theirs but to do and die."

When the first verse has been sung and the stage business tried over and over again the second verse is tried, new business is suggested for the chorus here, and over and over, and over again the chorus girls not, much of Mme. Réjane's business but sheer clowning; and at several points in the second act she assumed, for the sake of comic effect, a vulgarity of intonation which seemed to me to contradict the very idea of the character."

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MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Maurice Kaufmann, the American violinist, is to return to this country next Winter for a tour beginning in New York in an orchestral concert at Carnegie Hall about the middle of November. Kaufmann made his début about ten years ago with Theodore Thomas and his orchestra, after which he went abroad. He reappeared three years ago in Berlin, where he played with the Philharmonic Orchestra under Arthur Nikisch, and the past year he has spent in London, where he made his début with the Queen's Hall symphony concerts under Mr. Wood.

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Richard Strauss is said to have finished the symphonic tone poem "Taillefer" upon which he was reported to be at work some time ago, and will have it performed shortly at Zurich. Will it figure in the programmes of the "Strauss Festival" that he will conduct with Mr. Wetzler in New York next Winter?

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A fund is being collected by admirers of Edward Grieg, to celebrate his sixtieth birthday, of which the incense is to be devoted to the assistance of young Norwegian musicians.

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The death of Lieut. Dan Godfrey—sad enough as the actual fact is—surely brings to the mind some profitable thoughts on the subject of the art of conducting, says The Pall Mall Gazette. He was a man who thoroughly believed in that art of conducting; he recognized the influence of the conductor upon a band, and he fully realized the enormously important part which the conductor played in any orchestral combination. The bare statement of these truths seems at present somewhat to trench upon the province of commonplace. Yet there was a time when the conductor was looked upon with little reverence enough, when it was considered that the leader of the orchestra was good enough for every purpose, and when the relation between the time-beater and the band was regarded as being practically a nominal element in successful playing. Such a phrase as "the personality of a conductor" was then non-existent. Even at the present moment you hear comments in unintelligent quarters upon the valuelessness of a conductor; and individuality on the part of a conductor is regarded in such quarters as a figment of the critical brain. Not perceiving the nature of an "undistributed middle" in their logic, these men practically say that no band that is bad will play well under a good conductor, and that, therefore, no good conductor is responsible for the fine playing of a good band. Such pioneers as Lieut. Dan Godfrey (for we speak now of English conductors and English audiences) helped toward a different point of view, and to-day the musical audiences, the art of the conductor is regarded with reverence and discriminating criticism.

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Edward Elgar has stirred up some of the amiable gentlemen of the London press by a letter he wrote recently to the Chairman of a provincial English music festival concerning the performance there of some of Brahms's part-songs. He says: "It is rather a shock to find Brahms's part-songs appreciated and among the daily fare of a district apparently unknown to the sleepy London press; people who talk of the spread of music in England and the increasing love of it, rarely seem to know where the growth of the art is really strong and properly fostered. Some day the press will awake to the fact, already known abroad and to some few of us in England, that the living centre of music in Great Britain is not London, but somewhere further north."

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"Tannhäuser," "Parsifal," and "The Ring" are the works chosen for the Bayreuth festival next year.

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Dr. Hans Richter has recently been paying his compliments to his native land in a letter to a private correspondent as follows:

"To see Wagner thoroughly honored, one really has to leave Germany nowadays and go abroad. For in Berlin the students of the Conservatoire are still warned against his music, although even at the time of the greatest misunderstanding of Berlioz's works in Paris, no professor or director ever advised the students not to study Berlioz's music when performed. But twenty years after the master's death it is in Germany possible to hear Richard Wagner pooh-poohed.

"I am glad that I have left these unpleasant surroundings, and during these last performances in London I have certainly felt how right I was to have sought and found my home in England."

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That peculiarly British institution, the Handel Festival, with "monster" chorus and orchestra, shows no sign of decrepitude. The latest festival, just held in London, was attended by 87,848 persons, to be exact. This did not beat the record, but is considered highly satisfactory, considering the enormous competition by the other musical entertainments at the height of the London season. Dr. Frederic Cowen conducted for the first time, relieving Mr. August Manns, after many years of service by that veteran.

NOTES OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

"The Prince of Pilsen" closed its very successful run last night. It had been on Broadway for eighteen weeks, and not until week before last did the attendance get down to the unbearable point. With the cool weather of the last week and the announcement that there were only eight more chances to see the comedy, crowds again began to pour through the doors of the Broadway. Next season there will be a production of the musical comedy both in Chicago and in Boston.

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George Le Soir, who scored a success in "The Crisis" with James K. Hackett last season, has been engaged by Fred Zimmerman, Jr., to play an important part in support of Bertha Galland next season in Paul Kester's stage version of Charles Major's book "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall."

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Manager Henry B. Harris has about completed the arrangements for the entertainment to be given for the benefit of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New York at the Arverne Casino, Arverne, L. I., Saturday, July 23. Minnie Seligman, supported by William Branwell, will appear in Bronson Howard's "Old Love Letters." Henry V. Donnelly, Maude Raymond, Sam Bernard, and other well-known artists will be included in the bill.

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"My Sweetheart," which is to be produced at one of Proctor's houses to-morrow night, is said to have traveled further and lived longer than any other musical comedy even written. A special cast has been engaged. Included in it are Belle Gold, Joseph Willard, Frank Currier, Willard Blackmore, Charles Hawkins, and Margaret Drew.

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Mary Davenport, the noted character actress, has been engaged by Broadhurst & Curris to play the part of Aunt Amelia in "A Fool and His Money."

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Nat M. Wills will open at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Aug. 17 in "A Son of Rest."

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The Weber and Fields forces have received notice to report at the music hall on Aug. 8, when the minor rôles will be assigned and the costumes distributed. The name of this season's comedy has not yet been decided upon.

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William Collier's company will assemble for rehearsal of "Personal" at the Bijou on Aug. 3.

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The West End Theatre, completely refurnished and redecorated, will open Aug. 22 with "A Gentleman of France."

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Heinrich Conried cables that he has engaged Miss Edith Walker of the Vienna Opera House, said to be one of the greatest mezzo sopranos in Europe.

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The latest additions to the "Twelfth Night" company of Viola Allen are Nora O'Brien for Olivia and Charles Howard for the clown. Miss O'Brien made her début and first hit in London eight years ago with Wilson Barrett.

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On account of the illness of Helen Lotd, Mabel Carter will assume the rôle of Dorothy Hardtack in "The Runaways" to-morrow night.

SUMMER SHOW OFFERINGS OF BEACH AND BROADWAY

Cool Spell Gives a New Lease of Life to Indoor Productions—Promising Programmes at the Variety Houses—What the Roofs Provide.

The cool breezes of last week blew crowds to indoor productions. A looker-in at one of the theatres week before last was oppressed by lonesomeness; last week he was in a fighting humor because there was nowhere for him to sit down. But for the sudden change in the weather it is more than likely that more than one closing would have been announced for next Saturday, and if the mercury rises again in the next day or two some closings may take place then anyway. The question "Which will be the first?" is interesting those who are idle enough to indulge in Rialto gossip these days. The press agent of "The Runaways" or of "The Earl of Pawtucket" or of "The Wizard of Oz," as the case may be, is perfectly sure that his show will outlast the other two, and confidentially remarks that he has a tip that a neighboring theatre is going to quit business soon.

Last week saw the opening of two new amusements—Lew Dockstader's minstrels at Manhattan Beach and the roof garden above the Majestic Theatre and the Grand Circle Hotel. Dockstader's show will continue at the beach for one week longer, and Carl Reinecke's orchestra will stay on the Grand Circle Roof as long as it is profitable. On the whole, things theatrical are in a state of quiet.

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OFFERINGS IN VARIOUS GARDENS.

"Aga," the mysterious floating woman, will still head the bill at the Paradise Roof Garden for the coming week. Nobody has been able to give a satisfactory explanation of the manner in which the laws of gravity are put to naught—at least, no one has given one satisfactory to the magician and the management. They still assert that it is an unfathomable mystery, and until the mystery is fathomed nobody will deny that they have the advantage in argument with the public.

The second edition of "Punch, Judy & Co.," with the introduction of the shadow pantomime, has made an undoubted hit. A new song which has gained favor is Mr. Hammerstein's latest composition, "Maggie O'Donohue," sung by Josephine Sabel and a chorus of twelve hod carriers. Edith Helena is still as popular as ever with her songs and imitations.

Riccabona's horses, the Hoosier Zouaves, the four Nightons, and other specialists remain for this week. The Sunday night concerts introduce new features weekly.

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"Japan by Night" still is atop of the Madison Square Garden. During the cool weather of last week canvas curtains were lowered from the ornamental supports to cut off the wind. No one need fear the heat up there; the only danger is becoming too cold. One of the waiters the other night put on an overcoat, but he got rid of it quickly when one of the managers saw him. It was cold enough anyway, the manager said, without reminding everybody of it. "Otoyo," the comic opera with a Japanese name, helps somewhat to carry out the illusion that there is really an Orient in New York.

The feature of to-night's concert will be Domenico Sodero, solo harpist. He was attached for eighteen years to the Royal Opera House in Naples, and was also harpist to the Queen of Italy.

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For the coming week "The Bohemian Girl" will be the bill at Terrace Garden. The scenery, costumes, and other effects will be entirely new, and both the chorus and orchestra will be augmented to give finish to the performance. Harry Luckstone will take the part of Count Arnheim, George Tallman will be Thaddeus, and John Henderson will be Florestein. Others in the cast will be Villa Knox, Adele Spencer, Douglas Flint, and G. B. Jackson. The usual operatic Sunday night concert will include excerpts from "Aida," "Faust," "Il Trovatore," "Rigoletto," and other operas. In the open-air garden a diversified programme will be rendered by Fuerst's musicians. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hunn in a sketch will be the vaudeville feature of the week.

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"Venice in New York," with its fountains, blue calico sky, filtered water canal, &c., is attracting large patronage. The new Venetian singers arouse enthusiasm, especially from those whose position is near the canal. They accompany their songs with zither and mandolin. The orchestra of seventy-five pieces offers an attractive programme every night. For the coming week Flemish and Russian music is promised.

Miss Charlotte Guyer George, contralto, will be the soloist. She will sing popular contralto songs and arias, among them "Stredi le Vampe," from "Il Trovatore," the drinking song from "Lucrezia Borgia," and the Pach-Gounod "Ave Maria."

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For the last six nights Blanche Ring has been the "whole thing" at the Cyrstal Gardens. She has been singing "The Belle of Avenue A," and as an encore "In the Good Old Summer Time." Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses, in spite of the appearance of Miss Ring, still get their share of attention. The new offering for this week of the English pony ballet, Reine Davis, who was in "The Blonde in Black," will join the cast to-morrow night. Between the long acts specialties will be introduced as usual.

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The floating roof garden aboard the steamboat Grand Republic still attracts good crowds. The combination of the vaudeville and a trip on the water appeals strongly to everybody in the Summertime. The vaudeville bill includes Harry and Saidie Fields, Mr. and Mrs. James Cooper, comedy sketch artists; the De Graff sisters, singing comediennes; Charles Patterson, vocalist and monologist, and Nellie Seymour, comedienne.

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At the Grand Circle Roof Garden Carl Reinecke's orchestra is offering high-class music. The roof is the coolest in the city, open as it is to the winds that blow across Central Park and the Grand Circle. A table seat costs only 50 cents. The attendance is good.

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SKETCHES AND VAUDEVILLE.

A new one-act farce by Julius Chambers will be the principal feature at Proctor's Twenty-third Street house this week. Its first performance on the stage will be to-morrow night, and its homely title is "A Pair of Boots." Only twenty minutes are required for its presentation. The scene of the farce is Long Branch, and the theme deals with a husband's jealousy of a young wife. Frank Rolleston, Myron Calice, and Miss Leslie Bingham will interpret the three rôles.

Reta Redmond and her eight American beauties will appear in a pretty spectacular act; Kennedy and Evans will present "True to Nature;" Sheffer and Blakley will play "Don't Go Away, Johnny," and Meyer and Mason will figure in a short comedy.

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"Kindred Souls," after having been at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the Fifty-eighth Street houses, comes down to the Fifth Avenue this week. Adelaide Keim and Wallace Erskine head the cast. The vaudeville bill will include Clayton and Clark in a comedy sketch, Vera Gray, Zara and Stetson, and other specialties.

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"Humbug," the first of the farce comedies to gain fame for the late Roland Reed, will be revived by the stock company at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this week. The rôle of Jack Luster, the monumental liar, will be taken by Robert Cummings, and Edna Archer Crawford will be the voluble Mrs. Ponsonby, the "lady with a boundless ambition." Curtis and Adams, German comedians, and Louis Fialkowski, animal imitator, are included in the vaudeville bill.

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In Harlem at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre William Gill's "My Sweetheart" will be the chief attraction. Margaret Drew and Willard Blackmore head the cast. The vaudeville will include Lawrence Kane, dancer, and several other specialists.

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Proctor's best talent will be in evidence at his Sunday shows. Theodore Hamilton and company and Belle Hathaway's dogs and monkeys will be at the Twenty-third Street; Falke and Semon and Louis Fialkowski at the Fifth Avenue; Stinson and Merton and Mary Madden at the Fifty-eighth Street, and Jordon and Welch and Bert Baker at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre.

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The leading part of the programme at Keith's for the coming week has been assigned to the vaudeville team, James Dolan and Ida Lenharr. They will present their farce "Taking Chances." The Wilton brothers, European bar performers, will do novel acts in midair. William Cahill, the man from Ireland, will tell some of his best stories, "warranted new"; Rae and Brosche will appear in a new German comedy; Joe and Nellie Doner will give an ex

Adirondack Visitors Find Diversion in Plenty

Some Good Play Results in Woman's Golf Tournament at Lake Placid—Yachting, Fishing and Driving Make Time Pass Pleasantly at Many Places.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 18.—As each week notes substantial increases in the throngs of visitors to the Adirondacks there are greater numbers and varieties of functions. Each of the leading hotels is now equipped with an orchestra, and there are dances two or three times a week. Theatricals and musicales in which the visitors from the city participate engage the attention of all, and that part of the Adirondack hotel which is given up to diversions of this sort is usually crowded to the limit.

There are manifold features of out-of-door life at this time to call the visitors upon the waters of the lakes or rivers, for there is fishing, canoeing, and sailing, while the highways of the mountains, now appearing in their finest dress, continue to charm those who fancy fine horses and riding and driving. There are also the tennis courts, the golf courses, and the baseball diamonds, where the shifting scenes are most attractive.

On Wednesday of this week was held the preliminary race of the season at the St. Regis Yacht Club. The course is laid out on the Upper St. Regis Lake and is fifteen miles in extent. The first race in the open class took place on Saturday afternoon, and the boats were followed closely throughout the afternoon by the launches of the campers and cottagers of the St. Regis Chain of Lakes. There are now about fifty launches operated on the lakes by campers and cottagers, and on occasions like the sailing races, when they are all drawn together, these scenes are of the pleasantest. Many regard the sailboat owned by Dr. E. L. Trudeau, Jr., as the fastest afloat in Adirondack waters, and Dr. Trudeau, Jr., is one of the best sailors. His boat is expected to win many points during the season, but the new boat of Ogden Mills Reid, son of Whitelaw Reid, has not had an opportunity to show what it can do. Judge William K. Townsend of New York, who has a camp this year on the Upper St. Regis Lake, is taking considerable interest in the yacht club this season. Henry L. Hotchkiss will again enter his sailboat in the events; Hobart Moore is a new member of the club; Lewis S. Thompson has a fast boat, and R. W. Stuart and Francis Louis Slade will also sail their boats. In perhaps not any other place in America is there as much wealth represented in amateur sailing races. Professionals are not admitted to the St. Regis Yacht Club, and the owner of a boat sails it himself.

Mrs. Cowles, sister of President Roosevelt, has arrived with her son, Sheffield, for the Summer at the Coates camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake. Miss Helen Roosevelt, daughter of J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, will pass the most of the Summer there, and it is expected that Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Roosevelt, will be a guest at the camp, as she has been a visitor there each season of late.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine has leased the Gordon camp on Upper St. Regis Lake for the Summer. It is expected that there will be a large party at Mrs. Blaine's camp nearly all the season. Mrs. Blaine's brother, Harold McCormick, has directed that the McCormick camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake, where Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller are expected on July 24, be placed in readiness at once for the coming of Mr. and Mrs. McCormick and Mr. and Mrs. Bartell Pratt.

George H. Earle of Philadelphia reached camp late last week and was joined on Tuesday by Mrs. Earle and the Misses and Messrs. Earle. Mr. and Mrs. Earle entertain so extensively in the season here that it became necessary this Spring to construct an extra camp for their friends, and there are now seven complete seven-room buildings on Spitfire Lake, all in addition to the camp of the Earles on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rauch and their family of New York are occupying the Rauch camp on Spitfire Lake.

Mrs. Henry B. Livingstone and the Misses Angelica and Frances Livingstone of New York are at the Upper St. Regis camp of John Seeley Ward, Jr., of New York, which they have leased for the Summer. Miss Kernochan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Kernochan of New York, is a guest of Mrs. Livingstone. Miss Livingstone is at the home of the Hollingses on Long Island for July.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gruner and Joseph Drake of New York are visiting at the camp of Simeon J. Drake of New York on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge Allen of New Haven are at the camp of Henry L. Hotchkiss on Spitfire Lake.

Col. Jacob C. R. Peabody is again at his camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake after a trip to New York. Malcolm Peabody, son of Dr. Endicott Peabody, is a guest at the Peabody camp.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., who has been at the Birch Island camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake for a fortnight, has returned to the city. Dr. Darrah, Hugh Auchincloss, Miss Hilda G. Tiffany, Miss Mildred Stokes, Miss Helen Stokes are at the Birch Island camp, where Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are staying. Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt and children, who have been visiting at the Stokes camp, have returned to New York for a yachting trip.

Harry Brookfield of New York is a guest at the Hoe camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Jesse Faulmier-Whites-Stuart of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stuart at their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

At the new camp of Francis Louis Slade, which was opened last week, are Mr. Slade, William Slade, Miss Slade, Jerold Beales, and Mr. Barton of New York.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James of New York and the members of their family are at the new James camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake. Dr. James purchased the Schlesinger camp two years ago and has greatly improved and enlarged it. Dr. and Mrs. James are entertaining Prof. and Mrs. Graham Lusk and Grosvenor Atterbury of New York. The Rev. William Brown Lusk has been a guest at the James camp for several days. Dr. James and the Rev. Mr. Lusk are expert swimmers, and it has been their custom to take a plunge in the lake early each morning.

Miss Ann Thompson is a guest at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Mrs. William T. Carter and daughter, Mrs. Joseph Leidge of Philadelphia, are in camp here.

Dr. Chauncey Norton of New York is visiting George Brewster at his camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake. Mr. Brewster has just placed a handsome new launch in the waters of the St. Regis Chain.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend of New York reached camp this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Durkee are entertaining Mrs. Durkee's mother, Mrs. Acton, and sister, Mrs. Hicock, at their camp on Spitfire Lake.

Hobart Moore has as his guests Charles Spaulding and William Vogler.

Miss Wheeler and Miss Carrie Wheeler, daughters of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, have taken apartments at Paul Smith's Hotel for the season.

Mrs. C. M. Barber, Mrs. C. H. Paine, and her daughter, Miss Mary Paine of Englewood, N. J., are occupying a cottage at Paul Smith's Hotel.

Mrs. Thomas J. Hayward, Mrs. William Maxwell, and Thomas H. Maxwell of New York have apartments at Paul Smith's Hotel for the season.

H. G. Otis of Cleveland, Ohio, who, with his member of the family, are occupying one of the cottages at Paul Smith's Hotel this season, made a remarkable catch of fish in the waters of the St. Regis Chain of Lakes on Tuesday. With a fly Mr. Otis landed ten fine brook trout, one of which weighed over two pounds and put up a beautiful fight against Mr. Otis's six-ounce rod.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Rutter and Miss Nadine Rutter of New York are at Paul Smith's Hotel for the season. The Rev. and Mrs. J. Henry Schwab of Sharon, Conn., arrived this week for the season. Miss Emily Schwab of New York is spending a few days with her brother, the Rev. Mr. Schwab. Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Howard of Chicago are among the recent arrivals. They are occupying a cottage with their relatives, the Bishops and the Burgess. David C. Twiebell of Hartford, Conn., is visiting Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Trudeau. Mrs. E. G. Stoddard and daughter, Mrs. Frank S. Butterworth of New Haven, Conn., are occupying one of the cottages at Paul Smith's Hotel.

Among other late arrivals at Paul Smith's are the following: Mrs. Jessie Moyer and Miss Mabel Moyer, Chicago; Mrs. P. H. Remington, Windsor, Conn.; Mrs. McDowell, Yonkers; H. B. Raymond, Middletown, Conn.; John Bentley, Jr., Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Kingsbury, Mrs. John A. Davis, W. Leonard May, New York.

SENATOR HANNA TO VISIT AMPERSAND.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., July 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel R. Hanna arrived this week to occupy their new cottage on Ampersand Bay, near The Ampersand. The Adirondack house of the Hannas is not an elaborate affair, but neat and comfortable, and has a charming location. Senator Mark Hanna will be among the visitors in August.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Brooks of New York are occupying the Mark Twain cottage on Ampersand Bay.

Gustav Luders of New York, the composer of "The Prince of Pilsen," "King Dodo," and "The Burgomaster," is at the Ampersand with Mrs. Luders, where they will remain throughout the season. Mr. Luders is at work on two more operas.

Mrs. Frank W. Duryea, Master Wright Duryea of New York are at the Ampersand for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hatfield of New York are the guests of Mrs. A. C. Pollion of New York at her cottage, Glenmere, near the Ampersand.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Walker, Miss Vera Hatfeigh of New York, W. Young Marsh of Morristown, N. J., and the Misses O'Brien of Boston are among the recent arrivals at the Ampersand, where they will make extended visits.

NOTES FROM RAQUETTE LAKE.

Special to The New York Times.

RAQUETTE LAKE, N. Y., July 18.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff are entertaining a number of friends at a house party at the Woodruff camp, Kill Kare, on Lake Kora.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, who have been entertaining a house party at Sagamore Lodge, Sagamore Lake, have gone to Newport for a month. Mr. Vanderbilt, who brought his horses with him to the mountains, has had them sent to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lippincott of Philadelphia have opened their camp here for the season.

Mrs. H. S. Ladew of New York arrived this week at her camp, Osprey Island, where she will remain throughout the season.

R. K. Waterbury, Miss Waterbury, and Miss Ellis of New York are among the recent arrivals at The Antlers, where they will remain until the end of the season.

Lawrence Gettinger and Mrs. Gettinger of New York, who are at The Antlers, have located some of the choice fishing grounds in the vicinity of Raquette Lake, and are having some excellent sport. Frank Disler also of New York, is getting trout in the waters of Raquette Lake and vicinity.

Miss Alice Kneeland and Miss Vita Kneeland of Brooklyn will spend the Summer at The Antlers. C. S. Buel, also of Brooklyn, is another of the visitors at that house.

Mrs. J. Hampton Todd and family of Philadelphia have arrived at The Antlers, where they will occupy the Cedar cottage for the Summer.

Among the recent arrivals at The Antlers are the following: Miss M. A. McMahon, Mrs. J. A. McAvoy, William Parker, J. G. Heath, Huntington W. Wickham, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wagner and daughter, New York; G. Ryle Paterson, N. J.; Joseph Perkins, Leedom Perkins, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hanna, Columbus, Ohio; Miss E. R. Crounse, Auburn, and Mrs. J. M. Kellyer, Troy.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN'S GUESTS.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, CLINTON, N. Y., July 18.—The weather here has been very comfortable thus far. Warm days and cool, restful nights—such showers as have fallen have been in the night, while the next morning all nature was refreshed, and the days were full of pleasant sunshine.

Golf is the popular form of amusement here this Summer. While many do not play the game, they yet are interested in the sport, and after a morning walk or drive the clubhouse is a favorite rendezvous. In the afternoon tea is served there by the women guests of the hotel.

The clubhouse stands on a high bluff overlooking the lake, with the White Mountains on the other side, while in front of the house and to the right is a stretch of landscape that is wonderful for its beauty and outlined with the blue Adirondack Mountains. The golf course was laid out in this beautiful stretch of ground with a view of scenery and sport combined. An eighteen-hole handicap tournament is played here weekly, not only by the guests of the hotel, but by golfers who come from the Adirondacks and all parts of the surrounding country.

Saturday, July 11, the second handicap was played by the following-named gentlemen, who made these scores:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Wickham	94	9	75
Conway	95	16	79
Barney	98	17	81
Steel	90	7	83
Bronco	110	25	85
Saving	123	40	83
Ruvake	98	10	88
Smith	92	5	87
Johnson	90	0	90
Cornell	115	20	95
Walker	123	40	83
Vichen	126	25	101
Stoddart	95	0	95

The arrivals for the past few days at the hotel have been numerous. Among the summer guests are Mr. and Mrs. Stoll, Mr. William E. Paine, Miss M. G. Paine, Mr. Joseph Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Rieser, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ernest Ehrman, Miss Nanette Ehrman, Mr. Clifford E. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lapaur, Mr. and Mrs. William Henderson, Mr. Steven G. Roach, Dr. and Mrs. D. M. Conley and son, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rogers Mr. Winslow Entworth, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Davis, Mrs. H. V. Emmons, Miss Jetta Emmons, Mr. Frank Williams, Mr. G. U. Cress, Mr. R. S. Law, Mr. Albert Walker, Miss Walker, Robert Walker, Mr. J. Deutsa, New York City; Mr. D. C. G. Espiedel, Mrs. Ida Espiedel and child, Mrs. Hugo Kirchbaum, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Attwood, Mr. Merrill Hunt, Mr. Granville Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Boston; Mr. Henry Kanclus, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Foster, Washington, D. C.; Miss Marjorie Thornberg, Miss May Filley, Mr. John Filley, Mr. C. E. Ladd, Mr. R. Ferris, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. H. W. Reynolds, Dayton, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Palmer, Brocton, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Marrice, Montreal, Canada; Miss Della Flemming, Miss Alice Clark, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. H. G. Runkle, Plainfield, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. K. V. Allen, Fairhaven, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. Rosenfeld, Des Moines; Miss A. L. Cummings, Miss J. W. Cummings, Saratoga, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Leigh, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUESTS AT SARANAC INN.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., July 16.—During the week there have been several newcomers among the golfers at Saranac Inn, including Mrs. Belo, Miss Buxton, Mr. Edward, Mr. Winston, Thomas Biggden, Jr., and Mrs. Henry Sage. The Saranac Inn golf course was extended this season, and the players find in the improved conditions many features to delight them.

Miss Stokes, Miss Mildred S. Stokes, Miss Hilda G. Tiffany, Hugh Auchincloss, and F. L. Slade were at Saranac Inn recently on a coaching party, which started from the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kemeys of New York were at Saranac Inn this week en route to Howard Bucknell's camp on the Upper Saranac Lake. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jenkins and Miss H. M. Jenkins, also of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Woodward, Miss Irene Woodward, Miss Margaret Woodward, Miss Catherine Woodward, Master Donald Woodward, and Master Herman Harrison of Washington, D. C., are at Saranac Inn for an extended visit. Mrs. Alexia D. Smith, Miss Dorothy Smith, Miss Downing, Mrs. Fred M. Dunn, Master F. M. Dunn, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. George of Germantown, Penn., are at Camp Sunrise on the Upper Saranac Lake.

H. M. Bangs and F. S. Bangs of New York arrived this week at Kinderwold, Mr. F. S. Bangs's Adirondack place.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Fitler, Miss Rachel Fitler, and Master Woodruff Fitler of Philadelphia have taken apartments at Saranac Inn for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Otherman, Roswell C. Otherman, Irvin Broome, Mrs. Broome and maid, and Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Munn of New York are at the Saranac Club on the Upper Saranac Lake.

C. E. Buchanan and Miss G. C. Buchanan of Montreal are at Saranac Inn, where they expect to remain about a month.

Mrs. N. J. Ritter and Miss L. H. Hunter of Philadelphia have taken apartments at Saranac Inn. Miss Helen Cash of Washington is a guest of Mrs. J. Campbell Harris at Saranac Inn.

ARRIVALS AT OLD FORGE.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD FORGE, N. Y., July 18.—Judge and Mrs. Warren Higley and the members of their family of New York have arrived at Little Moose Lake, where they will occupy their cottage during the next three months.

James M. Taylor, D. D., President of Vassar College, and Mrs. Taylor arrived at Mountain Lodge, on Little Moose Lake, this week. This is Dr. Taylor's first visit to the woods, but he expects to make it an annual feature hereafter.

Miss Harriet Collins, Miss Wilson, Miss Dunchart, Miss Fargus, and Miss Fletcher of New York are occupying Mrs. Thompson's cottage.

Jesse Stanley of New York has completed a new cottage on Fourth Lake, and it is one of the most picturesque camps on Fourth Lake. It is pleasantly located on the south shore of the lake near The Rocks. Mr. Stanley's family is now occupying the cottage for the season.

Mrs. C. A. Bates of New York has made extensive changes and improvements in the camp she recently purchased and which she has combined with the one she purchased last year from Percy Canfield. Mrs. Bates and the members of her family are now in camp.

Dr. H. Arthur Bassett of Philadelphia, Miss Erma L. Bassett, Miss Iva Van Brocklin, Freeport, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Fenton of New York are at the Arthur camp, Tarrymore.

W. W. Porter of Syracuse, who is Treasurer of Syracuse University, is building a cottage on Fourth Lake. Mr. Porter has a very desirable site on the south shore of the lake above Sea Gull Rock.

Mrs. John Bird and her son Clarence of Albany have opened their cottage for the season.

Recent arrivals at Fulton Chain hotels and camps include:

BALD MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Percy E. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Branch, Chester M. Duel, C. H. Wise, Mrs. Abram De Ronde, children, and maid; H. B. Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Morrison, New York.

FOREST HOUSE—Thomas Bamber, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Goldsmith, W. Sadie Goldsmith, New York.

CAMP MOHAWK—Mrs. W. H. Penney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Squires, Dr. Charles A. Squires, and Frederick Squires, New York.

CONEY ISLAND—Claude Hutchings, Arthur Hutchings, Mrs. P. M. Dyer, and Harold A. Earle, New York.

WOMEN PLAY GOLF AT LAKE PLACID

Tournament Attracts Many Visitors and Results in Good Play—Affairs of the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 18.—One of the interesting events of the week at Lake Placid was the open tournament for women on the Stevens House golf course. There were ten contestants, among whom were Miss Lillian McDonald, Miss Laura McDonald, Miss Stovell, Miss Naylor, Miss Daniels, and Miss Burke. Miss Daniels is a daughter of George H. Daniels, the railway man, who has a new cottage on Signal Hill, and she had an exciting match with Miss Stovell. In the first round of their contest Miss Daniels was 6 down, but in the second round Miss Daniels was 6 up, making them even on the eighteen holes. Miss Daniels defeated Miss Stovell at the nineteenth hole, and met Miss Lillian McDonald in the finals. The victory went to Miss McDonald by the score of 2 up and 3 to play after some remarkable playing on her part. Miss McDonald drove to the seventeenth green, a distance of 210 yards, with a single stroke, a feat which the men accomplish occasionally, but which has never been done by a woman before. The tournament was celebrated by a golf dinner at the Stevens House on Saturday evening, when about forty young women, including the players and their friends who are in cottages in Signal Hall, were invited to dinner by George A. Stevens.

There was a minstrel show by amateurs at the Lake Placid Club on Tuesday evening in which sixteen young people participated.

The new addition of nine holes to the Lake Placid Golf Club course was opened this week.

Miss Gertrude R. Beecher, granddaughter of the late Henry Ward Beecher, who is spending the Summer with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Beecher, at North Gate cottage, at the Placid Club, has been entertaining Miss Jessie Ames of Lowell, Mass.; Miss Mabel F. Benedict of Yonkers, Miss Marion Evans of Chicago, Miss Susan Pratt Kennedy of Brooklyn, Miss Anne C. Holden of Springfield, Mass.; Miss Clara J. Lynch of Canton, Ohio; Miss Helen Flora McAfee of New Haven, and Miss Elizabeth C. C. Stiles of Newton, Mass., all of whom were members of the graduating class of Smith College this year, and of whom Miss Beecher is also a graduate of this year. On Tuesday Miss Beecher gave a coaching party, the destination of which was Cascade Lake.

Several automobiles have been brought to Lake Placid for use in a livery which has been established by the Lake Placid Club.

Miss Blanche Morgan of St. Louis, daughter of the Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, came this week to spend the Summer at the Lake Placid Club, where she has been a regular visitor for a number of seasons.

J. W. Sharp of Chicago and Miss Katherine L. Sharp, the latter the librarian of the University of Illinois, are at the Lake Placid Club for the Summer, where are also Mrs. Charles W. Roberts, wife of Prof. Roberts, professor of elocution at Union Theological Seminary, and Miss Ethel H. Freeman, daughter of Mrs. F. W. Freeman of West Newton.

Randolph C. Barrett of Bloomfield, N. J., has joined his father, H. M. Barrett, and the members of the family at the Barrett cottage, Seven Gables, at the Lake Placid Club.

William McCarroll, Miss McCarroll, Miss L. M. McCarroll, Miss J. Frances McCarroll, and Miss Estelle McCarroll of Brooklyn are at the Lake Placid Club for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Minasian, Miss Minasian, and Miss Edith Reid, also of Brooklyn, have apartments at the Placid Club. Grace W. Beaucker of Philadelphia has joined her mother, Mrs. E. M. Beaucker, at the Placid Club. Mrs. Charles F. Walther, Miss Lucy Walther, and Miss Clarice Walther of Buffalo have apartments at the Placid Club for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Toohey of Scranton, Penn., who are at the Grand View on their wedding trip, entertained their friends on Wednesday at a coaching party to Clear Lake, the site of Adirondack Lodge.

Among the recent arrivals at the Grand View are J. Bentley, Jr., John H. Ingram, Master Arthur Bradley, Mrs. F. H. McLoughlin, Miss Grace McLoughlin, Prof. W. H. Share, New York; Master Francis Gatewood, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Anna Perkins, Miss Alice D. Perkins, Salem, Mass.; Mrs. H. Colt, Miss D. L. Colt, Miss Louise Colt, and Leonard Colt, New London, Conn.

YACHTSMEN AT NEW LONDON.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, July 18.—The arrival of the New York Yacht Club on its annual cruise was the one point of interest here to-day, and the Summer colony at Ocean Beach has made elaborate plans for their entertainment.

At the Pequot Casino several private luncheons were arranged for the visiting yachtsmen, and many of them were guests at the regular Saturday night hop. They will remain over to-morrow and many will attend the concert to-morrow night, for which a special programme has been arranged.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS ARE THRONGED

Reports of Large Additions to the Lists of Guests in Many Catskill Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, July 18.—The killing of a good-sized black bear on the outskirts of the village Sunday evening furnished a mild sensation for the boarders who viewed the carcass Monday.

The week has brought a large crowd of people, who have settled here for the season. Among these Miss L. McCarthy, Mrs. K. Wirth, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, P. M. Fleming, Fred J. Siegler, William Wirth, Courtney Conklin, Mrs. M. S. Bourke, Miss Duff, Mr. and Mrs. William Evans of New York are at the Summit Hill House.

Pine Grove arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bourmann and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Medlecott and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gigeo, Harry Brown, Willis Rogers, New York; Miss Mary Van Valkenburg and Miss Ivy Brocklin of Freeport, Ill.

The Kiskatom Retreat guests include Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Savage and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hutcheon, A. Hasselbusch, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schwartz, Miss Edith Provost, Ira Bogardus, Mrs. D. H. Garrison, Miss Freda Hertz, Miss Alice Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Donavan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Finberg, Herman Finberg, N. H. Barry, Marty Weber, George S. Weedon, Harry A. Schmidt, Mrs. Amelia Horst, F. G. Ernos, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Kelloch of New York.

Cairo has had a large increase in its Summer guests during the present week, and the town is the liveliest in the entire Catskills.

Arrivals at the other houses include:

Columbian—John D. Terry, the Misses Terry, Frederick Terry, I. M. Ely, Miss C. Hummel, Mrs. S. W. Lewis, T. S. Wolfe, and Mrs. Ada Bedie, New York.

Maple Lawn House—J. D. Persico, G. Greer, Miss May McShane, Miss B. Burke, Miss A. Sweeney, Miss C. A. Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Scannell and family, Miss Lena Regelman, Mrs. R. Hamilton, Burton Hamilton, Fred Regelman, William Regelman, and Joseph V. Mahoney of New York.

The season at the Katerskill is the most brilliant of recent years, and the number of guests is unusually large.

The younger set will hold a children's fair Aug. 4.

Guests here include Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer K. Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Doernberg and family, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Heyman, the Misses Heyman, Mr. and Mrs. I. Jackson; Miss L. Lipstadt, Mrs. John Kafka, Mrs. Henry Rice, the Misses Rice, Miss Charlotte Harding of New York.

The Catskill Mountain House arrivals include Henry G. Seigler, N. Reichenberg, Mrs. J. G. Congden, Miss Congden, Albert M. Kohn, S. Hammerslough, Adolph Stein, Mr. and Mrs. P. Adelson, Miss Laura Joachim, Miss Florence B. Joachim, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sentner, and Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Davis of New York.

The park cottages at Haines Falls are nearly all occupied, and the season is at its height. Among the week's arrivals are: Squirrel Inn—Miss Margaret Benary, Mrs. John B. James, Miss Louise Mack, Charles, the Rev. Albert Wittson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Archer Gibson, Miss Gibson, W. H. Huntington, Miss F. S. Whitmore, Mrs. C. C. Brinkerhoff of New York.

Sunset Park Inn arrivals include Prof. Elmer Gates, W. J. Brown, A. B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Wright Dunning, G. W. Dixon, Mrs. C. P. Russel, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Carroll, and Miss Carroll.

Alpine Inn—Mr. J. Fell, F. Grether, A. Grether, Dr. W. Lillman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kassar, A. P. Hoffman, and Mr. and Mrs. Boris and family of New York.

INCREASED COLONY AT STAMFORD

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., July 18.—As the Summer season in Stamford advances the number of visitors is increasing daily, and there are many interesting social events. As a result of this week's numerous arrivals there are more guests at the hotels and boarding houses than at this time last year, and the town has a prosperous appearance which indicates a successful season.

A baseball team has been organized among the Summer visitors, and a schedule of games has been arranged with teams representing the neighboring towns. In the first two games of the season the team defeated the Margaretville and Delhi nines. They will play their first home game to-day. The latest acquisitions to the team include Frederick W. Lang and Cyrus Wilson of Brooklyn, who are spending the Summer in Stamford.

At the Rexmere, in Churchill Park, golf, tennis, and driving are the popular pastimes. Owing to the improved facilities there has been more interest shown in the boating on Loch Marion this Summer, and many of the young people take part in this sport.

In the parlors of the Rexmere on Wednesday evening Adolph Daniel of New York gave a zither concert and entertainment, which was largely attended by the hotel guests and the cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ellis of New York are the guests of Major and Mrs. G. C. Gibbs at their Summer residence in Stamford. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis made the trip from New York in a gasoline touring car of French manufacture, and have the distinction of being the first automobilists to ascend Overlook Mountain.

The automobile company which was recently formed in Stamford is being well patronized by the Summer visitors, and already has three machines in use.

There were many arrivals at Churchill Hall this week, and this hotel bids fair to enjoy a very successful season. The first of a series of progressive euchre parties was given in the hotel parlors on Thursday evening. A great deal of interest was taken in these gatherings last year, and they will be continued throughout the present season.

A party of young people at Churchill Hall organized a coach ride to Hobart Thursday to witness the Middlebury-Hobart baseball game. Among the participants were Miss Florence J. Lang, Miss Amy Figgis, Miss Florence Burroughs, Messrs. Frederick W. Lang, Clifford Figgis, Cyrus Wilson, and William R. Alford.

Mr. and Mrs. James Goldsmith and family of Haverstraw will again occupy the Van Dusen cottage.

Mr. N. P. Youngs of Brooklyn has taken possession of the Hanford on Main Street. This is Mr. Young's first season in the cottage colony.

Judge Samuel H. Lyman and Joseph Lyman of New York have arrived at the Rexmere for the Summer. Judge Lyman lives at the Union League Club in the city, and has spent many seasons in Stamford.

Mr. William R. Alford of the New York brokerage firm of Thomas L. Manson & Co., is a guest at Churchill Hall. This is Mr. Alford's first visit to Stamford.

Among the recent arrivals at the hotels are:

CHURCHILL HALL—Mrs. James Carroll, Miss Kathlyn Carroll, Clarence Carroll, Miss Isabel Carroll, Miss Ella F. Keely, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fiber, Mrs. J. Fiber, Mrs. A. Bernhard, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Fischer, Mrs. C. B. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fleming, William C. Fleming, E. Van Dyne, Miss Rose I. Alexander, Mrs. J. H. Donald, Miss Donald, Mrs. F. Harvest, Miss Harral, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Collins, Mrs. J. Collins, Mrs. Helen Cutler, Eugene H. Conklin, Miss Elizabeth P. Cragin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ferrer, Miss Olga Ferrer, Miss Duncan, Miss Wedekind, Miss Katherine Wedekind, Mrs. H. F. Huber, Miss Huber, Miss E. Mangis, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hall, Mrs. James Sheldon, Mrs. O'Rourke, Mrs. George Fennell, Miss Minna Fennell, Robert Fennell, Miss Bertha Fennell of New York; William R. Alford, Mrs. Margaret King, Mrs. M. C. Higgins, Miss May Higgins, Master Stephen Higgins, Mrs. L. F. Chapman, Mrs. E. F. Buchanan, Miss Elizabeth Buchanan, Edwin C. Buchanan of Brooklyn; Mrs. W. T. Johnston, Miss C. Redmond, Mr. R. Redmond, Miss Blanche and Olive Redmond of Philadelphia.

REXMERE—Mr. and Mrs. George Mason, Mr. and Mrs. F. Correll, Miss Correll, John Watts Warren, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dithridge, Miss R. C. Browne, Judge Samuel H. Lyman, Joseph Lyman, Mrs. M. H. Litchfield, Mrs. P. Harran, Miss Harran, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Jones, Mrs. Robert Fraser, Mrs. E. L. Clinter, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, R. B. Willetts, Miss Notte, E. H. David, Mrs. W. D. Matthewson of New York; Mrs. George B. Wylie, Kenneth M. Wylie, Miss M. James of Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. D. R. Avery of Westchester, N. Y.; Mrs. Bella of Newburgh; Mrs. Benjamin H. Rogers of Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. M. A. Walker and Mrs. R. J. Stout of Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. F. R. Chambers of Brownsville; Mrs. H. McCredie, of Portland, Oregon.

KIRKDALE, BLACK—Mr. and Mrs. William Blackwell, R. F. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kempton Brown, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. J. A. Tuchman, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Ida Fraser, Mrs. H. Scull, Master Theodore Snyder, Mrs. Appleyarth, Mr. and Mrs. William Fiesta, Miss Amy Fiesta, Clifford Fiesta, Miss M. A. Brigham, of Brooklyn; Mrs. K. M. Kellinger, Miss Kellinger of Yonkers.

NEW GRANT HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Edwards and family, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Cummings, Jr., Miss Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Stitt, the Misses Edna and Marguerite Stitt of New York.

GREYCOURT INN—Mrs. W. C. Reese, Miss A. H. Reese, D. F. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson T. Shields, Miss Elizabeth Shields, Sturges B. Shields, Nelson T. Shields, Jr., Miss N. E. Graham, Mrs. I. R. Cook, Master Stanley M. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pierce, Mrs. J. R. Dawson, Mrs. H. Plaisted, Miss Jane G. Cooper of New York; Harold Dwight, the Misses Louise and Josephine Hasslacher, W. Betts of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Warren R. Dix, Miss S. J. Dix of Elizabeth, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Morris M. Gubs of Elkins Park, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. F. Cahre, and Miss Ruth Cahre of Poughkeepsie.

AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Convention of Firemen Attracts Large Crowds—Late Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 18.—The town has been awhirl with a large and flourishing convention of firemen this week, who not only came from far and near in Otsego County, to which the delegates were confined, but also from towns down the Mohawk and Chenango Valleys. There were several hundred people in town for this convention. Not since the meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy here in June, 1901, has Richfield seen such a large delegation for any one meeting, and the hotels and cottages as well as the business houses did themselves credit in the matter of decoration. The line of march, which was a long one, lay between rows of buildings bearing bunting and flags galore, and the music of seven bands added not a little to the general festivity.

This convention saw the inauguration of the baseball games of the season, as the Richfields crossed bats with the New Berlins on both Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. Rain prevented the finish of the game on Wednesday, but on Thursday a ten-inning game was played, with a score of 9 to 7 in favor of the visiting team.

A distinctive feature of the Summer life is the series of delightful musicales, and it was a source of pleasure to many to have these begun this week. On Friday evening Mr. George B. Santvoord, the director of the Earlington orchestra, conducted successfully in the spacious parlor of that house, and Miss Beverley Sitgreaves, the actress, assisted. Not the least enjoyable of these musicales is the excellent solo work done from time to time by members of the orchestra.

An informal hop was enjoyed by the children of the Earlington on last Saturday evening.

Among the additions to the golf club are Mrs. Charles Cook Ransom, Miss Orr, Mr. John C. Calhoun, Jr., Mr. J. Doubleday, Capt. Beattie, Dr. Ransom of New York, and Mr. Paul Warren of Geneva, Switzerland. A match will soon be arranged on the links for the cups which are given by the prominent hotels. The annual play for the Proctor Cup will consume a large part of August, and will doubtless receive as much eager attention as in past years. The membership list of the club also includes Mr. and Mrs. John D. Veale, Mr. William H. Ballard, Mr. Wilmot L. Cole, Mr. S. P. Outhwaite, Dr. F. D. Bailey, Admiral Assorson, Miss Shields, Miss Louise Shields, Mr. B. U. Livingston, Jr., Miss Frishmuth, Miss Blue, Mr. W.

LONG BRANCH HAS A GREAT WEEK FOR OUTDOOR SPORTS OF ALL KINDS

Preparations for the Horse Show—Deal Beach Has a Society Circus in Prospect—Charity Fair Given by Children a Great Success.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 18.—There was no reason for any one to find fault with the weather that prevailed at this resort during the week. It just suited the hotel proprietors, the boarding-house keepers, and the bathing masters. All enjoyed a busy week, and say the prospect for a busy season all through is very bright, as their bookings for the future are many. It has been the best week for outdoor sports since the opening of the season.

One of the attractions of the week here which proved very interesting to both the young and old, especially those who believe in charity work, was a charity fair. It was one of the largest charity fairs ever held at Long Branch. It was held Wednesday at the Tower cottage, on Ocean Avenue, West End, and was entirely under the supervision of children. They succeeded in selling over two thousand tickets, and the proceeds are to be divided among three charities, the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at this place, and two others in New York City. Those who had charge of the fair were Miss Birdie Freedman, Miss Amy Weil, Miss Etta Heller, Miss Grace Freedman, Miss Gladys Baruch, Miss Lucille Weil, Edward Goodman, Herbert Weil, Albert Heller, Rowland Goodman, Joseph Menken, and Maurice Freedman.

The day was ideal, and the fair was well patronized by the cottagers and hotel guests. The young folks who had charge of it have been rejoicing ever since over their success.

Long Branch has never been noted for having so many charitable people among the Summer cottagers as there have been this Summer. Children and parents seem to make it a part of their Summer's pleasure to give a helping hand in charity work.

Proprietor Woodward of the Hollywood Hotel, who has had all the guests he has been able to care for ever since the opening of that hostelry, is making great preparations for the horse show days, when he will give some of his popular fêtes upon the lawn in front of the hotel.

The South Elberon, Deal, and Allenhurst Summer visitors are all looking forward to a circus day about two weeks hence. A country circus in which prominent society people staying at the places mentioned will take part will be held opposite Deal station. Last year's event proved the most successful social event of the season, and those in charge this year intend to surpass last Summer's circus, which attracted crowds of people from all parts of the coast. Norton Wolters will be ringmaster; Miss Cecilia Wolters, queen of the arena; Miss Christine Hayward, slack wire performer; Miss Davenport, Grecian dance; William Strange, Jr., contortionist. In the side show there will be Hugh Bodine, female impersonator; Thomas O'Brien, elastic skin man; Al O'Brien, snake charmer; Louis Sheldon, Chinese giant, and several others.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Kahn and family of New York, who have been spending the early portion of the Summer in their cottage at the corner of Jerome and Ocean Avenues, sailed for Europe this week.

Jefferson Seligman, President of the Hollywood Golf Club of Hollywood, offered a cup for competition among the club's members for to-day at eighteen holes, handicap medal play. The best eight scores are to qualify for succeeding rounds at match play, the finals being decided on Aug. 1. Second prize is given by the club. On Aug. 5 there will be a similar scratch competition for women for a cup given by Nathan Bijur. The Vice President's Cup, given by S. J. Reckendorfer, will be offered on Aug. 15, and the club championship, with eight scores to qualify, will take place on Sept. 4.

Charles A. Grummond's cottage, on Park Avenue, Elberon, was leased this week for the season to J. Gilroy of New York.

Mrs. Charles A. Wimpfheimer, with a few of her friends who are always interested in the welfare of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch, held a sale of fancy articles for the benefit of that institution on Wednesday at her Summer residence on Bath Avenue.

Marion Cobb, prominently identified with the hotel interests of North Carolina, who is touring the Northern resorts with his bride, who was a Miss Bell of Portsmouth, Va., has been a recent guest at the Hollywood Hotel.

A garden party in aid of the Stony Wold Sanitarium will be held at the Norwood Park Casino on Thursday evening, July 30. If the weather proves unfavorable on that evening, it will take place on Aug. 1. The officers and members of Auxiliary No. 17, under whose auspices the garden party is held, are all Summer residents of Long Branch. Mrs. Benjamin Stern is President, Mrs. Sylvan Bier Vice Chairman, Mrs. Myron Schaffer Secretary, and Mrs. J. G. Gugelman Treasurer, all of New York.

J. M. Van Note of New York, who owns a cottage on Cedar Avenue, Hollywood, paid the place a visit this week, and then departed for Richfield Springs, Va.

Mrs. Francis Jones of Slocum Place has gone to Great Diamond Island, Casco Bay, Me., where she will spend a portion of the Summer.

Miss O'Donohue of New York, daughter of Mrs. J. J. O'Donohue, who is summering at Elberon, is quite ill at her Summer home.

Anthony N. Brady of Albany, N. Y., who is generally among the earlier cottage arrivals at West End, did not arrive until just recently. His delay was caused through an accident which happened to Mrs. Brady, who fell down stairs at her home, injuring herself severely. She is now improving.

Leopold Stern of New York recently purchased a strip of land adjoining his Summer home on Cedar Avenue opposite Shadow Lawn. It is the intention of Mr. Stern to have a handsome cottage erected upon the site after the close of the Summer season.

Dr. W. E. Woodend of New York, who is one of the new cottagers this season at this resort, and who is occupying the Brokaw cottage on Ocean Avenue, Elberon, spent the week at Atlantic City, where he had a number of entries at the horse show at that place.

Mrs. Louis Siegbert of New York is seriously ill at her Summer home on Westwood Avenue, Long Branch.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Terhune are spending their Summer months at Pleasure Bay.

Dr. and Mrs. John Handley left this week for Detroit, Mich., to attend the Epworth League Convention being held in that city.

Joseph Zabinski of New York took a lease recently for the Summer of the McBride cottage on Chelsea Avenue.

Mrs. M. P. Ryan of New York has taken possession of the Ryall cottage.

Mrs. J. Ulrich of New York, who leased the Woodward cottage a short time ago, is now occupying it.

An exhibition of fancy billiard playing was given by Miss May Kaarlus on Wednesday night at the West End Hotel.

George T. Lewis of Philadelphia is summering in the Durand cottage at Elberon.

Mrs. W. West of Chicago, Ill., who is the sister of Mrs. George M. Pullman, is at Elberon as the guest of Mrs. Pullman.

Mrs. Hugo Hahlo of New York, who has been the guest of L. Goldsmith at Elberon, has gone to Glen Summit, Penn.

Pennington Corson, Jr., of Princeton is being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Monroe V. Poole of Cedar Avenue.

S. G. Painter of the Colonial Copper Mining Company and his wife are season guests at the Howland Hotel, West End.

Corse Payton, who is connected with several of the Brooklyn theatres, is spending his Summer at the Howland Hotel.

Leo Speyer of New York, who has been coming to Long Branch for a number of Summers past, is again occupying his Elberon cottage.

Steward Barr of New York is occupying one of the "reservation" cottages this season.

Mrs. Frederick Kern of New York has taken possession of her Summer home at Long Branch.

Miss Carrie Chamberlain entertained the members of the Holly Tennis Club at her home, near Norwood Park, this week.

Mrs. Elisha B. Gaddis of New York is domiciled in her home, on Norwood Avenue, for the Summer.

Isaac Untermeyer is occupying his Elberon cottage.

W. L. Sheppard of the Pennsylvania Railroad is summering on Cedar Avenue, Norwood Park.

Frederick Lewisohn is again in possession of his Ocean Avenue cottage, at Elberon.

Laddy Cottage No. 8, at Elberon, is one of the recent cottages to be leased for the season. J. McDermott of New York is now occupying it.

Samuel Sachs of New York, who owns one of the handsomest Summer villas at Elberon, and who has been seriously ill at his Norwood Avenue home, is now much improved. For a time his condition was critical and doubts were entertained of his recovery.

Wilbur A. Heisley of Long Branch, Law Judge of Monmouth County, will preside in Mercer Court this Summer while Judge Rellstab is away on his vacation. There will be no regular session of court after Judge Rellstab leaves, but Prosecutor Crossley will dispose of necessary matters.

Randolph Guggenheimer of New York, owner of the Drexel cottages at West End, is one of the number of cottagers who are sojourning abroad.

Mrs. M. Guiterman of New York, who has been summering at Elberon, sailed for Europe on Wednesday, where she will remain the balance of the Summer season.

Mrs. John S. Hoey is now domiciled in Hollywood cottage No. 10 for this Summer.

On Wednesday while Mrs. M. Strauss of New York was playing golf at Hollywood she lost a diamond ring. One of the caddies found it yesterday and returned it.

J. A. McAnerney of New York, who is a Summer cottager at Monmouth Beach and who has a liking for the Oliver Dowd Byron Engine Company at North Long Branch, presented the company with $50.

The third concert of the series of outdoor entertainments by Nathan Franko's orchestra took place on the veranda of the Country Club at Monmouth Beach on Thursday afternoon, and was well attended by the cottagers in that vicinity.

The invitation tennis tournament at the Hollywood golf grounds have been issued and a good list of entries are being received. The tournament will be held next week.

Next Tuesday afternoon a children's fair will be held at the Summer home of Mrs. Symington, at Monmouth Beach. The proceeds will be fore the benefit of the Babies' Hospital at Oceanic.

The officials of the Monmouth County Open Air Horse Show are busily engaged getting things in readiness for the opening of their show at Hollywood. The entries that have been received are in excess of any past years.

The Children's Home at Branchport, connected with the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York, is well filled. During July and August religious services will be held every Sunday afternoon.

The little folks at the Brighton Hotel all participated in a bean bag party on Tuesday night.

J. D. Goin of New York was the guest of former Mayor Benjamin P. Morris.

Mrs. Herbert A. Rayner left Long Branch yesterday to join her husband on the steamer Numidian, for Havre, France. They will make an extended tour of the Continent.

Persons interested in the Deal Golf Club are looking forward to the building of a fifty-thousand-dollar addition to the clubhouse, plans for which are now being drawn. The old clubhouse will be remodeled, and, with the new addition, it will make the building twice its present size. Colonial style will be the architecture. The improvements will be started as soon as the Summer season closes.

W. L. Scrymser and family of Brooklyn are registered for the season at the Scarborough Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Burnham of New York are summering at the Hollywood Hotel. Mr. Burnham is the Secretary of the Stock Exchange and one of the Governors of the New York Athletic Club.

Ex-Judge Patterson and Mrs. Patterson are spending their Summer months at Branchport.

Charles and Clarence Davis of Morrell Street have gone to California.

Charles W. Blakesley and family left Long Branch on Thursday for a four weeks' stay at Riverside, Penn.

Isidore de Ochoa, Jr., nephew of the President of Mexico, is summering at Long Branch. He is stopping at the Wentworth.

J. J. Ostereicher and family of New York are guests at the Scarborough Hotel.

Henry Groves, Jr., a New York broker, has leased a cottage at North Long Branch for the Summer.

Cottager Curry, who is summering at Elberon, with a coaching party, drove to Thomas's Inn on the Rumson Road during the week, where they dined.

Next week a new comic opera will be put on at Pleasure Bay. The title will be "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen."

George O. Erhart, who was injured in a runaway a few days ago at Seabright, is slowly recovering.

The Rev. Joseph Silverman of New York preached in the Temple Beth-Miriam, on Bath Avenue, to-day.

Mrs. Freedman, whose husband died a short time ago at Hollywood, is now residing in Europe for the Summer.

S. Bernheimer's cottage, on Lincoln Avenue, Elberon, that was recently struck by lightning, was only damaged to the extent of about $200.

The Hollywood, Seabright, Deal, and Spring Lake Golf Clubs have formed a new association known as the Jersey Coast League. They have each subscribed $25 for a $100 cup, to be competed for in home-and-home matches.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hammer have returned from their wedding tour, and have taken possession of a cottage at Hillside.

Among some of the latest cottage arrivals at Long Branch are Mrs. Agnes Lynch of New York, who is occupying the McBride cottage on Franklin Avenue; George E. Moore, Morford cottage, Second Avenue; Dr. John B. Lynch, Lane cottage, Franklin Avenue; Julius G. Miller, Ferns cottage; Cottage Place; William Mohr, No. 8, Reservation Cottage; B. Bamberg, Ferns cottage, No. 2, Cottage Place; J. Castellanes, Robillard cottage, Chelsea Avenue; Daniel Dougherty, Boger Cottage, Second Avenue.

BUSY DAYS ALONG CONNECTICUT SHORE.

Crowds Collecting at Stamford and Nearby Resorts—At Hotels and Cottages.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 18.—The resorts along the Connecticut shore are now alive with a merry, bustling Summer crowd. The season is now at its height, and from this out there will be lots to engage the attention of the cottagers and hotel folks. From Greenwich to Norwalk there are several flourishing resorts, including Belle Haven, Sound Beach, Stamford, Collender's Point, and Bell Island. At all of these every available cottage has been taken, and where there are hotels they are crowded. This section of the Connecticut shore has grown immensely in popularity during the past few Summers. The reason for this is its proximity to New York and the various facilities that are afforded for having an enjoyable time. No matter what one's disposition may be, there will be found opportunity for enjoyment hereabout. There are splendid facilities for golf. There are four clubs—the Fairfield County of Greenwich, Innis Arden of Sound Beach, Hillendale of Stamford, and Wee Burn of Noroton. The links of all of these are easily reached by driving or trolley, and they present a scene of much activity every day. The Wee Burn Club has just completed arrangements whereby it will add considerably to the length of its course and have a new clubhouse. When these plans are carried out it will be the longest nine-hole course in the State, and one of the best in the Metropolitan Golf Association.

Charles H. Seeley, the Connecticut champion, is a member of Wee Burn, and it was there that Mrs. Charles I. Stout, as Miss Genevieve Hecker, learned her game and twice won the National championship as a Wee Burn entry. The Innis Arden Club of Sound Beach has the distinction of having the highest market value of any club in the State. It is laid out on a part of J. Kennedy Tod's place, and several of the greens are directly along the shore. For several years Findlay S. Douglas played from Fairfield County, and a Hillandale member is Edward Leavitt, who is among the best known of the older school of golfers. There are weekly competitions for prizes on all the links, and a large number of players are out every day, even when it is storming.

Yachting commands a great deal of attention. There are three important clubs in this section.

At the Kathmere are: F. A. F. Bryan of Falmouth, Mass.; Miss Edith Bindley of Memphis; Mr. and Mrs. William F. Andrews of Columbus, Ohio; L. B. Andrews, Mrs. Henry Hunt and Miss Hunt are there from New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Connolly, G. W. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Thorne, Miss Adams, Charles H. White, I. R. Lounsbury, H. G. Lounsbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lounsbury, H. L. Washburn, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. De Long.

PLAYING BRIDGE AT GREENWICH.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 18.—It has been a week of outdoor pleasure and enjoyment with all guests at Edgewood Inn. The stable equipment, which now numbers over 100 horses, has been in constant use. The tennis courts have been occupied morning and afternoon, and the small golf course in front of the hotel has found many adherents, as well as the well-kept grounds of the Apawamis and Fairfield County Clubs.

Bridge is the popular indoor game at the inn, and the cardrooms, small parlors, and foyer are the scenes of many hard-fought matches of an evening. Regular players are Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shiland, Judge and Mrs. James C. Church, Mrs. Andrew A. Halsey, Mrs. Wellington Crosby, Mrs. Charles L. Edey, Mrs. J. Wilson Wenman, Mrs. S. J. Byrd, Alexander Frazer, Gen. Frank M. Freeman, and Findlay S. Douglas.

Among late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. H. Durant Cheever, Mrs. G. V. Converse, H. D. Mills, Dr. M. G. Schlapp, H. B. Van Deventor, Miss M. A. Armstrong, Miss G. A. Dilley, Barron Collier, Mrs. Ellinger, Miss Howison, A. E. McBee, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Sharp, John Aspegren, C. Bruno, George B. Hedges, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Martin, F. W. Aldred, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Hallam Jenney of New York; also Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Barnes, Miss Beatrice Barnes, and Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Harriman of Brooklyn.

FISHERMAN'S LUCK IN RANGELEY LAKES

Good Catches These with Women Anglers Competing for First Honors — Camping in the Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., July 18.—Here at the lakes, 2,000 feet high among the wooded mountains, one cannot realize, as the cool breeze comes from the forest, the extreme heat in the city.

As in the days when the Indian paddled his canoe over these waters, the merry college boy, with charming maiden, now paddles under the shade of the pines, while hotels and camp stand on the very spot where the Indian wigwam used to be.

Each season finds a new influx of American millionaires who are coming to the woods to erect their log cabins, finishing and furnishing them as they do their palaces in the city.

Here at this place the Rangeley Lake House is hotel life close to the forest, where golf and dancing make many forget the charms of lake and wilderness so near by. The record at this hotel alone for the past month shows forty-three landlocked salmon weighing from three to nine and a quarter pounds each. Ten of the number came to the nets of the fair sex, who at the Rangeleys now equal the men in skillful angling.

Among the new comers at this hotel are Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Ulman of Baltimore.

David Magie, Jr., of East Orange, N. J., has joined his wife for a stay of several weeks.

Dr. H. G. Ulrich, a Philadelphian, who comes annually, is in the woods camping, while the Rev. L. M. Robinson, of the same city, is taking an extended trip through the lakes.

Charles Cory of New York City, accompanied by his sisters, Miss M. J. Cory and Miss Ella Cory, has chosen this resort for July days. Mrs. Frank Brown and daughter of the same city are also located here.

George Walkinson and Mrs. E. Sprut are New Yorkers who are taking a carriage drive through the country.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana finds great enjoyment in the forest or on the lake. His private secretary, H. E. Shroyer of Indianapolis, is a fine dancer, much to the delight of the young women who each night assemble at the Casino. Even here in the Maine woods, Worth costumes are gracefully worn, as well as the shirtwaist, bright-colored sweaters, laced boots, and jaunty hats.

Dr. C. W. Packard of New York City brought in a five-pound salmon recently which was the same size as the one taken by his brother, Prof. Packard of Princeton, a few days before.

Among the arrivals at this hotel this week were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pierce, J. Winslow Pierce of Portsmouth, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Gillam, Miss C. M. Gillam, Miss M. W. Gillam, Langhorne, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel T. Campbell, Miss L. A. Campbell, Glen Ridge, N. Y.; Mrs. Caroline D. L. Heston, Reading, Penn.; George S. Harral, New York; Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Craig and son, of Spiritwood, N. D.

At the Pickford Camp, on Rangeley Lake, the season has been unusually active.

Not a day passes at these ideal retreats of the sportsman but some excellent catch is reported, or some social event recorded. Mr. Harry Pickford, the proprietor, is a Brooklynite, who has been coming to this hunting and fishing country since long before the narrow gauge railroad opened the territory to civilization. Among the sojourners here were noticed Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Clarke, Brooklyn Borough; Miss Annie A. Porter, Miss Helen M. Porter, Malden, Mass.; W. E. Weld, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Porter, Malden, Mass.; W. H. Barrett, New York; I. S. Waley, Georgie E. Waley, Mrs. E. A. Waley, East Orange, N. J.; Charles B. Morrill, Frank Ide, Boston; Howard Pickford Clarke, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lochame is the name given by Mr. and Mrs. William M. Cunningham, New Yorkers, to a set of log cabins on the shore of Rangeley Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Clemson and son, Master George Clemson, of Tarpan Springs, Fla., are now guests of the Cunninghams.

At Camp Oscelo the family of D. W. Farquhar of Boston are "at home" for the remainder of the season.

At the Mountain View House is Miss Marion W. Cottle of Brooklyn, N. Y., who will soon be admitted to the bar.

Mr. and Mrs. David B. Young and daughter, Miss Edna A. Young, of Brooklyn, N. Y., here for the season, have been joined by Mrs. H. A. Blakeston and daughter, Miss Roberta, of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Kimball C. Atwood of Brooklyn spent last week here.

Last Monday Mr. H. W. Clarke of Watertown, Mass., eighty-six years old, who for a month past has fished every day, rain or shine, and always got fish, and whose catch included six salmon that weighed five pounds or over, and one that tipped the scales at eight and a half pounds, reeled in his line and returned home, remarked as he said good-bye to his Mountain View friends: "I have fished the Rangeley waters for nearly fifty years, and intend to be one of the fish fishermen in 1904."

The Birches at Student's Island in Mooselookmeguntic Lake, nearly 100 guests are enjoying the picturesque log cabin life. Among the new-comers from New York are George W. Magee, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Harral. Located for the remainder of the Summer in camps Idlewild and Forest Island are the following Philadelphians: Mrs. Theodore Frothingham, Miss Harriet Frothingham, and four sons and maid, who will soon be joined by Mr. Frothingham and a tutor for the boys.

At the Barker, a new place on the shore, Mrs. H. O. Beiryer and Miss Henry of New York are stopping. Mrs. Beirger was quite proud of her five-pound salmon until a Boston lady, Mrs. S. O. Dolloph, took the laurels by landing only a few rods from the wharf an eight-pound brook trout, which she skillfully handled alone, and thus takes the record for big trout caught by any woman at the Rangeleys this season.

SEASON AT BAR HARBOR.

Rigid Enforcement of Prohibition Law Inconveniences Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 18.—Society has not led a very strenuous life here during the past week, though it has been as lively as the average second week in July. The week before was so full of gayety, however, on account of the visit of the Texas and the British North Atlantic Squadron that an ordinary week seemed far below the standard.

There were a number of functions, however, and the season really got a normal start. There were dinners, luncheons, and receptions. The first dinner dance of the season was given at the Kebo Valley Club to-night, and they will be given weekly now throughout the season. Last Sunday night the first concert was given at the Louisburg, and they will also be continued weekly from now on to the middle of September. The weekly golf tournaments and the semi-weekly yacht race have also begun, so that officially the season may be said to be on.

The much-ridiculed Maine prohibition law is being rigidly enforced here this Summer for the first time, and it is causing a great deal of inconvenience, to say the least. The police officers are watching the clubs and caterers as well as the ordinary saloon keepers. A caterer started for a big dinner the other night and had his champagne confiscated on the way. Fortunately he was able to get a second supply or the British Admiral would have been forced to go through dinner without the bubbles. At another dinner the other night the family cellar was shy a bottle or two, and the hosts had to scour the town to make up the deficiency. After a long and diligent search a few bottles were discovered in another family cellar and the dinner was saved.

The cottagers are even unable to get liquors at the drug stores for cooking purposes. At the hotels no drinks can be served to guests. This is the first time that the law has ever been strictly enforced, and as the penalty for its violation is a jail sentence the dealers are pretty shy on selling.

The swimming pool has been formally opened, and it is expected that it will be used a great deal soon. Thus far the weather has been too cold for much bathing. A few men have ventured into the pool, but they did not stay very long. A number of additions are being made and a toboggan slide has been put in.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, the well-known novelist of New York, has been put at the head of the Ladies' Committee, and she has selected the following ladies to assist her: Mrs. A. Bleaker Banks, Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. George Hale, Mrs. William Lawrence, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mrs. A. P. Peabody, Mrs. Gardiner-Sherman, Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, and Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer.

Two of the semi-weekly yacht races of the new raceabout class have been held and the craft have proved themselves as speedy as they are pretty. Last Saturday the first of the races was held and the winning boat, Mr. Edgar Scott's Bat, did a twelve-mile course in 1 hour and 47 minutes. There are thirteen of these boats, and ten have already arrived. They are all alike and were built last Winter by the Herreshoffs. They cost $7,000.

The Kebo Valley Golf Links have been greatly improved since last Summer. The course has been lengthened by 100 yards, and a number of new bunkers and hazards have been added. All of the old bunkers have been deepened and heaps of sand placed in them. In spite of the fact that the course has been made more difficult, the bogey has remained unchanged, and still stands at 80 for the eighteen holes.

The next big event of the season here will be the visit of the American Naval Squadron, which will come a week from Monday. The fleet is to consist of forty-five vessels, and will remain in the harbor for ten days. Later, in August, the fleet will return for another visit.

It is also possible that the British North Atlantic Squadron, which spent five days here last week, will also return the latter part of July. Admiral Douglas of the English fleet said before sailing that he hoped to return with a few more vessels, since he was so cordially treated on his recent visit.

The Englishmen were most royally entertained on the visit. For five days there was one continual round of festivities, beginning with breakfasts and lasting straight through the day.

The handsome yacht Waukeva is in the harbor with her owner, William J. Gross, of New York on board.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise Miller of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Miller this Summer at their cottage here.

The morning and evening concerts at the Louisburg have begun again this year, and are as usual greatly enjoyed by the guests. The first of the Sunday evening concerts was given Sunday.

Miss Edna Silverman of Pittsburg is visiting her aunt, Mrs. I. H. Silverman, at Eden Brae.

Judge Ingraham of New York has arrived and is at the Foster cottage for the Summer. He will be joined later by his son and a friend, Mr. McCauley.

Mrs. Henry W. Gray of New York has arrived for the Summer, and is at her cottage on Cottage Street.

Miss Celestine Eustis of Washington has arrived and will as usual be at Mars Vista.

Among the recent arrivals at the St. Sauveur are Mrs. C. H. Roberts and her sons, William and Carroll, of Philadelphia; Mrs. E. J. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Garrettson, Mrs. H. Sedgwick, and the Misses Adeline and Arline Sedgwick of New York.

Mr. I. Howland Jones of Boston is at the St. Sauveur for a few weeks.

Miss Grace Morris is visiting Mrs. Henry Reed Hatfield of Philadelphia at Thingvalla. Miss Morris is a lineal descendant of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, and is one of the most attractive of this season's débutantes.

Miss Eugenie Dixon of Philadelphia is the guest of Miss Stella Van T. Elkins.

Dr. J. Austin Furfey, who has spent so many seasons at the Belmont Hotel, arrived Monday for the season.

Mrs. Charles R. Train is at the Newport for the season. Her son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Train, have taken Marigold cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. Raymond Rogers of New York will pay her annual visit to the Belmont in a short time. Her daughter, Miss Amanda Rogers, who has been in poor health, will join her later.

Miss Guthrie of Pittsburg has as her guests at Tullibardine Mrs. A. M. Guthrie and Miss Leila Laughlin of Pittsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Shepard and Miss Shepard of Washington are at the Newport cottage for the season.

Mr. William C. Whitney and Miss Dorothy Whitney will arrive soon and be at Corfield. Mr. Whitney, of course, will not remain during the entire season, but will pay flying visits here, as is his custom. Miss Randolph, who has been with her grandmother, Mrs. Frederick May, for a number of weeks will join the Whitneys at the cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston of New York, who have been at the Louisburg, are occupying their new cottage on Eden Street.

Miss S. Furniss has arrived, and as usual is at the Louisburg for the season. Her sister, Miss Clementina Furniss, will spend the Summer traveling in Europe. As well as being a delightful hostess and entertaining largely, Miss Furniss is quite an experienced whip. Four horses came for her by express Thursday.

Capt. Dudley Rawson de Chair of the British Embassy has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Vanderbilt have arrived here on their yacht, the Conqueror. They will remain some time.

Prof. E. R. Seligman of Columbia University, Mrs. Seligman, and three children are at the Hamilton cottage, Atlantic Avenue, for the Summer.

Dr. Grant and family of New York are at the Little Louisburg for the season.

The Hon J. P. Bass entertained at dinner Thursday evening at Columbia cottage. His guests were Dr. Hoyt, Lieut. Stickney, Ensign Morgan, and Ensign Greenslade of the Texas, Clarence Stetson, Hayward Wilson, Mrs. Strickland, Mrs. Hill and Miss Hill, Miss Dudley and Miss Gambrill.

The Roberts studio on Mount Desert Street has been made very attractive by Miss Louise L. Heustis from New York, whose portrait painting is attracting attention.

Mrs. A. D. Addison of Washington came Wednesday night for the Summer. Mr. Addison has been here for several days.

Capt. T. J. Bush of Lexington, Ky., has arrived for the season and is at St. Sauveur. His sister, Miss Nancy Bush, is with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Reilley entertained at dinner Thursday evening. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Miss Howell, Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike, Mrs. MacNutt, Mr. Herbert Parsons, and Miss Snyder.

Mrs. Frederick Cunningham and Miss Cunningham of Boston came this week, and are at the Cunningham cottage on Mount Desert Street for the Summer.

George Lauder of Pittsburg, Penn., came into the harbor Thursday on his yacht Endymion.

Llewellyn Varry has arrived for the season, and as usual is at the Lynam House. Among other guests at the house are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph White and family, the Misses Bowdoin, and Miss Turnbull, all of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Sturgis and family of Boston have arrived at the Lynam House for the season.

James Potter of Philadelphia joined his family at the Lynam House on Thursday night.

Haydn Sands, a Yale student who has been at the Newport for some time, left this week on his yacht Rival, for a cruise along the coast.

Miss Mary I. Lewis of Philadelphia came to the Belmont this week for the season.

Gen. and Mrs. E. F. Winslow of New York are at the Malvern. Other recent arrivals are Miss Alice Bower, Miss Sie Bower, and Richard Bower, England; Mrs. Hugh Tevis, Master Tevis, Miss Margaret Baxter, and Miss Wicks, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Spencer Erwin, Philadelphia; Mr. Thellund, New York, and Mr. A. W. Roth, Boston.

The Rev. Dr. Vibbert of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Howe Johnson at Villa Mary.

Mrs. J. Emlen-Smith gave a luncheon at the Kebo Valley Club to-day to introduce Mrs. William Disston of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Louis A. Von Gaertner gave a tea Wednesday from 4 until 6 o'clock at the Alley cottage to meet Mrs. Samuel Untermyer of New York.

Miss K. V. R. Berry of Washington has arrived for the season, and as usual is at the St. Sauveur Hotel.

Arthur Kemp of New York is in the harbor with his yacht the Sea Fox. He is visiting with his sister, Mrs. Stephen Tyng, who is at Greenlawn on West Street.

Francis Haynes and family of New York are on their annual cruise up the Eastern coast in their big steam yacht, The Viking.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia have come to their new cottage on the Corniche Drive. The cottage, which has just been completed, has fifty-one rooms. In former years the Cassatts have led a quiet life here, but it looks as though they were going to entertain very freely this Summer. Mr. Cassatt is a great lover of horses, and has a number of the best from his stables here with him. He has always taken a great interest in the Horse Show, and this year is at the head of the trotting department. He is also an ardent sailor, and sails one of the new 31-footers. Mrs. W. P. Stewart is with the Cassatts.

Capt. Thomas Bush of Lexington will give a tea at the Pot and Kettle Club on July 28.

Among the late comers to the St. Sauveur are Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gildersleeve of New York.

Mrs. Kortwright of New York has come to the Malvern for the Summer months. Mrs. Kortwright has passed previous seasons here, and is well known in social circles.

Quite a party of New York people were at the St. Sauveur Friday night, leaving the next morning for Northeast Harbor. In the party were Mrs. F. H. Ballard, Miss Ballard, Mrs. F. H. Ballard, Jr., Mrs. George B. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Pelton, and George B. Spencer.

The Misses Bowdoin and Miss Turnbull of Baltimore came Saturday to the Lynam, and will remain until into September.

Mrs. Arthur Welman of New York is a recent comer to the Malvern.

Mrs. Fred A. Miller and Miss Alice Miller of Northeast Harbor were registered at the Belmont Saturday.

Dr. Grace U. Kimball and Mrs. Charles Wheaton of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., came Saturday to the Malvern.

Ada June Berry of Ashland, N. H., arrived Saturday at the St. Sauveur.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Sturgis and children of Boston are at the Lynam for an extended stay.

The United States revenue cutter Gresham paid a brief visit to this port Saturday. The Gresham did not remain long, sailing soon after her arrival for St. John, N. B. There was a distinguished guest on board the Gresham in the person of Senator William P. Frye of Lewiston, Acting Vice President of the United States. W. K. Oakes, Esq., of Auburn is accompanying Senator Frye on this cruise.

E. A. Wiltse of Denver has come to the Malvern for a few days. Mr. Wiltse is an annual visitor at the Malvern.

Mrs. T. B. Sands of Washington, Morrill R. Sands of New York, and H. M. Smith of New York are recent arrivals at the Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ingersoll of Philadelphia came on Saturday evening to the Lynam for their annual visit.

Miss Helen S. Conburn and Mrs. C. Davis Miller of Skowhegan came to the St. Sauveur Friday for a few days' stay.

Mrs. John P. Jackson and Huntington W. Jackson of Washington are among the late comers at the St. Sauveur. The Jacksons were at the same hotel last season.

TENNIS REVIVED AT NARRAGANSETT

Summer Colony Also Finds Diversion in Canoeing and Surf Bathing.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 18.—Many vari-colored dainty parasols were displayed on the bathing pavilion by "Miss Narragansett" on Wednesday morning, which, with their brilliant coloring, combined with the attractive, modish gowns to be seen, gave the promenade a really gala aspect, and was a reminder of the régime at the Pier when society sought the Casino plaza after the bath. The morning concerts at the pavilion by the Gladstone Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Adolph Whitelaw of Brooklyn, are proving a popular innovation.

The surf has been unusually fine during the last week and canoeing among the breakers has been a lively and exciting pastime for many. When the surf runs high only the most venturesome dare attempt to paddle out to the life raft, where a morning dive from the float is taken—that is, if the canoeist is not upset while sailing over the rollers. Several blue canoes of light weight have been brought to the Pier this Summer by bathers.

An odd-looking pleasure craft sailed to the Pier from Dutch Harbor, Saunderstown, Tuesday morning. It was the houseboat Rancocis, owned by H. Yale Dolan of Philadelphia. Mr. Dolan, who had been cruising through Narragansett Bay, came ashore and registered at the Gladstone, where he will remain for the polo season at Wildfield Farm in August.

There is quite a revival of interest in lawn tennis at the Pier this Summer, and many players are preparing for the coming tourney at the Point Judith Country Club, on the courts of the club, the Gladstone green, and the Imperial. Most of the cottage contingent are devotees of the game this year, and much interest is being manifested in the events now being arranged for the week of July 27.

The yachtsmen's landing and float, formerly known as the Casino float, which was partly swept away by the Winter storms, have been repaired by E. B. Moore, who has purchased the Casino property, and visiting yachtsmen will now find an adequate float for landing at the Pier.

The second children's dance at the Mathewson brought out a good attendance from the various hotels and cottages Tuesday afternoon, and the young belles and beaux of the Pier presented a gay appearance in their light, airy costumes of summertide.

The Grecian Gardens continue popular for luncheons and dinners in the open. On Sunday Mr. Sherlock Swan of Baltimore gave a dinner to a party of twelve. Mr. George H. Hoadley of New York entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Frederick O. Beach of New York has arrived for the Summer at the Imperial.

Mrs. Edward Bellamy of Chicopee Falls, Mass., wife of the author of "Looking Backward," is passing the Summer at the Metatoxet.

Edward Gray of Boston, who is better known to habitués of the Pier as "Ned" Gray, has returned to Narragansett, and is a familiar figure on the beach promenade.

Mrs. Henry Powell Ramsdell of Newburg, N. Y., is visiting Mrs. Brander Matthews at Cottage Shinglenook.

Late arrivals include:

ARLINGTON—Mr. and Mrs. Van Vyse, Miss Van Vyse, Miss B. Van Vyse, Miss M. Van Vyse, T. M. F. Raborg, Philip S. Winton, New York.

GLADSTONE—Mr. and Mrs. C. Huntoon, Chicago; A. Andrews, R. Dow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Christy, L. Roy Christy, Gladys Christy, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Heaton, Miss Marion Arthur, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Miller, Miss M. Miller, Roy B. Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.; Edward B. Lowell, Fall River, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hamilton, Mrs. J. S. Gookin, Boston.

IMPERIAL—Mr. James H. Gates, Miss Clara Gates, Cincinnati, Ohio; the Misses Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Lockett and family, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. B. C. Tilghman, B. C. Tilghman, Jr., Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. S. Andrews, Miss B. S. Andrews, Miss B. Andrews, Lakewood, N. J.; Mrs. F. E. Robinson, Gen. and Mrs. F. A. Starring, Mrs. T. E. Robinson, New York.

MASSASOIT—Mrs. T. Meredith Jenkins, Baltimore; Mrs. Frank McCoy, Miss R. Dorrington McCoy, Dr. N. S. Jarvis, United States Army; Mrs. N. S. Jarvis, Mrs. J. B. Jarvis, J. W. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart, New York; Walter Livingston, Jr., Boston.

MATHEWSON—Mrs. H. C. Robinson, Miss Belle Boyd, Pittsburg, Penn.; Dr. and Mrs. William Francis Honan, Reed Miller, J. B. Wright, S. K. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. August Kitz, Mrs. A. B. Gaylord, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Clarke, Mrs. J. M. Newman, Winthrop Newman, E. S. Townsend, R. H. L. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. DeWitt, Mrs. G. P. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Baltimore.

AT BLOCK ISLAND.

Good Fishing and Scenic Beauty to Delight the Summer Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, July 18.—The weather here is delightfully cool and the nights are absolutely charming; everybody sleeps late, and so they manage to get up looking fresh and "feeling fit," even though the pleasures of the waltz or of the moonlight sail have lasted until thirteen or fourteen o'clock, as a young widow who was one of a party who went off on a yacht one night last week, said. The yacht got becalmed and a breeze did not spring up until after midnight.

The Summer colony here will miss Dr. Girdner and his family, who have had a cottage here for several seasons. Dr. Girdner was a great favorite among the visitors and not less so among the natives. Since the tragedy last Summer, when the doctor's little boy was crushed to death between the mast of his father's boat and the dock, the family have not yet got to the point where they could return to the scenes which would constantly remind them of the unfortunate affair. Hence they have this Summer gone to Europe, sailing July 9.

Superintendent Kimball and District Superintendent Knowles of the United States Life-Saving Service met here a few days ago, and after a brief and informal visit left on the revenue cutter which brought the General Superintendent down.

J. Francis Flynn of the Woonsocket Rubber Company is occupying his beautiful Summer home on High Street. A. D. Ellis of Monson, Mass., came down a few days ago with his family and entered upon the occupancy of his Queen Anne cottage near the Spring House. The Murphys of Pawtucket are at their Summer home, Innisfail, near New Harbor. The Triplers and the Barlows of New York are at their Summer homes on Mohegan Bluffs, and others are arriving daily.

Fishing has been excellent for bluefish, yellowfin, mackerel, and swordfish, and the amateur anglers in the inland ponds come home with big catches of perch, pickerel, and bass.

C. C. Ball, one of the prominent business men, has a new auto runabout, and the island horses, although they have become complacent under the exasperating shrillness of a steam whistle, do not hesitate to evince a strong repugnance to this black devil, as it must be called if one would preserve his reputation for color knowledge.

Innumerable yachts on Summer cruises are in both harbors, and if one goes to sleep at night with few in sight he awakens in the morning with a full fleet in view.

To one who can acquire the necessary fortitude to get up at sunrise, when the fishing fleet goes out, the view is beautiful beyond description. A hundred or more boats, with white sails, leaning over to the fresh morning breeze, go flitting out to the swordfish or the bluefish grounds with the bright colors of sunrise reflected from the Eastern sky upon their canvas.

When boats to their morning fishing go,
And held to the wind and slanting low,
Whitening and darkening, the small sails show,

Then is that lonely island fair,
And the pale health-seeker findeth there
The wine of life in its pleasant air.

Prominent people at the leading hotels:

MANISSES—Mrs. E. Sugden, Miss Sugden, Miss Minnie Stamm, Frank C. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dent, J. Carlton, Hattie Plaut, Sallie Plaut, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wyman, John K. Overton, H. H. Shearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Enderlee, Mrs. J. J. Clinger, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Fairfield, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. H. Boland, Henry Doyle, H. W. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Farnham, Mr. F. Thyll, Miss L. M. Thyll, H. I. Wolfe, Miss F. Wolfe, S. Morrell Hirsh, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Toby, Miss Margaret Toby, New York; Miss Marie McAvoy, Aida M. Tonjes, Alice R. Tonjes, James A. Tonjes, A. Warford, J. M. Warford, Mrs. George W. Caspar, W. L. Casper, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Dewar, Hastings; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brooks, Miss Agnes Brooks, Miss Margaret Brooks, Sag Harbor, Long Island; Miss Nelson, Miss Daisy Nelson, Miss Belle Nelson, Miss Aida Nelson, Hillsdale; Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Kennedy, Morristown, N. J.; M. S. Buck, R. H. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Trott and family, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Goodwin and family, Waterbury; D. P. Osborne, Norwalk; Charles M. Read, Willimantic; W. B. Marsh, Hartford, Conn.; A. I. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Crossman and family, Springfield; John S. Stone, Great Barrington, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Greaser, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AMUSEMENTS AT WATCH HILL.

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I., July 18.—Assemblies were held at all the hotels here to-night, the regular hotel orchestras furnishing the music.

The golf club was also a busy place to-day, nearly all the members being either in the gallery or playing on the course, in preparation for the Wayne handicap that comes a week from to-day. Among the guests at the clubhouse to-day were Hayward MacAlpin, Fritz Achelis, and the Misses MacAlpin of New York.

The tennis courts are also busy to-day and attract many visitors.

During the week the steam yacht Eirene anchored in the harbor. Among the party on board were Mr. William Thaw and Mr. and Mrs. George Carnegie of Pittsburg. They were entertained at the Ocean House.

Monday night the guests of the Larkin House arranged a whist party of twenty tables.

To-morrow night there will be concerts in all the hotels here.

Among the New Yorkers here are the following: H. R. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Pomeroy, Mme. Louise Kadrie and F. T. Newbery, Miss S. G. Pichney, Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster Morgan, Miss Helen Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carver, Allen F. Carver, John H. Scoville, C. H. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. William Hills, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. Hayden, Mrs. Criss Wise, Louis Ferguson, A. M. Livingston, J. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. E. Y. Graham, J. H. Hayden, William Kloeffer, George S. Kebabian, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Bingham, Mrs. James Lee Maxwell, H. P. Ford, and Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Graham.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, July 18.—The Saturday evening dances have become enjoyable events. The bathing beach during the past few days has been the centre of attraction. Tennis has been a popular sport among the ladies.

E. N. Eldredge of New York is at the Water Gap House.

Edward Bagnal and wife of Jersey City are at the Bridge View House.

Dr. William Hornblower of Jersey City is at the Riverside House.

Miss Emma T. Kilmars of Brooklyn is at the River View House.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells of New York City are registered at the Riverside House.

F. Seaman of New York City is at the New Arlington.

W. S. Weeden and wife and W. C. Weeden and wife are here for a lengthy visit. W. S. Weeden is a noted evangelist, and his son, W. C. Weeden, is the leading tenor in the Bostonians. They are registered at the Glenwood House.

The Rev. T. M. Terry of Brooklyn is at the Delaware Water Gap House.

H. H. Cunningham is at the Delaware House for a part of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Eaton of Buffalo are registered at the Kittatinny.

Harry Link of New York City is at the Gap View House.

Mrs. Adam Bedeau, the widow of Gen. Bedeau, who wrote the biography of Gen. Grant, accompanied by Miss Van Dolsen of New York City, are registered at the Kittatinny House.

H. S. Larance has returned for the season and is at the Delaware Water Gap House.

W. L. Tushingham and wife of Camden are registered at the Glenwood House.

Joseph J. Weisley of Brooklyn is registered at the Forest House.

STROUDSBURG.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 18.—Nearly all the hotels in this resort are rapidly filling up. During the past week out-of-door sports have been in vogue and the guests have at no time experienced any lack of enjoyment. At the golf grounds of the Highland Country Club several interesting contests were witnessed, the most exciting of which was that between the members of the Highland Country Club and the Northampton Club.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS AT LENOX

Luncheons and Euchre Parties Among the Features of the Week—Activity on the Links.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 18.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt of Biltmore, N. C., prior to sailing for an extended European tour, were the guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Elm Court.

Hollis Hunnewell of Boston has arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall for the Summer. He has brought up about twenty horses, for which he has leased the Eddy stables.

J. M. Ellsworth, who this season occupies the Kinnicutt cottage, Deepdene, has just purchased a touring car.

Hamilton Cary and family have arrived in Lenox for the season. They are occupying the Bishop Cottage No. 2.

Mrs. C. D. McDougall of Auburn, N. Y., is a guest of her father, H. H. Cook, at Wheatleigh.

Mrs. Richard S. Dana has been one of the leading entertainers of the past week. She gave a luncheon of twelve covers on Wednesday, at which Mrs. Edward Livingston of London, England, who is visiting Mrs. William Pollock at Holmesdale, was the guest of honor. On Friday Mrs. Dana gave a large euchre party for Mrs. A. S. Webb, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John E. Alexander, at the Frelinghuysen cottage.

Mayor Boothby of Portland, Me., is a guest at the Aspinwall.

Mrs. Joseph M. White is one of the recent subscribers of $25 to the Lenox Band fund.

A party of New York people, guests at the Greenock Inn in Lee, were the first to charter the new parlor car of the Berkshire Street Railway, "The Berkshire Hills" company, for a private trolley ride. On Tuesday about twenty people took the ride to Cheshire and the Berkshire Park. In the party were Dr. and Mrs. J. Cameron Anderson, Mrs. G. A. Billings, Dr. Leffler, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Baxter, Miss Baxter, Mr. Hamilton Meeks, Howard Meeks, Miss Ethel Colon of New York, the Rev. and Mrs. James Townsend Russell, Miss Luella Smith of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., who have been in Lenox for a few weeks, have gone to Newport for the remainder of the season.

Mr. Jules Neilson of New York is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, at the Root cottage.

Mrs. Frank H. Sturgis has been the guest of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, at Coldbrooke.

Miss Evelyn Sloane and her brother, John Sloane, Jr., have arrived at Wyndhurst from a two months' trip abroad.

The Hotel Aspinwall has established a system of semi-weekly tally-ho drives to various points of interest in the country.

Golf playing is active at the Lenox links, as well as on the links at the Hotel Aspinwall. The regular Saturday matches are in progress at the club course. On Monday in the play-off for the Saturday cup, which was a tie, John Sloane, Jr., won over J. Montgomery Ham, 89 to 107.

The season for black bass fishing on Lake Mahkeenac began this week, and some good catches have already been reported. This is a favorite outdoor sport of the cottagers, and some of the women are especially expert anglers.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Turnure gave a dinner on Tuesday at their country house "Nestledown."

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Richardson of New York, who have been at Curtis's for the past month, have gone to Paul Smith's in the Adirondacks, but will return to Lenox in September.

Dr. Charles McBurney and Dr. William Gilman Thompson, who are spending the Summer in Stockbridge, went down to New York on Wednesday for a short visit.

Mrs. John Caldwell of Pittsburg gave a large reception and tea in Stockbridge on Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Horace Morehead.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Teall of Chicago arrived Tuesday in Stockbridge for the Summer.

MOUNT POCONO.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, July 18.—The weather at this resort has been very pleasant during the past week. Out-of-door sports have been much in vogue.

This month is a record breaker for the hotels. Each day brings in many new arrivals, and the hotels are fast filling up.

The progressive euchre given at the Montanesca was an enjoyable function. Many guests participated, and costly prizes were alloted.

During the week the trout fishing season came to a close and many anglers remained along the streams until the last moment.

Miss M. G. Read of New York City is entertaining the many prominent guests at the Pocono Mountain House with her vocal and instrumental accomplishments.

Mr. H. W. Van Druventer and wife of New York City are at the Mount Airy House for the greater part of the season.

Miss Griffin of New York City is at the Meadowside House.

Judge and Mrs. Goodrich were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hay at the Montanesca during the week.

Mr. N. P. Hobart and wife of New York City are at the Park House.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. MacGowan from New York City, with their two children, are at the Ontwood.

Mr. M. S. Apple of New York City is at the Henryville House.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Tatnall, G. B. Stetson and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Leach are making an automobile trip through this section of the country and stopped at the Montanesca for a short time.

Dr. Batten of the Swiftwater House has offered a cup to the winner of the tennis tournament, which is to be played on the Swiftwater Grounds on or about the first of next month.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Scrymser are registered at this resort. Miss Scrymser is the golf champion of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, which is situated on Staten Island.

Mr. Richard Rose is registered for a short time at the Mount Airy House.

Mrs. W. H. Redman and family are at the Park House.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Prosser, Miss Mildred Prosser, and Roge Prosser are at the Ontwood.

Miss E. B. Brown of New York City is registered at the Pocono Mountain House.

Mrs. S. P. Griffin of New York City is at the Meadowside House.

B. F. Tillmore and wife of New Haven are at the Fairview House.

Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and the Misses Atkinson of New York City are at the Henryville House.

Mr. Alfred J. Major, President of the Pencoyd Iron Works, Mrs. Major and son Charles have arrived at the Montanesca to spend the balance of the season.

GOLF AT PAWLING.

Special to The New York Times.

PAWLING, N. Y., July 18.—The season at Pawling promises to be an unusually lively one. Weekly golf tournaments are held on the Dutcher House golf links for the silver cups presented by the Dutcher House.

The Rev. J. H. Sheppard was the winner of the cup on Saturday. The scores were:

	Out.	In.	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
The Rev. J. H. Sheppard	48	44	92	14	78
J. C. Taylor	40	39	79	6	73
Dr. Wallace	49	48	97	14	83
C. L. Marshall	45	41	86	0	86
J. G. Dutcher	40	48	87	10	87
Dr. Phillips	66	71	137	30	107

T. I. Vinton, no card.

The hop at the Dutcher House on Saturday night was enjoyed by a large crowd of young people.

The recent arrivals at the hotel are W. E. Dowd, Jr., New York; Miss Betsey King Peters, Cincinnati, Ohio; William London, Jr., New York; Dr. William Kent Shepard, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. James L. Wells and son, New York; Miss Wells, New York; H. K. Bush Brown, Newburg, N. Y.; Harry M. Bell, New York; W. V. Swords, New York; Capt. Theodore E. Lyon, New York; Mrs. M. H. Keen, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. L. Cunningham Morse and child, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Allen Cromwell, New York; A. B. Kolyer, Jr., New York; L. B. Gould, Boston, and C. N. Walton, Boston.

ATLANTIC CITY BRILLIANT DURING HORSE-SHOW WEEK

Attendance, Twice as Large as in Previous Years, Includes Many Social Leaders—Reginald Vanderbilt's Roadsters Capture a White Ribbon—Many Other Events to Interest Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 18.—To-day closes the most brilliant week in the history of Atlantic City from a society standpoint. It has been Horse Show week, and the enormous success of the event has established that institution as a fixture in the future fashionable life of the city. It has also assured the claim of the officials of the Horse Show Association to its position as the leading open-air exhibition in the country. The opening of the week was anything but auspicious or encouraging. A drenching rain fell throughout Monday and converted Inlet Park into a miniature lake. The New York judges declared that it would be impossible to open the show on the following morning, but President Waters, who is familiar with the thirsty character of the New Jersey soil, declared that the exhibition would open on schedule time if the rain let up by Tuesday morning. The day broke in a glory of sunshine, and, although the track was heavy in the morning, the conditions were fine when the judging began. The balance of the week was brilliant as to weather conditions, and the attendance outnumbered that of previous years two to one.

The society element turned out in brave array, and many social leaders were present who had never before visited Atlantic City. They came chiefly from New York and Philadelphia, but there were many representatives present from Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Virginia, and a sprinkling from Newport. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was probably the social lion of the week, and he didn't seem to enjoy the rôle at all. He was not an exhibitor himself, but he was present to represent the interests of his brother, Reginald, who had a number of entries in the harness classes. They were fine types of horseflesh, but they did not come up to the standard set for this exhibition by the New York judges, and the best he could capture was a white ribbon for a two-thousand-dollar team of roadsters.

As if in derision of the King, the automobiles were almost as numerous at the show as the horses. G. Jason Waters, the President of the Horse Show Association, rode to the grounds daily in his big touring car, as did Mr. Vanderbilt and a score of others. In the boxes there were far more autoing costumes than horsy gowns, and even the clothes of the men lacked the usual paddock cut that was a distinguishing feature of the horse shows of the past.

Although the Horse Show was the feature of the week, it was not the only magnet to the 200,000 people on the island. There were four other events that drew thousands of visitors in addition to the regular Summer colony.

The sessions of the Jewish Chautauqua, which are being held at the Royal Palace Hotel, are largely attended, and the discussions and addresses by eminent speakers and educators from throughout the country are followed with absorbing attention.

The annual convention of the Wholesale Saddlery Association of the United States and Canada at the Hotel Rudolf, has been attended by about 800 delegates and hundreds of their friends. The banquet of the association on Thursday night was one of the most elaborate ever given in Atlantic City, and the guests of honor included former Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, former Mayor Charles F. Warwick of Philadelphia, and Mayor Franklin P. Stoy of this city.

The American Bill Posters' Association held its annual convention at the Rudolf and was largely attended.

The annual convention of the Supreme Ruling of the Fraternal Mystic Circle was held here, with headquarters at the Hotel Warner.

A twelve-foot shark was captured in the big net off one of the piers the other day, and was immediately identified by Capt. John L. Young as the same monster which had eaten several barrels of fish in the same net last August and had then eaten his way to liberty. While the Captain's method of identification would seem obscure to the landsman, he declares that sharks have physical characteristics that make their identification as easy as that of individuals of mankind. The monster was secured this time and is now satisfying the curiosity of the promenaders on the boardwalk.

In these same nets a day or two afterward was captured a haul of fish aggregating eighteen tons in weight, or the equivalent of 36,000 pounds of fish. Estimating three pounds as the allowance for an average family, this haul would have supplied a meal to 12,000 families. With fish selling on the average at 10 cents a pound, the value of the catch was $3,600. Fishing is only a side issue with the owner of these nets, and his income for that day is estimated at over $6,000. And this particular citizen is not the richest on the island by any means.

The plans for the new Atlantic City Post Office, which will be erected at Pacific and Pennsylvania Avenues, have finally been accepted by the United States Treasury Department, and the work of construction will begin at once. This building will cost about $200,000, and will be the finest Federal building in a city of this size in the country.

Several citizens have undertaken the contract of teaching a few object lessons to the city authorities. For years there has been a demand for the installation of a salt water main for fire-fighting purposes, but the City Council has never done anything more than talk about the matter. Capt. John L. Young, who has long been an advocate of the scheme, decided to erect a main for the protection of his pier and the New Young's Hotel. It has just been completed, and a test has demonstrated that the entire neighborhood could be flooded within a few minutes, making anything like a serious conflagration impossible. A demand has also been made on the authorities for the erection of outlook platforms on the bathing beach for the use of the life guards. Council recently decided to construct the platforms, and a contract was let for that purpose, but two business men of the town, becoming tired of the delay, decided to put up one at their own expense at the foot of States Avenue. This was completed in forty-eight hours, and is now in service. These public-spirited citizens are William Stephany and Charles Dentzell. These object lessons have had the good effect of already stimulating action on the part of the authorities; the platforms will probably be in position before the close of next week, and the fire main will be installed soon.

The city possesses an ingenious official in the person of City Marshal Fort. While attending to his duties supervising the cleaning of the beach front during the recent hot spell he conceived the idea of inventing a scheme for the relief of perspiring humanity. The inspiration came to him while leaning against the metal railing of the boardwalk. This railing is made of heavy piping, and it occurred to the Marshal that a stream of ammonia run through these pipes the length of the boardwalk would supply enough frigidity to cool the atmosphere of the entire beach front. He believes that the frosted pipe will add to the attractiveness of the promenade in addition to affording any degree of coolness desired. It has been suggested as an addition to Mr. Fort's scheme to run soda water through one or two of the pipes with taps at convenient intervals. Mr. Fort's scheme also contemplates a series of pipes under the planking so as to give any degree of coolness desired by the hot-footed promenaders. Mr. Fort's suggestion has been communicated to Council, but no steps have yet been taken toward its adoption.

Gov. John Walter Smith of Maryland is a guest at the Marlborough House, where he will remain for an extended visit. He is accompanied by Mrs. Smith, Gen. and Mrs. Murray Vandiver, Col. and Mrs. George M. Upshur, and S. K. Dennis of Baltimore.

Gov. A. T. Bliss of Michigan is enjoying the attractions of the resort at the Hotel Wiltshire.

Gen. J. J. Coppinger, United States Army, son-in-law of the late James G. Blaine, is at the Holmhurst with his family for the season.

Rumor has it again that Charles M. Schwab, the Pennsylvania steel King, will once more take up his residence in Atlantic City. He has been a sufferer from asthma for a long time, and he was so much better while here last year that it is believed he will return to the seashore upon his physician's advice.

Henry W. Oliver, the Pittsburg politician and steel magnate, arrived here a few days ago in his private car, accompanied by a party of friends. They are located at the Hotel Brighton.

Bishop Satterlee of Washington, D. C., was a visitor here during the week.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth addressed a largely attended meeting for men on the steel pier a few days ago.

James T. Ricker, former Attorney General of the United States, is a guest at the Hotel Traymore.

The United States Navy is well represented here. Lieut. C. D. Calloway is occupying quarters at the Senate. Lieut. John M. Steele and Lieut. Stuart Farrer Smith are at the Garden. T. Williamson is registered at the Braxton and J. H. Holden is stopping at the Dennis.

Theatrical folk noted on the boardwalk daily include Kyrle Bellew and Lillian Russell.

J. F. Miller of Richmond, Ind., a prominent railroad man, arrived here several days ago in his private car for a visit.

Arrivals at the Rudolf: S. Loeb, Mrs. A. Arnold, A. M. Bondy, M. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hobby, M. Rosenthal, S. Hochhany, D. Goldthwaite, B. Weiner, A. Baer, Henry Loucheim, Mrs. F. Schaffer, Miss Schaffer, A. Williams, Mrs. E. Ashley, P. Charlott, F. Howard, P. Ross, J. Mebane, H. Scott, W. Farish, J. Dickson, L. Levy, J. Engle, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Miner, H. Gumm, Mrs. J. Gumm, and W. Robertson.

NEW YORKERS AT CAPE MAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 18.—More delightful weather than has existed during the week could not be asked for, and the social activity which prevails is noted for its pleasantness. There is a freedom among the throngs which makes the visitor feel perfectly at home and seems to give him license to mingle freely with those who happen to be here. The pleasures which are peculiar to a resort like Cape May are freely enjoyed by everyone. To speak of golf is simply to reiterate as far as the kind of events go, the doings of other weeks. The only novel thing which can be spoken of about the Golf Clubhouse is the coming matches between teams representing the Atlantic City Golf Club and the local club. Cape May has been fortunate in the past three years in winning these inter-city matches.

The organization of the Cape May Yacht Club has now been practically effected, and the programme of this element, which promises to be an important one in the Summer life, has been partially marked out; the club members have agreed to build a handsome ten-thousand-dollar clubhouse near Schellenger's Landing, and that will be a circle of social activity among the lovers of water craft, as the Cape May Golf Clubhouse is the circle of life among those who love the Scotch game.

The dances have been particularly well attended during the week.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. John M. Thurston of Nebraska have taken a cottage here for the remainder of the Summer.

The Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, is here for a fortnight's rest.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter De Greenough are among New Yorkers who are enjoying Summer life here.

F. P. Ayer of Elizabeth, N. J., is spending some time at Congress Hall.

A. M. Blye came to enjoy his usual Summer sojourn.

Col. and Mrs. Chambers McKibbin are prominent guests here who will remain for the next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle B. Harvey have joined the New York colony here.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jones of Utica are among late arrivals.

New Yorkers who have arrived at Cape May during the week for lengthy sojourns include:

Robert Hargrave, Mr. and Mrs. P. De Greenough, A. M. Blye, Mrs. E. Babbitt, S. B. Martin, F. A. Brown, Samuel E. Coole, W. T. Stewart, A. H. Hall, J. C. Bewang, Miss Mary Kollock, Miss A. Shea, Cornell Hawley, Miss M. Malloy, C. E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle B. Harvey, Miss A. E. Johnson, Francis Levy, L. L. Lewis, Edward H. Mebb, W. R. Cummins, John E. Austin, Mrs. Edwin Teger, Alice Latimer, Mrs. J. M. Brooks, Annie Lully, David C. Brooks, Charles Maculey, John W. King, F. W. Miller, I. C. Bonneville, J. H. Bentzell, Miss Elizabeth Lesher, John Thompson, and W. S. Townsend.

SPRING LAKE BEACH NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J., July 18.—Saturday after this is to be the day for the Shore League golf matches. The first was played to-day between Spring Lake and Deal Beach on the Deal links. L. P. Runyon is Captain of the Spring Lake team. L. L. Kellogg, Jr., Garfield Scott, Harrison Townsend, Dr. Taylor, Dr. H. Toulmin, R. H. Neilson, and George Bowley are members. The return match will be played here later. Deal, Seabright, Hollywood, and Spring Lake are included in this league.

The Spring Lake club matches are to be played on Wednesdays, beginning next week.

An all-day bowling match is the feature of to-day at the Casino Club. Next Saturday will be "pool day," when water sports will be the feature.

Thursday morning euchre, with eight tables, was one of the Casino entertainments this week. Mrs. D. A. Gay was a prize winner.

The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home at Vineland met at the Breakers on Tuesday. After transacting business they called upon Gov. Murphy at Sea Girt. Members of the board are Col. L. D. Bogart and John T. Kelly of Passaic, John Shields of Flemington, J. Howard Willett of Port Elizabeth, A. R. Dean and J. Wanser of Vineland, and Walter E. Turner and C. M. Duncan of Freehold.

Prominent among the ballroom guests of the Allaire on Saturday night were the Misses Drury, Miss Flora Zobel, Miss Ethel Conway, George R. Ramsey, Harry A. M. Ramsey, Miss Blanche Vetter, the Misses Floppert, Harold W. Wing, and Harold A. Douty.

Arrivals at the hotels are:

ALLAIRE—W. J. Foppert, the Misses Foppert, Mrs. George F. Vetter, Miss Blanche Vetter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Crusius, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Zobel, Miss Zobel, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ramsey, George R. Ramsey, Harry A. M. Ramsey, Dr. and Mrs. George Drury, Irene Drury, Florence Drury, Marjory Drury, Albert Drury, Mrs. M. Hagemeyer, Miss Hagemeyer, Mrs. A. C. Bloss, Miss Bloss.

PALMER HOUSE.—James N. Lloyd, Samuel Brown, Louis Himan, J. Lowenauld.

RUSKIN.—W. Frederick Snyder, William McClane, Charles Riele.

PREACHERS AT OCEAN GROVE.

Spiritual Culture Society Holds Interesting Meetings at the Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 18.—Methodist theologians in considerable numbers have been here this week participating in the deliberations of the Spiritual Culture Society, of which Bishop Thomas Bowman of East Orange is the honorary President, and whose official list of officers includes the names of prominent Methodist divines in this and adjoining States. The Secretary of the society is the Rev. Dr. J. B. Gilbert of Washington, who had charge of the conference this week.

The object of the society is to restore the Methodist Church to its original condition as to deep spirituality. At to-day's session the Rev. Dr. James S. Chadwick of Brooklyn took a prominent part in the discussions. The preachers announced for to-morrow are the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman of New York City and the Rev. Dr. George K. Morris of Cleveland, a former Jerseyman.

This evening, in the Auditorium, the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus and Orchestra, led by Musical Director Tali Esen Morgan, produced Cowen's cantata, "The Rose Maiden," to the gratification of a large audience. The soloists were Hildegard Hoffman, soprano; Helen Niebur, contralto; John Young, tenor, and Perry Averill, basso. A week from to-night Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be sung.

An attractive programme of special services has been arranged for next week. The Woman's Suffrage Society will meet Monday and Tuesday, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Wednesday and Thursday, and the National Temperance Society will fill out the balance of the week. On Sunday, July 26, the Rev. Dr. Reginald John Campbell of London will preach under the auspices of the latter organization.

The great camp meeting, around which all other services centre, will begin on Friday, Aug. 21, and continue daily until Sept. 1.

The Rev. Dr. J. Wallace Webb of Canandaigua, N. Y., spent the last week in the Grove. On Thursday he lectured before the Spiritual Culture Society.

Senator Charles P. McClelland of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., arrived in the Grove this week after a brief vacation with his family in their mountain retreat in New York State.

Thomas J. Preston of Orange, a member of the Camp Meeting Association, opened up his Main Avenue cottage this week.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Miller of New York is at the New Philadelphia for rest.

Col. and Mrs. Frank B. Blanchard of New York are at the New Arborton.

The Rev. Dr. George K. Morris of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman of New York, are prominent Methodist divines now in Ocean Grove.

VISITORS AT SEA GIRT.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 18.—This week three companies of regulars from the Ninth and Fifteenth Regiments are encamped at the rifle ranges, Major Ames in command. Lieut. Bulman of the navy is in command of the bluejackets who are stationed here for target practice.

The Fourth Regiment, under Col. Robert Smith, and the Signal Corps from Jersey City, who were in camp this week, are replaced this afternoon by the First Regiment and the First Troop from Newark.

Battalion and regimental drill and work on the rifle ranges are features of the encampment.

Gov. Murphy entertained New Jersey Congressmen, legislators, and State officials in camp on Thursday. There was a special exhibition drill by the Signal Corps and a regimental drill with a review by the Governor in celebration of "Governor's day."

Recent hotel arrivals are as follows:

TREMONT HOUSE.—A. W. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. N. Sheely, Mrs. E. B. Lyons, Thomas Wister, Jr., J. W. Chapman, Mrs. James L. Carhart, Virginia Evans Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Irving, Mrs. Q. O. M. Gilmore, Margaret Gilmore, N. A. Walker, Francis Grover, Mr. C. Grover.

Col. A. R. Kuser has recently presented to the New Jersey Rifle Association a new silver cup to be shot for at the Fall meeting. This cup is to be awarded in a rapid-fire shooting contest, which is open to members of the army and navy and civilians. A cash prize of $100 goes with it.

POINT PLEASANT PLEASURES.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J. July 18.—The first weekly Cup Contest at the Point Pleasant Golf Club was held early this week. About twenty members of the club were entered in this contest, which was a handicap medal play, eighteen holes. The honors and the cup were won by E. W. Van Vleck. Dr. E. D. Houghton, of Brooklyn lowered the record of the Point Pleasant links for eighteen holes from 69 to 66 on Monday of last week.

The tennis courts of the Golf Club have lately been put in order and a new net put up. Some interesting matches will be played later.

The Point Pleasant baseball team are having some practice games.

Laighton patrons are: Edward Coward, Mrs. E. F. Hartley, Mrs. H. Glen Green, Mrs. George P. Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Burford, J. M. Peters, A. D. Gillette, F. C. Bliss, F. H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Becker, Miss Katharine W. Gould, Mrs. J. L. D. Speer and family.

Recent arrivals at the Beacon are Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Humbrecht, H. M. Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Martin, Charles Walton.

At the Riviera are: Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hetherington, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hathaway and family.

Prize winners in the Thursday euchre at Pine Bluff Inn were, Mrs. C. H. Murphy, Mrs. Beers, Mrs. Patchen, Aaron Carpenter.

Some field sports are being arranged for the young people at the Inn next week.

Pine Bluff Inn patrons are Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Whiteside, Stuart C. Whiteside, Mrs. A. L. Van Zandt, Mrs. W. H. Kelly, Ruth L. Paterson, George P. Fort, G. D. Vergeney, W. P. Quentill, Mrs. S. E. Seaman, V. R. Jordan, R. I. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Gillette, E. J. McDurand.

Mrs. George H. Gillette is a member of the Beauty and Beast Company, and spends her vacation at Point Pleasant.

Fishing at Point Pleasant has been very good of late and last Monday when a surf boat returning from the fishing grounds was upset in the surf, all the youngsters became successful fishermen. The beach was strewn with about half a ton of the fish.

BIBLE CONFERENCE AT SEA CLIFF.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 18.—This week has been the most delightful of the season so far, with just enough heat and no humidity to speak of. The west winds came just in time to drive the mosquitos away, before the temporary residents got ready to take the real estate people to task for advertising "no mosquitos." The assertion is usually true, but this year the continued damp weather made it doubtful for a week or so.

All kinds of things have been happening during the week, and still more are projected for the week to come. At the yacht club the vaudeville smoker last Saturday evening heralded a week of gayety. On Wednesday evening the progressive euchre was delightful. It was cut short, however, to allow the members to go to the annual entertainment and cakewalk of the club employes at Central Hall, and many availed themselves of the opportunity to see some really artistic cakewalking. At the euchre there were fifty-eight players and twelve games were played. As usual, there were several ties, but the final results gave the prizes to Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Cole, Mr. Pierce, and Mr. Topping. To-night at the club there will be a fine concert led by Ted S. Barron, director of the club orchestra.

At the ball grounds to-day the local nine will meet the Mineola team and a big time is expected. The home team has played eight games so far, and the only time they were vanquished was when the Mineolas beat them. Naturally they will make an effort to wipe this only blot off their record by giving the Mineolas a walloping.

St. Patrick's Sodality of Brooklyn came here on an excursion visit on Wednesday. There were over 200 young women in the party and they made things hum when they arrived. They spent part of the day on the beach and the rest in roving around the village, leaving for home about 5:30 o'clock.

F. W. Geissenhainer will leave about Aug. 1 on his annual visit to Block Island. Before leaving Mr. Geissenhainer is arranging to give a clambake to a small circle of friends at his beach pavilion. Those who remember the bake which Mr. Geissenhainer gave last year are hoping to be included in the invitation.

Mrs. M. D. Clar and Miss Augusta Clar, who have been stopping at the Sea Cliff House, will leave soon for a two months' visit to Mrs. Clar's old home in San Francisco.

William Schoelles and a party of friends went off on a fishing trip to the south side of the island on Wednesday and came back with a splendid catch, chiefly fluke. Report says that weakfish are plentiful in this vicinity, but so far local fishermen have had but indifferent luck.

Dr. and Mrs. Ewing and family of Manhattan are spending the season at the Sea Cliff House.

Mr. and Mrs. John N. Cosgrove and John D. Cosgrove, old patrons of the Sea Cliff House, are again at that hostlery for the Summer.

Dr. C. I. Scofield, the Bible worker, and Mr. and Mrs. Stark of Dallas, Texas, are at the Plaza Park Hotel for two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkins and Harold Wilkins of Campbellsburg, Ind., are at the Sound View; Mr. and Mrs. F. Weserlius of Newark are also stopping at the Sound View.

The German Bible Conference will open at the big tent on Monday evening. A. C. Gaebelein of Mount Vernon will be in charge. Thirty-four new members have been taken into the yacht club since the season opened, and two propositions are on the bulletin board. Eighty-five members have each contributed $5 toward the Saturday evening concerts, which will enable the committee to give the concerts as planned without drawing at all on the general treasury.

The entertainment committee of the yacht club, moved by the sufferings of those who braved the heat and played euchre when the temperature even in the large, cool ballroom was unbearable, has bought and placed in position four electric fans, and now, no matter how hot, it will be able to keep the temperature at least at an endurable point.

GAYETY PREVAILS AT LAKE HOPATCONG

Elaborate Entertainments Arranged by Cottagers Add Interest—A Week of Much Social Activity.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., July 18.—As the season progresses many of the claimants to distinctive honors have either sustained their assertions or had them vanquished in the friendly rivalry at the Lake. Miss Lillian Diamond of New York has distinguished herself as a swimmer and high diver, and thinks nothing of taking a paddle across the cove with the more adventurous swimmers. As a claimant to social honors Miss Daisy Boggerdars of Brooklyn is one of the popular and attractive young women here this season.

Beautiful Crossways, the Summer cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Stillman of New York on Halsey Island, was the centre of social interest here on Thursday evening, the occasion being an elaborate musicale and dance. It was preceded by a dinner. The drawing room was transformed into a bower of foliage and rare plants. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. K. Glasier, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Thursby, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Leander, Mr. and Mrs. H. Keyser, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gonner, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Ketcham, Mr. and Mrs. M. Sproul, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stackhouse, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jervis, Mr. and Mrs. K. N. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Caselly, Mr. and Mrs. P. McKenney, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kaston, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hermon, Mr. and Mrs. B. Meyers, and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Harrington.

A pleasant fishing party from Mrs. Horace Wendell's cottage on Tuesday included Mr. and Mrs. B. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. L. McNamara, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Whitney, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Nortorn.

On Wednesday evening Miss Flora Partridge of New York gave a launch party. The party was taken to Nolan's Point, where they spent an enjoyable evening. Among those who went with Miss Partridge were Miss H. Hallowell, Miss C. D. Mumm, Mrs. G. Hartshall, Mrs. C. D. Haight, Mrs. C. G. Bowider, Mrs. R. K. Stephens, Mrs. W. Lyman, Mrs. G. Walker, and Mrs. Rumson.

Miss Helen Sedley of Brooklyn gave a luncheon Friday afternoon at her cottage on the piazza. The table was prettily decorated with sweet peas. The guests were Miss D. Searles, Miss C. Keiser, Miss D. Stokes, Miss L. Sproul, Miss J. Munn, Miss K. Rudolph, Miss W. D. Crowell, Miss H. Leonard, Miss G. Bartlett, Mrs. F. Brady, Mrs. C. E. Stewart, Mrs. A. G. Hilliard, Mrs. M. Shaw, Mrs. F. W. Stetson, Mrs. S. Gridley, Mrs. J. Appleton, Mrs. L. McBurney, Mrs. R. Sheppard, Mrs. S. Garrettson, Mrs. D. Robinson, Mrs. H. G. Haldenan, and Mrs. E. Beatty. Mrs. Arthur landed a five-pound black bass.

One of the largest and most fashionable dinner parties given this season, at which prominent New Yorkers attended, was that of Mr. and Mrs. Kimball J. Sayles of New York, on Tuesday evening. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. Runyon, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. B. Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Traynor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lichtenstein, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Folson, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wiggins, Mr. and Mrs. P. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Woodhull, Mr. and Mrs. R. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Reiss, Mr. and Mrs. S. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McGuire, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bartram, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bughmann, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bambridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. Burton.

During the week luncheons were given by Mrs. W. Wardous, Mrs. J. Culley, Mrs. N. Wright, Mrs. H. R. Campbell, Mrs. H. F. Scott, Miss B. Packard, Miss M. English, Miss G. B. Morrison, Mrs. L. Denham, Miss B. Norman, Miss D. Skinner, and Miss E. M. Barnum.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Pomeroy of Brooklyn, who are occupying a cottage on Chestnut Point, gave a golf party to several of their friends on Wednesday. Among the guests attired in golf costumes were Miss P. Wilson, Miss F. Ullman, Miss J. Tillinson, Miss J. Prall, Miss F. D. Prall, Miss B. Hendrickson, Mrs. H. Stevenson, Mrs. L. Donohue, Mrs. D. B. Halley, Mrs. M. Tillinghast, Mrs. W. J. Simms, Mrs. E. Tompkins, Mrs. H. Kensie, Mrs. J. H. Converse, Mrs. H. Monroe, Mrs. L. Floyd, Mrs. K. Hoggson, Mrs. J. E. Mills, Mrs. C. Sickles, and Mrs. J. P. Eidman.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Spencer of New York gave a coaching party on Wednesday to the Water Gap. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. M. Thorndike, Mr. and Mrs. B. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. K. Hulburt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mears, and Mrs. Lewis Randolph.

Major and Mrs. Thomas Tuttle were out with their new road coach on Thursday, to which were hitched four handsome cobs. For guests they had Mr. and Mrs. Williard Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Gellatin, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Burrall.

One of the neatest camps on the lake is that owned by the following New York men: Daniel Bainter, E. Brokaw, L. McCarthy, James Harper, George Pearsall, John P. Montgomery, H. Hololston, M. Dowell, H. Hodgson, B. Vreeland, J. Behrer, P. W. Bentley, L. M. Halsey, and W. Harned.

Miss Alice Drayton of New York gave a harp and piano recital on Thursday afternoon at her cottage. The patronesses for the occasion included Mrs. C. Haynes, Mrs. K. Winslow, Mrs. D. Livingston, Mrs. B. Pendleton, Mrs. M. Nelson, Mrs. D. Traynor, Mrs. G. Reynolds, Mrs. J. Bleecker, Mrs. C. Duer, Mrs. L. Werner, Mrs. R. Armstrong, Mrs. C. B. McDermott, Mrs. H. Fairchild, Mrs. L. Flint, Mrs. G. Bowden, Mrs. G. Halstead, Mrs. M. Kingsley, Mrs. B. K. Eaton, and Mrs. P. Hager.

Observation parties are quite a fad at Hopatcong. Some New York young ladies who are passing July here are Miss Ethel Hergerty, Miss B. Benton, Miss Olive Duryee, Miss Lottie Tillison, Miss Helen Holmes, Miss Grace Duncan, Miss C. M. Aitken, Miss Anna Brannon, Miss H. Blanchard, and Miss E. Robinson.

A cleverly conceived entertainment took place on Tuesday evening at Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Kernochan's cottage. The invitations, couched in clever rhyme, were printed on coarse, brown paper, with roughly torn edges and fastened with a wafer. Each person who wore patent-leather shoes was fined 10 cents, each ornament cost 10 cents more to the wearer, and an unusually handsome dress was fined also. The affair was an enjoyable one. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. D. Blane, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hyatt, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. M. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. L. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Q. D. Dressler, Mr. and Mrs. L. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. M. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gammons, Mr. and Mrs. P. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. L. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. B. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gulick, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gaynor, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. L. Keeler, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hutchins.

VAUDEVILLE AT ALLENHURST.

Summer Residents to Give a Show at the Beach Pavilion.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENHURST, N. J., July 18.—This resort is fast filling up with visitors, and this evening the first subscription "hop" was given in the beach pavilion.

Preparations are now under way for the annual vaudeville show to be given in the pavilion. A minstrel show will make up the first part of the programme, with acts by residents of Allenhurst. William C. Strange of New York is arranging the details of the novel entertainment.

Miss Christine Hayward of New York is spending the Summer at the Dunes.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wood of Orange and R. H. See and B. H. Maples of Brooklyn are registered at the Curlew.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hastings of Plainfield are at the Dunes.

Miss G. Van Wormer, Mr. and Mrs. John Edmonds, Miss Eleanor Edmonds, Mrs. M. B. Dunning, and Mrs. E. Brown of New York are stopping at the Curlew.

Major William Boerum Wetmore, United States Army, retired, occupies a Summer home at Cedar and Lake Avenues. His home is filled with objects of art secured in China and Japan.

Frank D. Stoutenburgh of Newark owns a modern cottage near the sea on Norwood Avenue.

C. H. Zehnder of New York is spending the outing period with his family at their Elberon Avenue cottage.

J. E. Childs, General Manager of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, is occupying the McCarter homestead.

William C. Shanley of Newark has opened for the Summer his Allen Avenue cottage.

Mark H. Burch of New York is occupying his pretty home near the new Allenhurst Clubhouse.

Russell Benedict is spending the Summer at his Corlies Avenue cottage.

Edward W. Scott, President of the Provident Savings Fund Society, New York, has a comfortable retreat at Cedar and Lake Avenues.

LONG ISLAND INTERESTS

Notes of Events at Various Points Sought by Summer Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 18.—The temperature has been the feature of interest this week. When the glass was 98 degrees and 102 degrees in New York it was 78 degrees and below here. Over 400 persons reached the Long Beach Hotel in two days. Every cottage in the place is occupied, and many more are in demand.

J. Maynard Kissam has the cottage occupied last season by Paul E. Stevenson. Mrs. Charlotte Babcock of Carnegie Hall, N. Y., has rerented her little cottage and gone over to live in the Long Beach Hotel. Robert H. Thompson of Brooklyn has the largest cottage on the west side.

James R. Ely entertains much on his yacht. Dr. R. C. F. Combes of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Gurney, and Mr. and Mrs. Tomes occupy Cottage 5 and lean to driving.

Miss R. Arango, Mrs. A. Seigas, and Master A. Seigas of Brooklyn are patrons of Tampa Bay and Long Beach hotels. Miss Marie Harrison is here on a visit to Mrs. Benjamin McCormick of Brooklyn.

T. S. Manning has come to join his family. Mrs. Charlotte Babcock is at the Long Beach Hotel.

A second tennis court has been laid out. The club-house is open. Golf is retarded by local showers, but the grounds are in order and the clubhouse is in readiness.

Among those at Saturday's hop were Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Ogden Bright, Mrs. Carrington, Mrs. J. S. Durand, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Charles Pelgrem, Mr. Jackman, Mr. A. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. George Lynch.

Some arrivals from New York this week include Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hoe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Salisbury, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Caples, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Pell-Haggerty, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Juling, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kidder, Mr. and Mrs. H. Carrington, Mr. and Mrs. A. Whelan, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Suydam, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Myron L. Falk, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Townsend, Mr. H. F. McCreary, Mr. W. H. Mitchell, Mr. Marion Storrs, Miss K. Townsend, Miss Maud Brown, Mr. William H. Fuller, Mr. Robert M. Edwards, Mr. G. R. Harrison, Miss Annie Winter, Dr. W. L. McFarland, Mr. Ford Smith, Mr. E. A. Grundel, Mr. George G. Gillespie, Mr. Pulleyn, Miss Harrison, Mr. W. S. Merriweather, Mr. J. E. Wyman, Mrs. S. Kendrick, Mrs. S. Allman, Mr. E. W. Norton, Mrs. E. A. Klaine, Mrs. H. B. Herts and maid, Mrs. J. E. Ehrich, Miss Pauline Ehrich, Miss Dorothy Ehrich, Mr. William H. Fuller.

YACHT CLUB FOR PATCHOGUE.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 18.—The hotel patrons and cottagers have been enjoying to the full the delights and charms which this resort affords, and the week, both socially and financially, has compared favorably with those for the corresponding stage of the season in years before.

Euchre is the all-absorbing pastime at the Clifton. Automobiling continues in popularity. Among the pretty and proficient chauffeurs is Miss Grace Pinney, who has just returned from a trip abroad. Popularity in yachting has sustained such revival at this resort that a yacht club is contemplated.

LOOKING FOR PEARLS.

Lucky Find of Far Rockaway Visitor Stimulates Others to Search.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 18.—The guests at the Belvidere are now on a quest for pearls, the discovery of a large, handsome one by Louis Sigelman, who is sojourning at the house, having stimulated the search. Mr. Sigelman was eating some clams served on the half shell when he bit something hard. It proved to be a pearl of exquisite beauty. He has been already offered $100 for the gem by a guest, but has declined the offer, preferring to have it mounted for his own use.

The fifth race for the one-design class race boats of the Bayswater Club is being held this afternoon over the club course, the start having occurred at 3 o'clock. This evening the members of the club will enjoy a progressive euchre and dance. A large number of invitations have been issued for the affair, which is expected to prove a brilliant success. The club will hold its shirtwaist dance on Friday evening of next week at the clubhouse.

ARRIVALS AT ARVERNE.

Special to The New York Times.

ARVERNE, L. I., July 18.—The season at the Inn is proving one continuous round of social gayety and dining and dancing, riding and racing are following one another in bewildering succession.

Mrs. I. Bernheimer and daughters have been entertaining, a recent luncheon given comprising fifteen covers.

An automobile party given by Mr. and Mrs. Julius Freeman on Thursday evening was a delightful affair.

Late Manhattan arrivals at Avery's Inn are Mrs. J. W. Rasch, Miss Elsa Rasch, Mr. and Mrs. James Cavanaugh, C. S. P. Cavanaugh, Dr. L. W. Bierneman, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Ferris, E. S. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey E. R. Pahler, Miss Pragler, F. J. Harrigan, H. A. Harrigan, Miss Harrigan, Miss J. Harrigan, T. M. Mulligan, A. L. Wisner, C. A. Reed, and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wells.

At the Breakers are Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gilmour, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Spitza, Mr. F. A. Baldwin, Mr. James Cooper, and Mr. R. O'N. Ford.

GOOD FISHING AT EDGEMERE.

Special to The New York Times.

EDGEMERE, L. I., July 18.—The knights of the rod have reigned supreme at this resort during the past week, where the most satisfactory fishing experienced in years has been enjoyed. A party of enthusiastic Waltonians who have been achieving signal success in hooking striped bass and weakfish includes G. Foster Rawlins, Harold Birney, Mr. Goldsmith, Charles Chadwick, and Thomas Carr. A recent catch aggregated seventy fish.

At the Edgemere an unprecedentedly successful season is being realized. All the rooms are engaged, while few cottages remain untenanted.

On Monday Mr. Whitney Lyon of Manhattan entertained a party on board his yacht, the Chic.

A golf match which began yesterday on the Bay Water links is evoking considerable enthusiasm.

ASBURY PARK'S POPULARITY GROWS DESPITE NEW RIGID REGULATIONS

Smokers to be Barred from Fifth Avenue Pavilion—Liquor Law Being Strictly Enforced—No Sunday Trains—New Boardwalk Completed—Recent Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 18.—Last week the mercury in the thermometer hereabouts hovered about the century mark, but for the past few days did not soar higher than the seventy-degree point. For this reason travel shoreward has been somewhat below the usual July average, although to-day's arrivals were numerous enough to again cause the hotels and boarding houses to teem with life.

Social functions at the hotels have been few and far between this week. True, there were usual weekly "hops" at the hotels to-night, and there have been donkey parties, card contests, musicales, and other listless diversions galore. A Wild West show was here Thursday and hundreds of visitors hailed its advent with delight and attended the performance in order to relieve the monotony in the seashore amusement line.

Three hundred dentists from New Jersey and New York were here for three days this week participating in the deliberations of the New Jersey State Dental Society—or "The Jersey Hornets," as they are facetiously designated. The pain-easers made their headquarters at the Hotel Columbia, and it goes without saying that there was "somethin' doin'" during their sojourn.

Smokers are to be barred hereafter from the Fifth Avenue pavilion and they are to be restricted to limited quarters in the Asbury Avenue pavilion. This edict went forth this week and emanated from the officials in charge of the beach front. These same guardians of the public morals also decreed that lounging on the sand down on the beach would not be countenanced hereafter after 11 P. M. and that all bathing and trafficking on the shore front must cease promptly at noon on Sunday. Last week, during the prevalence of the hot wave, hundreds of cottagers and hotel guests camped out at night on the beach to obtain relief from the stifling heat, but the ukase of the Beach Commissioners will send them scurrying home an hour before midnight should another torrid spell be wafted this way this Summer. The "no smoking" rule is being criticised adversely, for even under the recent straight-laced Bradley régime smoking was permitted on both pavilions.

Moonlight bathing is a popular fad, introduced recently by the owners of the bathing establishments at resorts adjoining Asbury Park. The innovation would be popular here, too, but the lessee of the bathing privileges has not fallen in line with his more progressive business rivals and persists in locking up his bathhouses for the night at 6 o'clock. He was asked to extend the time for closing an hour, so that business men from the cities who do not arrive in the Park until after 6 P. M. could enjoy a dip in the sea before dinner, but the request has thus far been ignored.

Jehus who overcharge customers and those hackmen who harrass the new comers at the railroad station are to be punished hereafter by the city authorities, who, in response to complaints made by the visitors who have been "held up" or insulted by the "cabbies," have instructed the police to arrest offenders in the future.

The Deal Lake Boat Club, which is composed of resident and visiting canoeists, announce that the annual regatta on Deal Lake will be held on August 13 and 14. On this occasion a number of famed canoeists will compete for the valuable trophies offered by the organization.

Prominent officials of the Central Railroad of New Jersey were here on Thursday as the guests of the Board of Trade. The visitors were taken in hand upon their arrival by a committee from that organization and shown the sights of the resort, and before leaving were given a dinner at the Hotel Brunswick.

Joseph Cawthorne, the comedian, created a mild sensation recently by running his swell automobile to the beach in the vicinity of the Deal Lake flume and using the machine as a fishing box. Cawthorne is a disciple of Izaak Walton, and chose this novel scheme to excite the envy of his fellow-members of the local fishing club.

Chief of Police Smith and his detectives arrested several hotel keepers and business men this week for alleged violations of the unique law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor within a mile of Wesley Lake, the stream which separates Asbury Park from Ocean Grove. The sleuths who made the complaints testified that they found regular bars in operation at the hotels, and at another place all sorts of fancy mixed drinks could be obtained ad lib. This statement came as a shock to the good citizens of Asbury Park, who have been deluded in to believing that nothing stronger than soda water or ginger pop could be procured here. It is given out that other arrests are to be made, and this startling news has been the means of increasing the business of resort keepers outside of the mile limit who have regular saloon licenses.

Superintendent Rufus Blodgett of the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company is out in an interview in the local press declaring that Sunday trains will not stop at the Asbury Park depots as long as he lives. Mr. B. says that his company made an agreement with the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association years ago to the effect that, in return for certain concessions, the railroad company would not permit its trains to stop here on the Sabbath. "That agreement is still in force," the Superintendent says in print, "and will continue to be until the Camp Meeting Association consents to Sunday trains." The camp meeting officials are united in their refusal to relieve the railroad company of its agreement made when both resorts were in their swaddling clothes, so the prospects for Sunday trains are very remote.

The new boardwalk was completed this week, and the handsome structure now extends in a straight course from Deal Lake to Wesley Lake, a distance of nearly a mile. A wide plaza has been built at the north end, which is adjacent to Deal Lake.

"Founder" Bradley, the erstwhile owner and ruler of the shore front, is now occupying his cottage on Cookman Avenue for the season. While relieved of his beach holdings, Mr. Bradley still owns most of the unimproved property in the Park. He likewise owns a big slice of Bradley Beach, a resort two miles south of Asbury Park, and named in his honor. Rumor has it that Mr. Bradley is about to "boom" his Bradley Beach holdings, since that borough has recently jumped to the front as a desirable Summer resort.

W. Harrison Berlitz, the well-known New York linguist, is occupying a cottage with his family on Sixth Avenue.

Nathaniel H. Preger of New York has located on Asbury Avenue for the Summer.

J. F. Conners of Jersey City is a Second Avenue cottager.

M. Strauss of New York is occupying a commodious cottage corner of Second Avenue and Heck Street.

Mrs. Flora E. Rogers of New York is located for the torrid months in her Second Avenue cottage.

J. B. Finger of Newark will while away the outing months at his Emory Street cottage.

David H. Brand of New York is spending the Summer with his family at his First Avenue home.

Anthony Comstock of New York, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, is spending the Summer at the Belvidere with his family.

Senator Edmund W. Wakelee of Demarest, N. J., was one of the distinguished visitors this week.

City Clerk Daniel A. Dugan of Orange is domiciled with Mrs. Dugan at Sunset Hall.

Dr. D. F. Lucas of Brooklyn is a newcomer at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Judge Thomas F. Noonan of Bayonne, N. J., spent a portion of the week with Mrs. Noonan at the West End Hotel.

The Rev. James B. Kennedy of Trenton is enjoying his annual vacation at the Grand Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Registrar Isaac Fromme of New York has brought his family to the Coleman House for the Summer.

Dr. James Clarke of Washington, D. C., has rooms at the Fenimore for his wife and daughter, Miss Emma D. Clarke.

Dr. George Marshall of Newark is sojourning for a few days at the Imperial Hotel.

The Rev. Albert G. Lawson of Newark is registered at the Ashland.

Dr. and Mrs. William F. Shick of Newark arrived this week at the Leadley.

The Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Stoddard of Jersey City are spending a few days at the Coleman House.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank L. Hindle of New Brunswick are domiciled temporarily at the Hotel Columbia.

Dr. W. E. Francis of New York spent several days this week at the Manhattan.

Dr. J. T. Munds of New York came to the Hotel Columbia this week for rest and recreation.

Dr. W. G. Howe of New York is with Mrs. Howe at the Leslie House.

Attorney General William B. Yeger of New South Wales is stopping with Mrs. Yeger at the Coleman House.

Postmaster Herman B. Walker of Orange is here with his family.

The Rev. Dr. P. R. Hawxhurst of Brooklyn is domiciled at the Lyndhurst.

Ex-Mayor Edwin R. Stuart of Philadelphia has taken a cottage for his sisters and nieces on Eighth Avenue.

County Clerk Allen K. Thompson of Troy is making Edgemere Inn his Summer home.

Dr. E. W. Caldwell of New York is a recent addition to the list of sojourners at the Plaza.

W. G. Besler, Vice President and General Manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, registered Thursday at the Hotel Brunswick. Accompanying Mr. Besler was C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent of the same company.

Mr. and Mrs. William Talbot and Mr. and Mrs. William J. Tighe of New York are stopping at the Devonport Inn.

J. A. Arkell is a well-known New Yorker who was a Coleman House guest this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Byron Brown of Brooklyn are registered at the Hotel Brunswick.

Recent arrivals at the leading hotels include the following:

YORKSHIRE—Mr. and Mrs. J. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mitchell, C. H. Bidwell, H. J. Fletcher, Mrs. Charles A. Gill, Robert A. Gill, J. Edward Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Culis, C. G. Culis, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bennett, Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Vorhees, J. D. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. William Orr, Grace E. Baker, Leslie M. Drake, W. H. Hale, Dr. H. E. S. J. Choyes, N. Choyes, and M. M. Ramsey.

COLEMAN—Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Bonner, Mrs. W. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. C. Koffman, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Schenck, Mrs. G. C. Wood, Henry E. Seal, Dr. and Mrs. A. K. Jarrett, the Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Stoddard, Miss Lottie Grail, Mrs. W. S. Grail, E. M. Parsons, Mrs. Charles Moore, Miss Rose Cole, Daniel P. Mahoney, Henry D. Coulton, Mr. and Mrs. Drew Wade, Mrs. C. Wicks, Daniel Buckley, Miss E. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Goble, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rutter, Miss Lora Rutter, R. N. Evans, C. W. Whitehead, C. W. Loud, E. W. Waltelee, E. H. Burney, J. P. Hoke, Albert Kerr, R. B. McEwan, Frank McEwan, and Dr. James E. Wolverton.

COLUMBIA—Dr. J. T. Munds, Miss Frankie Johnson, E. D. L. Eaton, L. W. Hirshman, Mrs. W. H. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pearson, A. A. Wilcox, Dr. T. S. Dunning, F. E. Riley, W. W. Hawke, Dewitt C. Dunn, John H. Finley, Spencer M. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Fritz, Jr., Dr. F. A. Faught, M. H. Sibley, J. S. Post, Jr., L. A. Kuder, James E. Gaffney, Dr. M. D. Jewell, James G. Palmer, James S. Hawke, Dr. T. M. Mace, C. L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Tucker, W. C. Mitchell, Miss Nettie Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cook, W. F. Carr, V. W. Rundell, and Miss E. Wilson.

VICTORIA—Mr. and Mrs. L. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Aymar, O. P. Aymar, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Polland, Miss Polland, Miss Mary Polland, Lawrence Polland, Jr., Charles Polland, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Fraser, F. M. Larkin, Miss Lucille Larkin, L. A. Hampton, Miss Anna M. White, C. Ward Baker, Sarah Beatty, F. C. Williams, B. F. Buckley, Robert M. Roberts, J. Lawrence Stelle, Mrs. McWilliams, Miss Mary McWilliams, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Barrows, and B. V. Luckey.

LEADLEY—Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Young, James C. Field, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stead, Charles E. Mackey, Clarence Mackey, Mrs. M. E. Curtis, Stowe Curtis, J. A. Steiner, S. Hassell, J. B. Little, C. C. Wayent, Dr. and Mrs. McConnell, E. H. Cunningham, F. W. Mossman, Viola Osborne, Lillie Taylor, and Miss Donahay.

NEW YORK—Emma C. Underwood, Olive Underwood, Mrs. B. Hadden, E. F. Bramley, J. C. Abel, Mr. and Mrs. John Reddimen, Elizabeth Jennings, Miss M. Millar, Mrs. H. Deitens, Emily Huelle, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Porter, G. E. Poland, Miss Porter, and H. R. Smith.

GRAND AVENUE—Miss M. Davenport, W. W. Thom, H. C. Lyon, H. G. Ridgeway, E. L. Pence, Miss A. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, William Goodwin, L. B. Roberson, T. A. Stoll, L. Fryer, E. D. Fryer, M. H. Dusenbury, Charles J. Sohn, A. Wiel, Charles L. Smith, William Warburton, Miss Verhees, and E. A. Richardson.

FENIMORE—Mr. and Mrs. Carrol, W. E. Rume, Mrs. A. C. Dale, Miss Mary Dale, A. Johnson, Miss J. Johnson, William E. Dale, E. H. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Johnson, Mrs. L. B. Wilson, R. C. Love, and O. S. Hurley.

DEVONPORT INN—J. R. Petersen, Miss M. Nesey, Mrs. Edwards, Miss I. Miller, Mrs. B. Sterry, Mr. and Mrs. William Talbot, James J. Tighe, Mrs. E. Tighe, and Mr. and Mrs. William J. Tighe.

ST. GEORGE—Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Farry, Miss Blick, Mrs. E. L. Tobin, Mrs. J. B. Mills, Herman Mills, Harold Mills, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Shedd, Mr. and Mrs. Webber, Mrs. F. H. Stewart, E. E. Davies, Dr. Barnaby, Dr. Charles Heope, and E. J. Ward.

WILLARD—L. J. Rice, Mrs. M. A. Haygood, Mr. and Mrs. George Mages, George Morrow, Mrs. Col. A. Potter, Miss Judith Potter, Miss Martha Potter, Mr. and Mrs. David Cook, Miss Jeannette Cook, Miss M. E. Hall, Galus Euler, Mrs. G. L. Erb, Mrs. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Simmons, Mrs. Charles L. Mills, Dr. and Mrs. George Baxter, Lillian Hoff, and Julia Hay.

RAVENSWOOD—Harold Summers, Mrs. John, Miss Louise Jones, Erick Leighton, Charlotte Hager, and William Jennings.

DEAL BEACH.

Full Programme of the Golf Club Tournament—Recent Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., July 18.—Events of interest to golfers have been arranged for by the Greens Committee of the Deal Golf Club. These include league matches, invitation tournaments, team matches, and the club championship. The contests will, as usual, attract many star players to the Deal course, conceded to be the finest in this section. The opening contest was played to-day, when the North Jersey Shore League championship was decided. The balance of the official programme is as follows:

July 22—Approaching and putting contest. Club handicap, 18 holes, all day.

Saturday, July 25, A. M.—Approaching and putting contest. P. M.—Team match, Deal vs. Englewood Field Club, at Deal; handicap, Classes A and B, eighteen holes.

July 29—Driving contest, best ball of three. Handicap all day.

Saturday, Aug. 1, A. M.—Driving contest, best ball of three. P. M.—League match, Deal vs. Seabright; club handicaps, Classes A and B.

Aug. 5—Approaching and putting contest. Handicap all day.

Saturday, Aug. 8, A. M.—Four-ball foursome, with not less than five teams. P. M.—League match, Deal vs. Seabright, at Deal; class handicaps.

Aug. 12—Driving contest, best ball in three. Handicap all day.

Saturday, Aug. 15, A. M.—Mixed foursome, not less than four teams. P. M.—Team match, Fox Hills vs. Deal, at Deal; class handicaps.

Aug. 19—Club handicap.

Saturday, Aug. 22, A. M.—League match, Spring Lake vs. Deal, at Spring Lake; class handicaps all day.

Aug. 27, 28, 29—Invitation tournament.

Sept. 5, A. M.—Qualifying for the club championship, four players to qualify. P. M.—First round in the club championship, match play. Class handicaps all day.

Sept. 7 (Labor Day)—Finals in the championship, 36 holes. Club handicaps all day.

Sept. 12—Four-ball foursome handicap, not less than four teams.

Wesley Pollock of New York has located at the Hathaway Inn for the Summer. At the same hotel is Señor M. Lopata Vera of Washington, Secretary to the Mexican Ambassador to the United States.

Ex-Mayor Robert Van Wyck of New York brought a party to Deal Thursday evening in the Bull and Bear coach. The party dined at the Hathaway Inn.

Mrs. Alfred B. Woodworth and Miss Woodworth of Ithaca, N. Y., and Miss Amy Schaefer of New York are new-comers at the Hathaway Inn.

Col. Joseph S. Hughes, Dr. S. C. Cook, and E. C. Cahill and family of New York were recent visitors to the Hathaway Inn.

J. F. Munroe of New York is spending these pleasant July days in one of the Inn cottages.

Herbert Croker of New York was one of the visitors this week.

William H. Milton of New York arrived recently with Mrs. Milton.

W. L. Bendleston of New York is spending his vacation at the Hathaway Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allen and Miss Bessie Allen of New York are occupying the Maple cottage. They arrived Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Williamson, Charles S. Phillips, P. H. McCann, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ramsey, and Mrs. J. F. Reilly are well-known New Yorkers who arrived this week.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

There have been strenuous doings in Wall Street these recent days. Captains of industry and their acolytes have been paying the penalty of the wild speculative debauch in which they indulged for a period of years—a debauch attended by all the ills to which crazed speculative markets are heir: overcapitalization, a too generous issue of new securities which must now be slowly and painfully digested, fancy prices paid for the control of railroad and other corporations, a straining of credits in some cases beyond the breaking point, and finally an extreme parting of the ways between values and prices, the latter soaring up and up and up because bankers and butchers and candlestickmakers alike were seized with the mad craze for speculation. The reaction has now come; and, neither unexpectedly nor unnaturally, it seems to be going to the other extreme. Prices and values have again parted company, but this time prices are well below what reason suggests and earnings point to be the real worth of the securities. The professional bear, the seller of necessity, the seller through fright, the emotional seller who parts with his stock he knows not why—these last week were busily driving prices down, just as, when buyers, unreasonably they bid prices up. Stocks in the present decline have fallen enormously in price, a careful calculation showing the railroads 6.27 per cent. lower than the closing point of the panic day, May 9, 1901, while industrials are 13.01 lower than on the same day. Nor, despite the fact that the week closed with a better feeling in evidence and a stronger undertone, is it certain that the end is yet. Not only is there little money available for stock market purposes, but, by reason of the decline, confidence has been rudely shaken—and confidence is a plant of slow growth. The individual, therefore, who because of the late recovery becomes optimistic and proceeds knowingly to talk of a "big bull market" had better hold his peace. This is a time for extreme conservatism, a time rather for gratulation that things are not worse than they are than for any effort to start a fresh boom. It will be time enough for that when the run of the crops shall have been determined and their movement effected, and when it is disclosed what the chances are for the passage of a remedial and relief financial measure which the Administration seems devoutly to wish and which the business men of the country are now more and more demanding.

In view of Senator Lodge's pronouncement that President Roosevelt hopes for successful financial legislation at the coming extra session of Congress—and the Senator's personal relations with the President are such that one may take for granted that this is so, apart altogether from Mr. Roosevelt's declarations along the same lines in his speeches on his recent Western tour—it will not improbably be disclosed, in a consideration of the relief measure, that a change has come over the spirit of the dreams of many of the wise men at Washington to whom, fortunately or unfortunately, the financial and other legislation of the country has been intrusted. No longer is it the cry that relief, if it came, would be in the interests of "Wall Street"—that dread and ever-present bogy which affords such excellent opportunity for attack to the demagogue who is nothing if not the friend of the "downtrodden" workingman. And there is reason for this new light. In the week just passed announcement has been made of large borrowings by great corporations of high credit with the minimum interest rate at 6 per cent. This, it is true, is Wall Street borrowing, but it is not speculative Wall Street borrowing. It is merely the satisfaction of the needs of corporations who, because improvements and extensions of their properties are demanded, must have the money. If they cannot have it or if they can have it only at exorbitant rates their plans of development must perforce be abandoned, permanently or temporarily as the case may be. What this would mean to the army of workingmen now employed in this work of development, what to the industry of the country, he who runs may read. It is not a matter of high finance; it is a matter merely of common sense, of business necessity. If industrial and commercial reaction is not to come upon the country, financial relief such as is craved must be had. It is not Wall Street that demands it; it is the business community.

When it is said that values and prices have again parted it is more than mere talk. This very corporate borrowing to which reference has been made of itself suggests this. The money is being put into active and profitable use, and earning capacity and earning opportunity are daily increasing. It is a case not of enough business, but almost of too much. This has been well expressed during the week by that veteran observer and student of conditions, Russell Sage, and by many other important capitalists and business men. Wall Street is the only blue place in the country—so it is attested by all, and not the least by such authorities as Bradstreet's and Dun's, which in their weekly trade reviews just to hand take a most assuring view of the situation. The former declares that present railroad business "is the largest ever handled for a midsummer period" and notes "increasing confidence" everywhere. The latter, first declaring that "in no case was liquidation in Wall Street due to depression in legitimate business, being confined to stock market and financial influences," adds that "conditions continue satisfactory outside the region of speculation, many reports indicating further improvement." But this is an old story: it is told on all sides. Earnings are nothing short of phenomenal, and, the prospects are, are likely to continue so. Take, for example, recent railroad figures: For the month of May the gross earnings of 78 representative railroads increased 12.18 per cent. and the net 10.64 per cent.; for the fourth week of June 51 railroads reported a gross increase of 24.07 per cent.; for the month of June 76 railroads increased their gross 13.99 per cent., while for the first week of July 39 railroads reported an increase in gross figures of 26.12 per cent. With such records it can well be understood that Wall Street's trouble is within, not without, and that the investor in good stocks need not feel concerned over his investment.

And, indeed, the trouble in Wall Street is purely with Wall Street, with the personal equation by far the largest factor in the ailment that has come upon the financial district. The sins and excesses of individuals are being atoned for, and in the atonement the Street generally is suffering. While it is altogether improbable that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth of the present collapse will ever be told, enough is known to warrant the assertion that in their greed for conquest and power and money some of the largest moneyed interests in the land overreached themselves. Especially is this true of the newly rich millionaires who from Pittsburg and out of the wild and woolly West came down upon New York to show the financiers here how to run things. It is more than a suspicion, too, that some of the New York financiers—those at one time richer in money than experience, but now short of money but long of experience—were tempted into the worship of false gods and allowed themselves to become overextended in syndicates and underwritings of which the public now will have none. To cap all, there is good reason to believe that a veteran market manipulator whose skill and resources are unquestioned has been literally "on top of" the market—or rather was, for he is understood at the moment to be working for an advance—and whensoever liquidation was attempted or forced proceeded, for the glory of the cause and the fuller satisfaction of his pocketbook, to offer stocks down and, as it were, cut the market from under the sellers of real stock. It is not so long a hark back to Reading and Southern Pacific pool developments to find a probable reason, if one be sought, for the attitude taken by the operator in question. Enmities, personal and otherwise, have in the Wall Street district a habit of living long.

In the confusion that has come upon the stock market little attention has been given to the cotton market and the movement of prices there. Their ultimate importance, nevertheless, cannot be minimized, though for a time they may be overshadowed by developments stock-marketwise. Viewing the matter in the broad sense it is difficult to see how the speculative pool in the staple, at present engaged in holding up prices, can hope in the final run to escape failure. It is not for nothing that a "gentlemen's agreement" has been reached among the New England cotton mill owners to control the production of the mills sufficiently to enable them to get along without buying any cotton until early in October—unless, indeed, purchases can be made independent of the bull clique which controls the July, August, and September options. Nor is it without significance—and especially to the cotton manipulators—that in foreign centres a movement, rapidly growing in strength and in favor, is making to curtail production rather than to incur the losses which would be involved as a result of continuing full production at the present prices of cotton. As our London namesake says, the situation, though hard on the operatives and other interests who may be affected by any temporary shut-down, is one that calls for drastic measures; and that such will be taken seems now assured. A period of enforced economy of cotton consumption is ahead. Thus the cotton pool seems to be between the devil and the deep sea. If it sells its options, it must sell them at prices well below the prevailing figures, for operatives refuse to buy except at liberal concessions. If it does not sell them, it will find itself left with a vast deal of spot cotton on its hands, the value of which will be very much less than the present bull manipulators will have had to pay for it. Whichever way, lies defeat. How long deferred this may be is problematical, but that in the end it must come seems inevitable. When it does come the financial situation will be measurably relieved by the release of the money now tied up in the speculation and by the influence on the exchange market through the freer offerings of cotton bills. WILLIAM R. GIVENS.

THE STERLING MARKET.

Last Week's Violent Collapse, the Causes and the Significance of It—London's Heavy Purchases.

The exchange market of last week was characterized by a greater violence of fluctuation than has been seen in a long time. The week previous had been marked by the heaviest gold exports of the season, in spite of which the rates for exchange had held remarkably firm, demand sterling being quoted at 4.87¼ at the close. But during the week just passed there has been a complete reversal. A variety of causes has contributed to bring about a violent break in sterling, the worst decline coming on Thursday morning, when a drive by the short interest in the market carried the rate for demand down to 4.8585, a decline of 125 points, or a cent and a quarter per pound from the closing of the previous week. A rally on short covering almost immediately followed, and by Thursday evening the market had recovered about 30 points of its loss, closing at 4.8620.

It is these fluctuations of as much as 65 points in one day which have made the exchange market of the past week noteworthy. Ever since the second week in March the rate for sight sterling has ruled above par. During that time exchange touched the very high point of 4.8830, and it was not until the export of a very large part of the $30,000,000 gold, which we have been able to spare this Spring, had been accomplished that the rate came down to 4.8750. From this can be judged how sudden and extensive was the break of last week, during which the rate for sterling exchange reached a point 2¼ cents below the high figure of last May.

Many reasons have been given during the past week to account for the weakness in the sterling market, the persistent strength of which during the last three months has been a puzzle to all those interested in international finance. No doubt some of these reasons, such as the increased exports of cereals and the prospects of increased cotton shipments, the large buying of our stocks by London, &c., have had a greater or less influence in hastening the break in exchange and magnifying its extent. But it is generally believed that there has been one factor which has been of overshadowing importance in forcing the decline in exchange—the changed conditions in the markets for money both on call and on time. All through the period in which we were shipping over thirty millions of gold the rate for time and call money continued extremely easy, the latter at times being almost a drug on the market. The period was one of liquidation in the stock market, and the demand for call money became less and less. Money from the interior was flowing into New York at the rate of several million dollars a week, and predictions were everywhere heard that easy rates for money were to prevail all through the Summer and that the regular Fall stringency would hardly make itself felt. Under the circumstances it was a profitable time to reduce our foreign borrowing, and there is little doubt that this process was carried on to an enormous extent. Money was so cheap here that it became unprofitable to renew sterling loans which were costing 4 to 5 per cent., and the result was a steady demand all through the Spring months for sight exchange with which to settle foreign obligations. As the usual volume of commercial bills had been greatly curtailed by the wild speculation in cotton, the demand for bankers' bills forced the rates very high until a large part of the operation of making foreign remittances was performed by shipping gold.

But since the rise in rates for money here, and with the growing conviction that after all the Autumn may bring forth something of stringency, there has been little disposition to pay off foreign loans as they mature, but rather a desire to renew them and to extend operations in this direction. The ease of money in both Paris and London has made the drawing of long bills a profitable operation. In both centres the discount rate is under 3 per cent., considerably below that figure in London, having ruled all the week at not above 2 7-16 per cent. It has consequently happened that a great many borrowers have sought accommodation from the foreign bankers, getting them to draw long francs and sterling, the borrower pledging collateral that he will provide payment abroad for these long bills as they fall due. This is the operation of the so-called "borrowing abroad." The part which the foreign banker plays in the transaction is simply to "accept" the long bills which the American banker draws upon him. Before the bills fall due he will be provided with money with which to pay them. In these transactions the foreign banker never has to land out any actual money, though of course he loans his credit when he "accepts" the long bills drawn upon him, making himself liable for their payment on maturity.

It is the appearance in large volume of these so-called "finance bills" or "loan bills" which has been really responsible for the week's decline in exchange, though, of course, the lessened demand for bankers' bills has also played its part. While this factor alone would have been sufficient to cause a very considerable drop in rates, the actual break should perhaps be attributed to the tremendous purchase of our stocks by London. It is never possible to state accurately what amount of stocks London buys or sells on any given day, as in a market as professional as the present many so-called "London purchases" or "sales" are inspired from this side by free use of the cable. But the most accurate estimate that can be obtained places London's purchases on balance during the first four days of the week at something over 100,000 shares. Some of this stock was sold on Friday and Saturday, but on balance for the week London remains a buyer on an unusually large scale. The result of this foreign purchasing has been to open up new foreign credits against which our bankers have been able to draw freely all the week. It was these stock bills pressing for sale on Thursday morning which gave the short interest the lever with which to break the market.

Notwithstanding the market's recovery from the low point, the rate for exchange is still far below the normal point at this season. The value of long bills has suffered to such an extent in the decline that a great deal of the profit in putting out loan bills is lost, and it is thought that the volume of these bills will be much decreased this week. The profit in operations of this kind will for the present depend largely upon the rates of discount in foreign financial centres. And as the outlook in both Paris and London is for a period of continued ease in the money market during the Summer, there ought to be no difficulty in our obtaining all loans necessary for legitimate purposes—here, as long as our rates allow, and abroad in case of financial stringency in New York. F. E.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S POSITION

A REVIEW MADE THE MORE INTERESTING IN LIGHT OF RECENT MARKET AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

New York Central stockholders on April 16, 1902 voted to increase the company's capital stock by $35,000,000 from the then outstanding total of $115,000,000 to a total of $150,000,000. An offer of part of the new issue, $17,250,000, was made to stockholders at 125, and the New York Stock Exchange authorized that amount to be listed on and after April 21, bringing the aggregate listed up to $132,250,000. It was represented in the official statement made at the time that the proceeds of the additional stock were to be used for the following purposes: (a) For increasing terminal facilities at New York City, including enlargement of the Grand Central Station yard and additional tracks for suburban traffic; (b) for new elevator, docks, and other extensive improvements at Weehawken; (c) for construction and equipment expenditures on the main line and on lines leased and operated; (d) for such other corporate purposes as the Directors may from time to time approve.

Claims appeared from time to time that much of the money to be put out by the New York Central would be for such improvements as were not likely to be productive of sufficient revenue to pay interest on the cost; in other words, that outlays would neither bring new business nor enable the management to handle what it had at a reduction in working expenses. Positive declaration on this head is hardly competent. Even commodious and palatial terminals are not without their attractions, while some at least of the proposed betterments are of that order whose advantages cannot be questioned. But be this as it may, there had been no great amount of consternation over the new capital requirements until quite recently, when it began to be noised about that the Central was coming close to the period when the $17,750,000 of stock laid by would have to be brought out and floated. The situation presented complications. Not only would Central want money, but Lake Shore, under Central's control, had a troublesome proposition on its hands in the shape of permanently financing the loan made to take up the large block of Reading stock purchased in January last for Vanderbilt interests, a matter of $25,000,000. Pennsylvania's embarrassment has not been reassuring, passing the hat has not promised more but less favorable results; the period of more active money markets, seasonal shipments West and South approaches. The effect has been disquieting, and, naturally, enough, Central has been looked upon as facing perhaps a more trying experience than that of the other large railroad corporation mentioned, destined to divide with Central the honors of entering New York City. The way out of the woods may not be clear, but there may be a way out, hence hasty conclusions should not be formed. Official utterance has it that plans are not so far advanced as to make cash requirement urgent at any specified date—which may be projected far enough into the future to destroy the potency of much current criticism and to dissipate much current uneasiness. Financial plans of the Central, it may be noted, while at times of a somewhat bold character, have not often gone astray.

One or two important facts, however, call for consideration in connection with the company's recent progress, particularly with regard to the showing made for the late fiscal year, and what has transpired of late as to the development of fixed and contingent charges and the earnings available for liquidation of such charges. Briefly, results for the year ended June 30 last, partly estimated, gave indication of a heavy increase in gross earnings, placing these on a higher level than any ever reached before in the history of the road. It, of course, attracts attention that even such an important system as the New York Central should be able to make a gain of $6,634,282 in gross earnings, which is not far from 9 per cent., seeing that comparison falls on a total already expanded to new record proportions. It was $70,903,908 for 1902 and $77,538,190 for 1903, the gain having been brought about by increase in traffic activity, aided to some extent by improved rates. Confirmation is thus furnished of the growing importance of the parent stem and branch and feeding lines, as it is of the continuous prevalence of prosperous and business producing conditions. But it is also a no less striking feature that out of this large addition to gross the company should have been able to secure the nominal gain of only $116,921 for net earnings. There are ready explanations for this striking outcome, but nevertheless it has not been lost sight of as significant in view of the additions made and likely to be made to outstanding share capital. Small net gains from large gross gains have been reported by a number of other roads, whose experience with higher wages and cost of materials has been shared by the Central. At the same time it would be unfair to pass over the record that for the last half of the year net earnings increased $834,058, pointing to the fact that readjustment had made considerable progress and auguring better profit results in the future, an all-important consideration, apart from any others which might be cited.

What should nevertheless be accorded the attention of those whose interests are bound up in the fortunes of the New York Central, and what is of timely importance, is the development spoken of as being in progress in the matter of the company's charges. Conceivably these might show expansion, seeing to what extent growth of system has taken place, and to what proportions volume traffic and earnings have risen. Capital, it is true, has been raised of a character which has added to the company's fixed obligations, but this has largely been to effect exchange for securities of other roads, notably stock of the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, &c., while new resources have been found in issues whose liability is a contingent one, meaning, of course, the extension of the company's own share capital. The point is, however, that as to fixed charges, while these have heavily increased in gross, they have shown only moderate change in net, a marked influence having been exerted on 1903 results by the further increase in income other than that arising from traffic, or, in other words, returns from investments. Further, it is to be noted that maturing bonds of the New York Central, being refunded from a high to a low rate—from 6 and 7 per cent. to 3½ per cent.—have accentuated this favorable feature with an outcome as striking as it is gratifying, as indicated in this summary for a series of years:

	Fixed Charges.	Other Income.	Net Charges.
1898	$14,500,587	$2,251,471	$12,249,116
1899	16,601,237	4,336,253	12,264,984
1900	17,249,083	4,716,744	12,532,339
1901	20,533,006	4,530,294	16,002,711
1902	20,899,685	4,876,023	16,023,662
1903	20,665,600	5,222,800	15,442,800

Here it is seen that net charges have increased about $3,200,000 in the past five years, but that since 1901 there has been a falling off of $560,000. Net earnings measured up against this record will be in order, as will also be the course of dividends and surplus. They follow:

	Net Earnings.	Dividends.	Surplus.
1898	$17,092,750	$4,000,000	$848,634
1899	17,952,859	4,000,000	1,687,875
1900	20,511,866	4,937,500	3,041,529
1901	23,744,884	5,750,000	1,992,183
1902	24,040,379	5,961,411	2,055,306
1903	24,157,300	6,604,200	2,109,300

Profits providing for the additional $3,200,000 interest, rentals and other disbursements, are shown wih a gain of fully $7,000,000 since 1898, and there has even been a rising total, while charges, as already stated, were in course of contraction—since 1901. Thus a larger capital stock total and 5 per cent. dividends—in place of 4 per cent. for 1898 and 1899—have left increased surplus earnings, admitting the fact that the latter could not be maintained at the high record of 1900. Current interest will naturally centre on the latest returns, and, as will be seen, these do not turn out altogether unfavorable, despite the disappearance of so large a proportion of the 1903 gross gain in the cost of operation. A drop of $234,000 in fixed charges and a rise of $346,000 in other income, together with $117,000 more net, make up a total improvement of $697,000 in the balance available for dividends for the late year, more than meeting the expansion of $643,000 in actual payments on the stock. It is not contended that a surplus of a couple of million dollars indicates by itself anything of remarkable strength, but no consideration of New York Central's position can ignore the value of the company's equities in such properties as those in which it has made investment, or the fortified position set up by the control thus procured. When all is said, however, there still remains the question of profit maintenance, and this is closely linked with the value of improvements contemplated. Clearly enough there is room for expansion before the company's results can make favorable comparison with those secured by many other important roads, the more to be desired if further burden is to be imposed upon earnings by any addition to capitalization for whatever purpose that may be destined.

LONDON MONEY FOR NEW YORK.

In another way the cheapening of money here is likely first to steady and then to strengthen markets. One of the consequences of the scarcity and dearness of money here for the last two or three years has been that America has not been able to borrow on the old scale. She has heretofore had to depend more largely than ever before upon French and German capital. Germany, unfortunately, is only just emerging from a great crisis, and the German banks are not in a position to employ funds for a long time in New York. We called attention last week to the remarkable semi-official statement which had been published of the reasons assigned by the Governor of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the rise in the bank rate. One of those reasons was that the other German banks were lending too much money abroad, and the second was that the position in New York was unsatisfactory. The German banks have thus been compelled to withdraw very large amounts from New York, and by so doing they have intensified the crisis. The French banks have acted with less precipitation, but they also have been lessening the amounts they had been employing in New York. Now it is reasonably probable that American borrowers will be able to get very much more accommodation than of late in London. Of course they will be required to lodge good collateral security, and of course they will have to give also a satisfactory margin. But, as we pointed out last week, what is going on in New York just now is a rich man's crisis, and therefore it is safe to assume that the needed security can be given. If so, the accommodation required will be obtained in London. After a while that will make possible a slackening of the liquidation. That the liquidation must go further we do not in the least pretend to deny; but it is not desirable that it should be precipitated. Consequently, it seems reasonable to expect that the borrowing here in London will be large in the early future; that in that way it will be possible to conduct the liquidation more cautiously, more prudently, and more to the advantage of those whose affairs are being liquidated. And once the American market settles, it is as reasonably certain as anything in the future can be that there will be a general revival in all departments of the London Stock Exchange. One cannot reasonably expect much of an upward movement while the nervousness respecting New York continues, but when it is seen that the worst is over, that accommodation has been obtained in London, that the London banks are satisfied as to the soundness of the people concerned, and that the New York market is gradually settling down to a slow, cautious liquidation, there will almost inevitably be a steady improvement here.—London Statist.

BRITISH COLONIES INVADED

BRILLIANT CAPTURE OF THEIR TRADE BY BOLD YANKEE MANUFACTURERS.

Amid such questions concerning external commerce as are agitating not only all British mercantile interests, but every other near or remote connection, it is not surprising to see attention drawn in the London journals to the progress which has been made by the United States in supplying the British colonies with articles which it is claimed could as easily have been furnished from home sources. It has been the surprise of the recent past that American merchandising has made such inroads into markets long securely held, and the despair of many who considered those markets secure, to see that they have not only been invaded, but that the fort has been held. Consolatory intimation that there will be enough new business to go around, and that the expansion due to generally good times could only be irregularly distributed at the outset, has met with a poor reception by those who have not been among the elect. Naturally, it may happen that the United States, which managed to get its full share and a little over, may lose the excess in the evening-up process, but that is not a certainty by any means. Enlightenment as to methods may conceivably result in a tighter grip, and further growth in exports of American products to other countries be a feature for future history to place on record, even that which will concern British possessions.

One London contemporary, our financial namesake, notes the fact that in the past decade value of shipments of American machinery to South Africa has increased from $175,000 to $1,300,000—South Africa being very much on top in the discussion owing to recent and easily recalled events. Also, to take another of the steel and iron manufactures, that our wire exports to British South Africa have increased from $31,000 to $558,000, drawing attention to the manner in which the "enterprising Yankee has scored" in the race for the trade of that section. What may be noted in this connection is that, according to published statistics, United States exporters have at all times made all the headway that they have made against competition, and that, strangely perhaps, it has been on non-competing articles where any ground has been lost. Approximating results on articles competing with British products, exports to British Africa—including, it must be stated, the comparatively small movement into Portuguese Africa in this calculation—increased 200 per cent. in a single recent year, (1901,) and decreased 44 per cent. as to articles not brought into competition.

Alluding to what is said in a report recently submitted by the British Consul for the district of Philadelphia, the journal mentioned avers that "it is impossible to ignore the pointed references in the report to the measures which American merchants are making to secure a footing in South African trade." It might almost be admitted that they have met with a measure of success, if not after what has been set forth, at least after the admission that in that part of the world imports from America were in 1902 "worth nearly seven times the amount" as compared with ten years ago. Our own records of exports of domestic merchandise to British South Africa are these, including results for ten months of the late fiscal year, which, it will be observed, are indicative of a new high record for 1903:

1892	$2,453,700	1898	$12,013,037
1893	3,631,571	1899	15,120,790
1894	2,972,932	1900	16,256,194
1895	5,196,877	1901	21,613,205
1896	11,288,909	1902	28,759,878
1897	13,082,243	*1903	33,332,401

*Ten months.

Values for two months more added to the showing for the late year may easily put the total up to $34,000,000, which would give a ten-fold expansion in the period since 1892. This is surely a gratifying development so far as our share of the trade in question is concerned—of itself not a big enough factor to cause much disturbance to the British mercantile mind, perhaps, which has to grasp enormous totals when it comes to foreign trade considerations—although it is evidently showing enough of a tendency in these rather strenuous times to draw forth comment from official and other quarters. The trade and commerce of the empire have much at stake just now. Dubbing Mr. Chamberlain's plan for a preferential tariff for the benefit of the British colonies "a revolutionary fiscal change," whose operation or effect is not foreshadowed, and other expressed sentiments in opposition emanating from high places are not conclusive as to the attainment of desired ends. Of these obviously the firmer grasp on the outstanding possessions as patrons of British trade and industry is one.

THE ERIE DIVIDEND

CONSIDERATIONS HAVING A BEARING UPON THE QUESTION OF ITS INCREASE.

Whatever policy the Erie Directors may see fit to adopt at the forthcoming meeting, when it is believed some action will be taken on the dividend question—the suggestion being of an increase in the first preferred rate, and perhaps of some distribution on the second preferred—is sure to result in disappointment in some quarters. If everything possible, not only probable, were done for the stocks, it would fail to meet many views, and naturally, if no steps are taken to change the existing status there will still be complaint from numerous sources. Probably the board will know the late year's fiscal results. At least it will have a good idea of them, and it will likewise have a fair conception of what may be expected as to the course of future earnings. To the increase of $2,000,000 in net earnings for the eleven months ended with May there will no doubt be a substantial addition for June, and hence the gain in profits alone for 1903 may not unlikely show up for more than the sum that would be required to pay 4 per cent. on both classes of preferred stock, approximately $2,500,000.

As a leading consideration this one will stand out boldly. It may not eclipse all others, of course, but it is likely to, and it must be brought into bolder relief from the fact that it is beyond doubt that net earnings are on the road to still larger totals. Charges will claim attention. They may be inquired into in some detail as far as to the end of the 1902 fiscal year. Inquiry will not fail to give a favorable impression, one which will not be removed by the obvious necessity of including in more recent results what is called for on account of the new 4 per cent. bond issue.

Reference to Erie's charges has been freely made since flotation of the $10,000,000 of bonds earlier in the year, but it has been complete in few cases, and has produced a false impression on the minds of those not having the records at hand, or the disposition to verify the statements made. It is certainly a fact that charges have increased the past few years, and that they have increased in excess of $2,000,000. No one can deny this. But only part of the story is told in such treatment of the matter. Erie assumed new obligations largely for specific purposes, and those purposes brought what was expected, new income. This is what has happened in the history of the present company:

Charges, (interest, rentals, &c.) 1897	$8,126,283	
Charges, (interest, rentals, &c.) 1902	10,278,365	
Increase 1902 over 1897		$2,152,082
Miscellaneous net income, 1897	$313,513	
Miscellaneous net income, 1902	1,946,208	
Increase 1902 over 1897		1,632,695
Net increase in charges		$480,613

Against charges raised $2,152,082 there appears to have been an addition of $1,632,695 to income from miscellaneous sources—from the coal properties and investments—making quite a hole in the former figure, and leaving the actual net charges with an expansion of only $480,613. Another setting to these items would take in the gain in net earnings for the five years—a highly significant and conspicuous feature of Erie's progress—and show to what extent surplus improvement had progressed. This exhibit shows as follows:

Increase in net earnings, five years	$4,553,046	
Increase in miscellaneous net income	1,631,695	
Increase in total net income		$6,184,741
Increase in charges	$2,152,082	
Increase in surplus after charges	4,032,659	
Increase in charges and surplus		6,184,741

Of course the great bulk of the increase in net traffic earnings, which amounted to $4,553,046, appeared as increase in surplus, owing to the fact that drafts thereupon, as already pointed out, were raised, net, less than $500,000.

Net earnings for the fiscal year 1903, put down at $2,500,000 increase, may come up against some offsetting influence, but are not likely to meet any of great importance. Interest on the new bonds for part of the year is hardly worth mentioning. For a full year it would only amount to $400,000. There is nothing in the way of the Directors if they elect to make a larger dividend distribution. They may, however, be expected to give property as much consideration as proprietors—and perhaps more.

LONDON AND NEW YORK.

A Reversal of Their Financial Relations Is Approaching, in English Opinion.

We have become dependent upon the outside world for a very large part of our food and of the raw materials of our manufactures. Roughly, according to the Board of Trade returns, the value of our imports annually exceeds the value of our exports by nearly £200,000,000. A very considerable correction, of course, has to be made on account of freights, interest, insurance, and the like. But still the balance against us is immense, and it is increasing every year. Moreover, we have lately sold by far the larger part of the American securities which we used to hold, and the interest upon which enabled us to pay for a great part of our imports. Furthermore, we have sold a large proportion of our ships, and so cannot count in the future upon freights for making up the balance.

Just now the United States is indebted to Europe because of its eagerness to get back its securities and to carry out great schemes pregnant with far-reaching results in the future. But it is to be recollected that if matters go on as they are going at present the United States will each year have an immense balance due to it from us on account of our imports from it of food and raw materials. This immense balance will enable it gradually to redeem its debt, and in the course of a comparatively short time that debt will be wiped out, and then the whole immense balance will be at the absolute disposal of the United States. It may leave the money represented by it to finance operations in London, or it may insist upon being paid every year to the uttermost farthing. In any event, our money market will be under the absolute control of the capitalists of the United States. Just as at the present moment our capitalists are able to send gold from London to Buenos Ayres so as to avoid sending it direct from London, in the future American capitalists will be able to send gold from London to any part of the world they desire, no matter what the consequences may be to the London money market.

As the United States grow in wealth the present movement for buying up the National securities of every kind will gain strength. Thirty years ago or so a very large part of the Government debt of the United States was held in Europe. Now the amount of the debt so held is hardly worth talking of. Ten years ago the amount of industrial securities of all kinds held in Europe was enormous. Now it has been immensely reduced. In ten years more the remnant that will still be held by Europe will in all probability be quite trifling. Lastly, the United States in another ten years will be a great ship-owning country. Thus the United States will own its own securities and send its goods on board its own ships, and we shall not only have to pay for the goods, but we shall have to pay freight, insurance, and commissions likewise. When our imports from the United States exceed our exports to the United States by £100,000,000 or more, what will become of our money market, and how shall we make the payments which somehow or other will have to be made?—London Statist.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

We are glad to see that American exporters, represented by the chief merchants of Boston, have set their faces against increased credit in foreign trade. According to Capt. Talbot, British Consul at Boston, the whole subject was recently laid before the Bureau of Foreign Commerce in Boston. From the Consul's report it appears that Germany gives credit more freely than any other country, Belgium being a "good second," and the United Kingdom third. The Consul, however, says that the general opinion among the chief merchants of Boston interested in foreign trade is that American exporters will be slow to adopt any plan of competition which involves an extension of the time allowed for the payment of bills by foreign customers. "The statement is made by Boston exporters generally that if Germany or Belgium is extending its credit more freely as a weapon in the competition of trade, or if the United Kingdom is displaying any tendency to meet this competition by a freer extension of her credit, they are moving in contradiction to the whole trend of business as manifested during the past ten years, and are treading an unsafe path. The belief does not obtain in Boston that merchants, even of Germany, will ever extend credits to the point where the system will be a material factor in financing the trade of the world. It is believed that the limit of anything approaching safety has already been reached, and thus far the necessity of meeting the free credit system has not arisen. Boston exporters, rather than extend credit beyond that which now prevails, would let the business go by default as being unsafe. The American houses do their business on the 'small profit and quick return system,' and they say that they will depend upon the quality of the goods for business rather than on an extension of credit." Our American friends will have the support of every British exporter of any standing in taking this dignified and common-sense view of business. Credit is good, and when properly exercised must be productive of sound trade, but manufacturers, however anxious for business, must not be expected to sacrifice the elementary principles of commerce, viz., reciprocity and confidence.—British Trade Review.

AS TO GOLD EXPORTS.

The nervousness inspired by moderate shipments of gold is largely a matter of habit, which habit was formed in the period when our National financial strength was a matter of question or doubt. It is not many years since the amount of gold in the Treasury was so small in proportion to the Nation's outstanding obligations that the withdrawal of even a few millions from the country was looked upon as a serious lessening of our ability to pay our debts in unquestioned and unquestionable money. In May, 1896, the total debt of the Government (interest bearing and non-interest bearing) was $1,218,378,331, with $43,817,469 gold certificates to be added, and the gold in the Treasury was $108,446,460, or about 12.34 per cent. of obligations. The situation in July, 1903, is surprisingly different. The absolute commitment of the country to the gold standard, and the accumulation of an enormous amount of the yellow metal to back up the declaration, have made the previous apprehensions obsolete, but the old habit of fear has not been shaken off, and the announcement that three millions of gold is to be shipped on a Saturday is used to hammer the securities market through all the preceding week. On the first of July the total National debt was $1,309,405,913, with outstanding gold certificates to the amount of $409,109,869, and the Treasury held $631,186,844 in gold, or 36.70 per cent. of the entire indebtedness. In the four months to May 1, 1896, the exports of gold were $17,524,562, equivalent to 10.4 per cent. of the gold in the Treasury. This year the exports to the end of June were about $22,000,000, or only about 3½ per cent. of the Treasury holdings. Of course, the gold for export does not come directly out of the National storehouse, but the comparison has a decided bearing upon the extent to which moderate shipments should excite apprehension or alarm.—Circular letter of John H. Davis & Co.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS OF FRANCE.

PARIS, June 26.—I am constantly hearing complaints against the institution of the French customs. Whether at Calais, Boulogne, Marseilles, or Vintimille, the vexations are the same, the poor travelers are tortured and extorted, and sometimes stripped of their valuables and fined in the bargain. Undoubtedly the fines inflicted upon travelers guilty of having attempted to pass a few cigarettes through the customs are extortionate. This method of taking contraband goods, as they call it, produces this result: It is the customs officials who are the real filibusters or contrebandiers and the public are their victims.

I recently heard of a gentleman who was fined 53f. 15c. at Marseilles for attempting to pass 700 grammes of cigarettes. Another gentleman who sent through the petite vitesse from Algiers to Paris four cases of household goods and wearing apparel saw his cases seized by the customs at Marseilles, and a heavy fine was imposed upon him because he had not declared a few parcels of tea which were contained therein. The tea, it must be remembered, had already paid a duty of 7f. 40c. at Algiers, where no tea can penetrate without settling the duty of 2f. 75c. the kilo, the same taxation as in France.

"Fausse déclaration at introduction en contrebande" was the enormously inflated appellative which designated the innocent irregularity. It would be interesting to know why it is irregular. Why should tea, which cannot possibly under any pretense be introduced into Algeria without paying the above-stated duty as in France, be considered as contraband when it is introduced into France coming from Algeria?—Paris Correspondent, Pall Mall Gazette.

Fraudulent Railway Passes.

For some months the French railway companies have been victimised by the bearers of fraudulent passes. The police endeavored in vain to find a clue to the organisers, when a passenger with a first-class pass from Cherbourg arrived at the Gare St. Lazare. The ticket collector, seeing that it was false, requested the bearer to accompany him to the police station. The latter gave his name as M. Francois Guillaume de Saulnier, an ex-chief of the Orleans Railway Traffic Department and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Shortly afterward M. de Saulnier died suddenly in prison. The police inquiry continued, and led to the discovery of a colossal fraud. The passes were printed at a large establishment in the Rue de Rennes, the models being furnished, it is said, by M. de Saulnier, who stated that he was acting for the different companies. The passes were sold at reduced prices to manufacturers wishing to transfer their foremen or workmen to other parts of France. Several thousand had been issued in this way, their holders being occasionally apprehended, and then set at liberty when their good faith was established.—Paris Correspondence London Chronicle.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

Money nominal, 2½ per cent.

The stock market yesterday retraced a part of the ground that on the day previous it had recovered. Generally such declines as there were may be set down as due largely to the "evening up" process which is invariably a Saturday feature and which is born by the desire of traders and operators not to carry their commitments over Sunday lest in the interim unexpected developments of an unfavorable nature should precipitate a break. In addition there were evidences that in a few stocks, notably St. Paul and Amalgamated Copper, the bears were renewing their campaign of depression. Comparatively little stock, however, came out on the declines, while there were continued evidences of good investment demand.

Yesterday's bank statement can scarcely be regarded as encouraging, though after all it showed little more or less than was expected. A gain in cash of over $6,000,000 is neither unwelcome nor other than encouraging and helpful; but it is not pleasing—after a week of enormous stock market liquidation and after some repayments of Pennsylvania loans—to see the loan item showing a decrease of little more than two and one-half millions. It is easy enough to explain this, as some people do, by reference to the Burlington and Union Pacific loans, but inasmuch as a portion of this was placed abroad this explanation is not wholly satisfactory. Whatever the cause or facts it is very clear that for the moment there is little money available for stock market purposes.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Cent. of N. J.	½	Int. S. P. pf.	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	2⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	2½
Col. South. 2d pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅝
Corn Products	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
D., S. S. & Atl.	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	K., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Kan. City South.	1⅛
Am. Ice	½	Kan. City South. pf.	2
Am. Ice pf.	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	3
Am. Sugar	¾	Louisville & Nashv.	1
Anaconda	1	Met. St. Ry.	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	1¼	Mo., Kan. & T.	½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	National Lead	1½
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Norfolk & Western	⅝
Chi. & Alton	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. & N'w'n	¾	People's Gas	⅝
Chi. Term. Tran.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Col. Fuel	⅝	Rock Island	⅝
Con. Gas	3	Rock Island pf.	½
Det. Southern	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Erie	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1⅛	Southern Pacific	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Southern Railway	½
General Chemical	1	Tenn. C. & I.	1½
General Electric	1½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Hocking Valley	½	Union Pacific	1½
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Illinois Central	1⅛	Wis. Cent. pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Fuel & I. com. 4s	1	Reading, J. C. col. 4s	2
Erie, Penn. col. tr. 4s	1	Rio Grande 1st	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	1¼	Standard R. & T. 6s	1
Oregon S. L. 1st con. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1
		Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 18	254,522
To date this year	89,760,862
Corresponding date last year	96,155,606

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 18	$287,500
To date this year	$372,185,450
Corresponding date last year	$520,614,200

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 18	4,537,695
Same week last year	4,886,750
To date this year	89,760,862
Corresponding date last year	96,155,597
Bonds for the week	$14,985,600
Same week last year	$20,985,000
To date this year	$372,185,450
Corresponding date last year	$520,619,900

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	July 19, '02.	July 18, '03.	Dec.
Railroad	4,585,995	4,073,988	512,007
Industrial	300,755	463,707	*162,952
Banks	10	117	*107
Mining	1,600	....	1,600

*Increase.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	July 19, '02.	July 18, '03.	Dec.
Railroad	$19,101,700	$12,388,000	$6,713,700
Industrial	1,814,500	2,452,600	*638,100
Government	14,000	95,000	*81,000
State	5,000	....	5,000

*Increase.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 2@4¼ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@6¼ per cent.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Report from San Francisco that the Standard Oil Company has bought practically the entire output of the Home & Chanslor and Canfield Companies in the Coalingo fields, amounting to 24,000 barrels per month. The contract is said to extend for five years.

Estimate made that there will be an overproduction of lumber next year to the amount of 1,000,000,000 feet in the Northwest lumber regions. Leading lumber men to make an attempt to induce the transcontinental railroads to make such rates as will enable the Pacific and Northwest lumber men to find new markets for their product.

Application made for a charter for the Jenkintown (Penn.) Trust Company, with a capital of $125,000 and a surplus of $25,000. Offices have been purchased in Jenkintown, and the company expects to start in active business in September next. Among the Directors is George D. Widener of Philadelphia.

Report that the Standard Oil Company has bought three and one-half miles on the Wilson shore, opposite the Southampton (England) docks for the purpose of erecting a big terminal plant there. The price for the land is said to have been £45,000.

Announcement that the Directors of the Cornwall State Bank have agreed on a plan whereby the depositors will be paid in full.

Announcement that on and after July 20 checks drawn upon the Borough Bank of Brooklyn will be redeemed by the Oriental Bank through the New York Clearing House.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of thirty-five shares of Bank of Commerce at 240.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week of July showed increases:

Canadian Pacific	$194,000
Evansville & Terre Haute	2,244
International & Great Northern	15,108
Missouri Pacific	42,000
Missouri Pacific, Central Branch	6,000
National R. R. of Mexico	45,438
Norfolk & Western	77,859
St. Louis Southwestern	7,241
Texas & Pacific	11,218
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	854
Total increase, 10 roads	$381,962
Increase previously reported, (5 roads)	132,854
Total increase, 15 roads	$514,816

The following showed decreases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$740
Evansville & Indianapolis	509
Total decrease, 2 roads	$1,249
Total net increase, 17 roads	$513,567

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

With the exception of Northern Securities and Bay State Gas there was no activity whatever displayed in the outside market yesterday. Northern Securities opened strong and on sales of only 1,300 shares rose to 91½, but later reacted to 90½, a net gain of ¼. New low records were established in Consolidated Refrigerating and Central Foundry common, and this was accomplished on a sale of a single hundred shares in each stock. American Can preferred rose ½ a point to 41½ on transactions of 550 shares. Similar gains were recorded in several other issues, but the total number of stocks traded in was very small.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Can	4½	4½	4½
550	American Can pf.	41½	41⅛	41½
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	14	14	14
7,730	Bay State Gas	5-16	¼	¼
100	Central Foundry	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Consol. Refrigerating	3	3	3
100	Fuel Oil Power	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
200	Greene Con. Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
120	Inten. Mer. Marine	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Inter. Mar. Marine pf.	21	20⅞	21
100	Light, Fuel & Power	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
150	Manhattan Transit	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	N. Y. Transportation	5	5	5
1,320	Northern Securities	91½	90½	90½
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
400	Storage Power	½	½	½
800	Union Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	U. S. Light & Heat	7	7	7

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	†Inter. Silver deb. 6's	89½	89½	89½

†Sell flat.

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, July 18, 1903.

Note.—Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1,370	American Can	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	−½
2,485	Am. Can pf.	42	41	41½	[illegible]
3	Am. Light & Tr.	59	59	59	−2
1,262	Am. Writ. P. pf.	15	*13	14	−2
200	Bam. De Lamar	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−1-16
28,220	Bay State Gas	⅜	¼	¼	[illegible]
370	Bor. Con. M. pf.	108	107	107	−1
1,100	Brit. Col. Cop.	4	3⅝	4	[illegible]
5	C. Co. of A. pf.	83	82	82	+2
180	Central Foundry	*2¾	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
950	Con. Refrig.	3⅝	3	3	−⅝
150	Elec. L. Red.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	[illegible]
1,700	Fuel Oil Pow.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	[illegible]
200	Gold Hill Cop.	⅜	5-16	⅜	[illegible]
10,220	Greene Con. C.	21	19¾	20⅝	−⅜
200	Hacken. Mead.	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+½
350	Havana Tob.	*35½	34	34	−3⅝
380	Inter. R. T.	102	*99½	100	−2⅛
1,275	Int. Mer. Mar.	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
905	Int. Mer. M. pf.	21	*17	21	+1
200	Inter. Salt	10½	10½	10½	−½
510	Inter. Silver pf.	42	40	42	+2
610	Light F. & P.	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+2
8,005	Man. Tran.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
100	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	19¾	19¾	19¾	−1
7,620	Mon. & B. Cop.	1	15-16	15-16	−1-16
461	N. O. Rys. pf.	41½	*40⅛	41	−2
1,762	N. Y. Tr. ($30)	5⅛	4⅝	5	−⅛
19,630	Northern Sec.	91½	86	90½	+2
2	Otis Elev. pf.	95	95	95	[illegible]
846	Royal B. P. pf.	*102	99½	101	[illegible]
905	Seab. A. L.	21	19⅝	20	−⅝
3,600	Seab. A. L. pf.	35⅜	34⅛	35⅛	−¾
159	Standard Oil	645	635	641	−4
1,460	Storage Power	⅞	⅝	⅝	−⅛
700	Tonopah Mining	*7⅝	6⅛	6⅝	−1
4,100	Union Copper	1⅜	1	1¼	−⅛
1,010	United Copper	*19½	17⅞	18⅞	+⅛
230	U. S. L. & H.	8¾	7	7	−1⅛
50	Wash. R. & E.	9	9	9	−1¾
310	White Knob C.	*12½	11	11	−2

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
$12,000	†Am. Malt. 6s	98¾	98½	98⅝	+⅛
3,000	A. R. & T. & F. 5s	90	90	90	[illegible]
16,000	†B. R. T. new 4s	80	79⅝	79⅝	−¼
9,000	Erie conv. 4s	86	85½	85⅝	−⅝
25,000	†Inter. Salt 5s	41½	41	41	[illegible]
28,000	†Int. Sil. deb. 6s	89½	89	89½	+1
1,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	97½	97⅛	97⅛	−2½
5,000	†L. S. 5s, 50% pd.	96½	96½	96½	+2
6,000	†N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	103	102	102	−5
2,100	N. O. Rys. 4½s	84	84	84	−⅜

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,590	7,553
2d week July	$822,000	$628,000	$635,000
From July 1	1,730,000	1,333,000	1,284,000
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	108
2d week July	30,450	31,190	30,020
From July 1	61,226	62,381	60,040
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week July	7,068	7,577	6,800
From July 1	14,217	14,240	12,297
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
2d week July	32,303	30,149	27,212
From July 1	61,675	57,096	50,732
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,101	1,086	887
2d week July	82,414	67,306	73,580
From July 1	157,343	132,458	140,110
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,305	5,182	5,155
2d week July	636,000	594,000	667,000
From Jan. 1	20,635,643	17,858,051	17,306,257
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week July	19,000	13,000	34,000
From Jan. 1	633,731	498,242	654,362
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,355	1,323
2d week July	198,571	153,133	143,895
From July 1	409,146	312,121	274,286
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,716	1,679	......
2d week July	422,718	344,859	......
From July 1	797,829	612,013	......
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,293	1,258
2d week July	118,233	110,992	98,974
From July 1	241,960	220,343	216,587
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,848	1,838	1,615
2d week July	175,197	163,979	160,231
From Jan. 1	5,905,655	5,521,907	5,850,743
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	......
2d week July	47,224	46,370	......
From Jan. 1	1,576,246	1,325,573	......
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN—			
1st week July	107,234	104,273	......

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 18.—This was one of the most quiet days on record. Transactions were few and the brokers' offices were almost deserted. There was little or no trading in the coppers. Almost the only sign of activity was shown by Telephone, for which some investment demand appeared. Complete transactions follow:

Sales.	RAILROADS.	High.	Low.	Last.
550	Atchison	66	64⅝	64⅝
30	*Atchison pf.	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
30	Boston Elevated	140	140	140
5	B. & M.	169	169	169
10	Con. Royer	280	280	280
20	Mass. Elec.	24½	24¼	24¼
50	Mass. Elec. pf.	82½	82½	82½
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	196	196
2	Old Colony	201	201	201
5	Pere Marquette pf.	75	75	75
20	Union Pacific	78	77⅞	77⅞
17	West End	90½	90½	90½
	TELEPHONES.			
1,023	†American	132¼	132	132¼
2,863	American rights	6	5½	6
50	Mexican	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8	N. E.	124½	124½	124½
5	Western pf.	88	88	88
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
60	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	19	19	19
786	Am. Sugar	117½	116¼	116¼
48	Am. Sugar pf.	120	119½	120
50	Am. Woolen	9	9	9
75	Am. Woolen pf.	72	72	72
210	Dom. Iron & Steel	15⅛	15	15
20	Edison	242	242	242
33	General Electric	169½	169	169
250	Mass. Gas	37⅝	37	37
20	Mass. Gas pf.	78½	78⅛	78⅛
25	Mergenthaler	178¼	177	178¼
105	Pullman	205	205	205
80	United Fruit	102½	102¼	102½
8	Shoe Manf.	45½	45½	45½
68	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	29	28	28
432	U. S. Steel	27	26⅝	27
135	U. S. Steel pf.	77½	77⅛	77⅛
	MINING.			
200	Adventure	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
55	Allouez	5	4⅞	4⅞
3,491	Amalgamated	49⅝	47⅛	47⅞
10	Arcadian	2	2	2
150	Bingham	24	24	24
150	Centennial	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
200	Cons. Mercur.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
560	Copper Range	49	48¼	48½
20	Dom. Coal	98	98	98
50	Granby	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
600	Guanajuato	1	1	1
50	Isle Royale	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
10	Mass.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
60	†Michigan	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
95	Mohawk	37½	37½	37½
90	Old Dominion	11	11	11
37	Osceola	51½	51	51½
217	Parrot	19	18⅞	18⅞
49	Quincy	97	97	97
125	Trinity	5	5	5
195	U. S. Coal & Oil	11	10½	10½
770	U. S.	20⅝	19⅜	19⅜
50	*Utah	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛

British Columbia, 8½ bid, 4 asked. *Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessments paid.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Money on call was at 5@6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 127 shares of stock and $13,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
27	United Elec. L. & P. pf.	37½	37½	37½
100	United Rys. & Elec. com	11	11	11
5,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-year 5s	101	101	101
4,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
1,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1,000	Lexington Street Ry. 5s	101	101	101
2,000	Baltimore Traction 5s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 18, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
221	224	25	Adams Express	228¼	228¼	228¼	228¼	[illegible]
47⅛	47⅝	18,770	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	49⅛	49⅛	47⅛	47⅝	[illegible]
35	35½	200	Am. Car & F. Co.	35⅛	35⅛	35	35	[illegible]
87	87½	15	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	[illegible]
33	35	1,650	Am. Cotton Oil	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	[illegible]
180	190	90	Am. Express	190	190	190	190	[illegible]
6¼	7	260	*Am. Ice Co.	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	6¼	[illegible]
25	27	200	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	[illegible]
19⅝	20	300	*Am. Locomo. Co.	20	20	20	20	[illegible]
87	88½	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	87	87	87	87	[illegible]
42½	42¾	500	*Am. S. & R. Co.	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	[illegible]
115⅝	116½	1,810	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	117½	117½	116	116	[illegible]
82	84	500	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	83	83	83	83	[illegible]
65	65⅝	18,010	Atch., Top. & S. F.	65⅝	66⅛	65	65	[illegible]
87⅞	88	1,450	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88	88	[illegible]
83½	83⅝	10,862	Baltimore & Ohio	84⅜	84⅜	83⅝	83⅝	[illegible]
92	92½	400	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	91⅞	92½	91⅞	92½	[illegible]
51⅛	51½	6,150	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	52⅛	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	[illegible]
122½	122⅝	3,600	Canadian Pacific	123⅝	123⅝	122½	122½	[illegible]
161	164	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	163½	163½	163½	163½	[illegible]
34⅛	35	2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	35	35½	34⅛	34⅛	[illegible]
24¾	25¼	400	Chicago & Alton	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾	[illegible]
66½	66⅞	300	Chicago & Alton pf.	66⅞	66⅞	66½	66½	[illegible]
17⅛	17½	900	Chicago Great West.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]
36⅝	37	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	34½	36⅞	34½	36⅞	[illegible]
141⅝	142	18,020	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	143⅝	143⅝	141⅝	141⅝	[illegible]
173	177	13	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174	174	174	174	[illegible]
164	165½	815	Chicago & Northw.	165	165½	164¼	164¼	[illegible]
12½	12¾	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	12½	12½	12	12½	[illegible]
20	22	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	21⅛	21½	20	20	[illegible]
4½	5	300	Chicago Union Trac.	4½	4½	4½	4½	[illegible]
76⅝	77½	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	76⅝	77½	76⅝	76⅝	[illegible]
70	80	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	75	75	75	75	[illegible]
53	53⅝	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	54	54	53⅝	53⅝	[illegible]
14⅝	15	550	Col. & Southern	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	[illegible]
53	55¼	10	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	53	53	53	53	[illegible]
23¼	23⅝	200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	[illegible]
185	186	500	Consolidated Gas	188⅜	188⅜	185	185	[illegible]
106⅝	107	150	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	[illegible]
30	30½	1,100	Corn Products Co.	29	30	29	30	[illegible]
79½	80	100	Corn Products Co. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	[illegible]
168	169	300	Delaware & Hudson	168⅝	168½	165½	168½	[illegible]
25½	26	130	Denver & R. G.	26	26	26	26	[illegible]
38⅝	40	400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	37	38⅝	37	38⅝	[illegible]
12	12½	100	Detroit Southern	12	12	12	12	[illegible]
20	21	100	Detroit Southern pf.	21	21	21	21	[illegible]
70	72	100	Detroit United Ry.	72	72	72	72	[illegible]
10	11	25	*Dul., S. S. & At.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	[illegible]
14	14⅝	125	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	[illegible]
30⅞	31	8,900	Erie	31⅜	31⅜	30⅛	30⅞	[illegible]
66⅞	67	2,400	Erie 1st pf.	67⅞	67⅞	66⅞	66⅞	[illegible]
53⅝	53¾	1,200	Erie 2d pf.	54⅝	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	[illegible]
55	61	200	Evans. & Terre Haute	61	61	61	61	[illegible]
98½	100	100	General Chemical pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	[illegible]
165½	167	700	General Electric	168	168⅝	165½	165½	[illegible]
78	79	100	Hocking Valley	78	78	78	78	[illegible]
85	87½	150	Hocking Valley pf.	86	86	85	85	[illegible]
130	130½	1,500	Illinois Central	131	131	130¼	130¼	[illegible]
13⅞	13¾	300	International Paper	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	[illegible]
74	77	100	Internat. S. Pump pf.	74	74	74	74	[illegible]
22	22½	450	Iowa Central	22	22¼	22	22¼	[illegible]
38⅝	39½	400	Iowa Central pf.	39	39	38	38⅝	[illegible]
70½	72	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	71	71	71	71	[illegible]
21	21½	200	Kansas City Southern	21½	21½	21½	21½	[illegible]
40	41	200	Kansas City South. pf.	39	40	39	40	[illegible]
20	30	200	Keokuk & Des Moines	29	29	29	29	[illegible]
97	102	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	97	97	97	97	[illegible]
106½	107	850	Louisville & Nashville	107	107½	107	107	[illegible]
133	133¼	1,680	Manhattan Elevated	133¾	133¾	133	133	[illegible]
118¼	119¼	840	*Met. Street Railway	120	120½	118¼	118¼	[illegible]
20⅝	20⅞	25	Mexican Central	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	[illegible]
115	135	12	Michigan Central	132	132	132	132	[illegible]
56⅝	57	200	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	56	56½	56	56½	[illegible]
20⅞	21½	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	21	21	20⅛	20⅞	[illegible]
42	43½	850	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	43	43	42	42	[illegible]
99¼	99⅝	11,400	Missouri Pacific	100⅝	100⅝	99¼	99⅝	[illegible]
38	38⅝	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	[illegible]
15½	16¾	200	*Nat. Lead Co.	16	16	16	16	[illegible]
117½	118	10,960	New York Central	117⅝	118⅝	117½	118	[illegible]
24½	27¼	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	25	25	25	25	[illegible]
23½	23¾	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & Western	23⅝	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	[illegible]
63⅝	64¼	500	Norfolk & Western	61⅞	64⅛	61⅞	63⅝	[illegible]
84	85	30	North American	79½	79½	79½	79½	[illegible]
61	65	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	61	61	61	61	[illegible]
23	24¼	600	Pacific Mail	24¼	24¼	23	23	[illegible]
121½	121⅝	6,860	Pennsylvania Railroad	122	122	121⅛	121½	[illegible]
95⅝	96	800	People's Gas, Chicago	96⅝	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝	[illegible]
70	71	15	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	70	70	[illegible]
84½	85½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	[illegible]
27	28	100	*Railway Steel Spring	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	[illegible]
50⅜	50½	26,650	Reading	50⅞	50⅞	49¾	50⅜	[illegible]
68	69	1,700	Reading 2d pf.	69	69	68	68	[illegible]
13	13¾	400	*Republic Iron & Steel	13¾	13¾	13	13	[illegible]
71¼	72	375	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	72	72	72	72	[illegible]
27¼	28	27,100	Rock Island Co.	29⅛	29½	27¼	27⅞	[illegible]
66⅝	67¼	600	Rock Island Co. pf.	67¼	67¼	66	66	[illegible]
55	55¼	500	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	56	56	55	55	[illegible]
34	34½	200	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	[illegible]
39⅝	39⅝	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	[illegible]
46¾	46⅞	6,040	Southern Pacific	47⅛	47⅛	46¼	46⅛	[illegible]
22	22½	1,500	South. R'way, extended	22½	22⅛	22	22	[illegible]
86	86½	300	South. R'way pf., ext.	86	86	86	86	[illegible]
47	48	300	Tennessee Coal & Iron	47⅛	47⅛	47	47	[illegible]
26⅝	26½	1,400	Texas & Pacific	27⅛	27⅛	26¼	26½	[illegible]
22½	22⅝	4,350	Tol., St. Louis & West.	23⅝	23⅝	22	22	[illegible]
34¼	34½	5,765	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	35	35	33	33	[illegible]
97	97½	110	Twin City Rapid Trans.	97	97	97	97	[illegible]
....	....	10	*Union Bag & Paper Co.	8	8	8	8	[illegible]
76⅝	77	9,850	Union Pacific	77¾	77¾	76¼	76⅞	[illegible]
86	87	50	Union Pacific pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	[illegible]
13	15	100	United R'ways Invest.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	[illegible]
46	48	100	United R. Invest. pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½	[illegible]
8	8¼	200	*U. S. Leather	8¼	8¼	8	8	[illegible]
81½	82	500	*U. S. Leather pf.	81⅞	82	81⅜	81½	[illegible]
13⅜	13½	1,800	U. S. Realty & Con.	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	[illegible]
58½	59½	700	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	58⅝	58⅝	58½	58½	[illegible]
48	49	165	U. S. Rubber pf.	45⅝	48	45⅝	48	[illegible]
26⅝	26¾	9,100	U. S. Steel	26⅝	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	[illegible]
77	77⅛	4,500	U. S. Steel pf.	77⅜	77⅜	76¾	77	[illegible]
46⅞	46⅝	2,100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	47	47	46⅜	46⅝	[illegible]
113	115	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	113	113½	113	113	[illegible]
22	22½	400	Wabash	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	[illegible]
39⅝	39¾	1,200	Wabash pf.	40	40	39⅜	39⅝	[illegible]
18	19	390	Wisconsin Central	19½	19½	18¾	18¾	[illegible]
39	39½	450	Wisconsin Central pf.	39½	39½	39	39	[illegible]
		254,522	Sales					

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Money Market Well Supplied—Discounts Slightly Firmer.

Stock Markets Still Dominated by the Position Here—Wealthy Investors Beginning to Buy American Rails—The Mono-Rail Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1903.

LONDON, July 18.—The money market was well supplied with cash this week, though there was a temporary demand caused by the payment of an installment due on the Transvaal loan. Discount rates were slightly firmer owing to the strong Continental demand for gold and the decline in sterling exchange on New York due to the sales of American securities here.

Some disappointment was caused by the announcement that out of £10,000,000 exchequer bonds maturing in August only £4,000,000 will be extinguished, the balance being renewed for one year. It is contended that the present extreme stagnation of business is largely due to the burden of Government securities created as a result of the Boer war, and that real activity is impossible till this load is materially reduced.

The stock markets were still dominated by the position in New York. All sorts of rumors were current questioning the solvency of various American magnates, but it is noted that far-seeing people with long purses are now beginning to buy the best class of American rails, tempted by the heavy decline in prices caused by the recent persistent liquidation.

Other markets were dull, idle, and depressed. Home railway dividends so far have disappointed expectations. Kafirs were neglected, operators having had a fresh check from Gen. Botha's letter on the state of affairs in South Africa.

There were several new issues this week, the most interesting being that of the Mono-Rail Railway, which is to be built between Liverpool and Manchester. The public are not subscribing freely, but it is hoped the capital will be found for this enterprise, which may have a good effect in stimulating railway improvements.

The week ended with a more cheerful tendency owing to the recovery in American rails and the improved Manchurian news.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 18.—Rates for money and discounts were easier in the market to-day. On the Stock Exchange the attendance was light, and there was little disposition to do business, but the tone was generally good. Consols were quietly firm. Americans were firm, the outlook being regarded with more confidence, but they were inactive and closed steady. Grand Trunk hardened. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92⅝; consols for account, 92½; Anaconda, 4¼; Atchison, 67⅝; Atchison preferred, 91½; Baltimore and Ohio, 86⅝; Canadian Pacific, 126⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 36¼; Chicago Great Western, 18⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 147⅛; De Beers, 20; Denver and Rio Grande, 27⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 81⅛; Erie, 32⅛; Erie first preferred, 69; Erie second preferred, 56⅛; Illinois Central 135; Louisville and Nashville, 111⅛; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 21⅞; New York Central, 121⅛; Norfolk and Western, 66⅞; Norfolk and Western prefered, 92; Ontario and Western, 24⅝; Pennsylvania, 62⅝; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 26; Reading first preferred, 42; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 23⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 89; Southern Pacific, 48⅛; Union Pacific, 79⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 89; United States Steel, 27⅛; United States Steel preferred, 79½; Wabash, 23; Wabash preferred, 41. Bar silver strong, 25d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.58; Lisbon, 23.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 18.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, with the exception of rentes. Later business became slack; but the general tendencies were satisfactory and at the close stocks were firm. Rio Tintos gained eight points.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 52½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 11½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, July 18.—Business on the Boerse to-day was stagnant. Canadian Pacific was one point higher. Coal and iron shares were the firmest.

Exchange on London, 20 marks; 38 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, July 18.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 37,060,000 marks; treasury notes increased 1,220,000 marks; other securities decreased 72,700,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 94,060,000 marks.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, July 18, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,790	Amal. Copper	49⅛	49⅛	47⅛	47⅝
70	Am. Car & F.	34⅞	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛
1,150	Am. Sugar	117	117	116⅛	116⅛
4,010	At., T. & S. F.	65⅝	66	64⅝	65
10	At., T. & S. F. pf.	90	90	90	90
2,940	Balt. & Ohio	84	84⅜	83⅝	83⅝
1,260	Brooklyn R. T.	51⅝	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛
190	Canadian Pac.	123⅝	123⅝	122⅝	122⅝
90	Ches. & Ohio	35⅛	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞
60	Chicago & Alton	25⅛	25⅛	25	25
240	Chi. Gt. West	17½	17½	17¼	17¼
7,450	Chi., M. & St. P.	143⅝	143⅝	141⅝	142
50	Col. Fuel & Iron	54⅛	54⅛	54	54
1,880	Erie	31⅛	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞
80	Illinois Central	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝
250	Louis. & Nash.	107⅛	107⅛	107	107
100	Manhattan	133⅝	133⅝	132⅝	132⅝
30	Met. St. Ry.	120	120	119⅛	119⅛
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	43	43	43	43
2,120	Mo. Pacific	100	118	99⅛	99⅛
1,180	N. Y. Central	117⅞	118	117⅝	117⅞
110	N. Y., Ont. & W.	23⅝	24	23⅝	24
30	Norf. & West.	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
1,330	Penn. R. R.	121⅞	121⅞	121	121
50	People's Gas	96⅛	96⅛	96	96
5,790	Reading	50⅞	50⅞	49⅝	49⅝
20	Rep. Steel	13	13	13	13
3,890	Rock Island	29⅝	29⅝	27⅝	27⅝
770	Southern Pacific	47	47	46⅛	46⅛
160	Southern Railway	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛
170	Tenn. Coal & I.	48⅛	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛
70	Texas & Pacific	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛
50	Tol., St. L. & W.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
3,890	Union Pacific	77⅝	77⅝	76⅝	77
3,030	U. S. Steel	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛
210	U. S. Steel pf.	77⅛	77⅛	76⅝	76⅝
40	Wabash	22½	22½	22½	22½
100	Wabash pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛
50,620					

Bond.

Sale.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Union Pac. conv.	94	94	94	94

Pennsylvania Syndicate Wound Up.

The syndicate which was formed by Speyer & Co. and Kuehn, Loeb & Co. to underwrite the issue of new stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been dissolved. The members of the syndicate yesterday morning received from the managers of the syndicate checks for the amounts of their profits. The subscribers to the syndicate were not required to put up any cash.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

National Bank of Commerce Stock
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
57 BROADWAY.
Telephone 6448 Cortlandt.

E. CLARENCE JONES & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, 1 Nassau St. — Philadelphia, 112 So. 4th St.
Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges.
Investment Securities.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
Issue international cheques, commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, July 18, 1903.

Albany & Sus gtd 7s: 1,000...109
Ann Arbor 1st 4s: 2,000...95⅜
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s: 1,000...99⅝; 2,000...99½
Registered: 6,000...99⅝
Adjustment 4s: 1,000...89
Balt & Ohio gold 4s: 2,000...100; 5,000 3...99⅝
S'w'n div 3½s: 7,000...87½
B'klyn Un Gas 5s: 7,000...113
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s: 1,000...71⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s: 7,000...103; 2,000...102½
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds: 2,000...90⅛; 17,000...90; 10,000...90⅛; 7,000...90¼; 1,000...90⅛; 2,000...90⅛; 5,000...90
S'w'n div 4s: 3,000...100½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s: 2,000...114½
Chi, M & St Paul, D & Gt So 5s: 1,000...100⅝
Chi & N'w'n deb 5s, 1909: 1,000...104¼
Chi, R I & P gen 4s: 11,000...100
Chi, R I & P R R 4s: 1,000...73⅝; 5,000...73½; 22,000...73⅝; 3,000...73⅝
Chi, R I & P R R col trust 5s: 1,000...78¼; 1,000...79; 7,000...79⅛; 18,000...79
Col F & I conv 5s: 5,000...88
Consol Tobacco 4s: 10,000...50⅛; 3,000...50⅝; 3,000...50½; 10,000...50⅝; 14,000...50½; 2,000...50⅛; 2,000...50⅝; 3,000...50⅝; 5,000...50½; 5,000...50¼; 3,000...50⅛; 10,000...50; 1,000...50
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s: 4,000...97½
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s: 6,000...80
Dist Sec Cor 5s: 3,000...62½
Erie 1st gen 4s: 1,000...82½; 21,000...82⅝
Erie, Penn col tr 4s: 5,000...90
Kings Co El L & P pur money 6s: 1,000...118½
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s: 1,000...100½
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s: 10,000...99
Manhattan con 4s: 10,000...100⅝; 10,000s20F...100½
Mex Cent con 4s: 17,000...73
Mex Cent 1st inc: 10,000...20½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s: 10,000...96⅝
Mo, K & T 2d 4s: 2,000...78
N Y Cent & Hud River gen 3½s: 2,000...96⅝; 10,000...96; 2,000...96⅛
Nor & W con 4s: 1,000...97⅝; 500...97
North Pac 4s: 1,000...101; 10,000...100⅝
North Pac gen 3s: 1,000...71⅝; 5,000 3...71⅝; 500 3...71⅝; 500...71⅝; 500...71⅝; 1,000...71½
Oregon Short L 4s, partic bonds: 1,000...90⅝; 10,000...90⅝; 1,000...91
1st con 5s: 1,000...110
Penn conv 3½s: 25,000...95
Reading gen 4s: 6,000...94⅛; 9,000...94⅝
Reading, Jers Cent col 4s: 5,000...93⅛
Rio Gr West 1st: 1,000...95¼; 1,000s20F...95; 7,000...95
St L, I M & South gen 5s: 15,000...111; 2,000...110⅝
Unify & ref 4s: 1,000...85½
St L & San F R R refunding 4s: 5,000...80⅛; 37,000...80; 5,000...80⅛
St P & S C 1st: 2,000...134
South Pac 4½s: 2,000...97
South Pac 4s: 500...85
Stand R & T 6s: 1,000...50
Stand R & T inc: 1,000...5
Tol, St L & W 4s: 1,000...74⅛; 1,000...74½; 8,000...74
Union Pac 1st 4s: 31,000...100
Union Pac conv 4s: 10,000...94⅛; 80,000...94⅛; 31,000...94; 11,000...94⅛; 40,000...94; 10,000...94⅛; 10,000...94⅛; 6,000...94
United Railroads of San Fran 4s: 5,000...76⅝
U S Steel Corp s f 5s: 53,000...80; 21,000...79⅞; 7,000...79⅝; 30,000...79⅞; 6,000...79⅝; 5,000...79⅞; 1,000...79⅞; 5,000...79⅝; 10,000...79⅝
Registered: 500...80⅛; 500...80½
Va I C & C 5s: 5,000...75
Wabash deb B: 20,000...65⅝; 20,000...65⅝; 10,000...65⅝; 5,000...65⅝; 5,000...65⅝; 1,000...65⅝; 5,000...65⅝; 25,000...65⅝

Total sales...$968,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—There was neither life nor feature to to-day's local market, the trading being dull and prices almost motionless. The tone was generally heavy, especially for the Consolidated Lake Superior stocks, Pennsylvania, Reading, and Union Traction, all of which closed fractionally lower. United Gas was firmer in the belief that liquidation had run its course. Total sales, 10,045 shares and $24,500 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	American Cement	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
167	Cambria Steel	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
1,135	Con. Lake Superior	3⅛	2 11-16	2⅝
1,400	Con. Lake Superior pf.	10⅝	10	10
100	Electric Storage	55	55	55
11	Electric Co., America	8 15-16	8⅝	8 15-16
100	Erie	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
38	Ins. Co. of N. A.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
239	Lehigh Valley	40	40	40
10	Mine Hill	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
100	Norfolk & Western	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
10	North Pennsylvania	107	107	107
612	Pennsylvania R. R.	60 13-16	60⅝	60⅝
235	Philadelphia Co.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
19	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47	47	47
15	Philadelphia Electric	6	6	6
28	Philadelphia Traction	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
4,335	Reading	25 5-16	24⅞	25
35	Reading 1st pf.	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
113	Reading 2d pf.	34 3-16	34 3-16	34 3-16
50	Rock Island	28	28	28
100	Union Traction	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
175	Susquehanna Iron & S.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
699	United Gas Imp.	84⅛	84	84
1,120	U. S. Steel	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—New York exchange was 20 cents premium before clearings and 30 cents after. Time and call loans, 4½@6 per cent. Traction stocks went begging on the local Exchange to-day, and were sold in small amounts at new low-record prices. West Chicago changed hands at 50 and North Chicago at par. The cause was small liquidation induced by fears of the dividend-scaling plan to be announced next week. The story on the Street to-day was that the North Chicago guaranteed rate of 12 per cent. was to be cut to 8 per cent., and that of 6 per cent. on West Chicago to 4 per cent. pending reorganization. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	American Can	5	5	5
250	American Can pf.	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝
100	Chi. Union Traction com.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
20	Diamond Match	131½	131⅛	131½
55	Lake St. L.	6⅛	6	6⅛
10	National Biscuit	38	38	38
35	National Biscuit pf.	100¼	100	100¼
60	No. Chicago	100	100	100
659	United Box Board	2	2	2
425	United Box Board pf.	18	18	18
75	West Chicago	50	50	50

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Brewing pf.	47	47	47
210	Crucible Steel	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
189	Crucible Steel pf.	78	77⅝	77⅝
200	Fireproofing	23	23	23
50	Fireproofing pf.	34	34	34
25	Luster Mining	10	10	10
1,288	Manufact. Light & Heat	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝
10	Philadelphia Coal	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
1,350	Pittsburg Coal	28	27⅝	28
400	Pittsburg Coal pf.	86	85	85
25	River Coal	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
48	River Coal pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
135	United States Steel	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
186	United States Steel pf.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
110	West. Elec. 2d	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
40	Federal Nat. Bank	160	160	160
5	Home Trust	140	140	140
10	Real Estate Trust	261	261	261
	BONDS.			
$2,000	Philadelphia old 5s	110	110	110

$3,500,000

NEW YORK CITY 3½%

Tax Exempt Gold Bonds

(Payable in Fifty Years)

TO BE SOLD WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1903

OFFERED DIRECT TO INVESTORS

A legal investment for trust funds, exempt from taxation except for State purposes. No "all or none" bids received, thus giving investors the same advantages as dealers. Bonds are awarded to bidders offering the highest premium.

Send bids in a sealed envelope, enclosed in the addressed envelope. TWO PER CENT. OF PAR VALUE MUST ACCOMPANY BID. It must be in cash or certified check on State or National bank of New York City. This deposit will, if requested, be returned day of sale to unsuccessful bidders. For fuller information see "City Record," published at 2 City Hall, New York.

Consult any Bank or Trust Company, or address

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller City of New York
280 Broadway, New York

NEW LOANS.

$60,000

TOWN OF WHITE PLAINS
Westchester County, New York.
4% 29-YEAR BONDS

Assessed value...$8,482,144
Debt including this issue...142,000

Price to Yield 3.75% on Investment

$15,000

CITY OF OLEAN, NEW YORK,
4% 1 TO 30 YEAR BONDS.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION IN STATE OF NEW YORK.

Assessed value...$4,300,750
Debt including this issue...135,300

Price to Yield 3.75% on Investment.

E. D. SHEPARD & CO.,
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Baker-Vawter Company,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS,
Devisers of Business Systems.
Only the regular corps of bonded accountants officiates. We do not send outside men to clients under any circumstances. Organized to take immediate charge of work, large or small.
320 Broadway, New York.
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INVESTMENT-SPECULATIVE PROPOSAL.
TRUST CO. CO-OPERATION.
Several Western parties who are convinced of the present and coming opportunity for "INVESTMENT" DEALINGS IN STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, and who have A PLAN OF THEIR OWN FOR ENGAGING IN THE SAME, will agree to buy out or organize a Western Trust Co. for purposes of co-operation with Eastern and other parties who would like to subscribe to the organization of an Eastern Fiscal Corporation which will contract with the above Trust Co. in the putting out of debentures and guaranteed Bonds.
Address TERMINAL STATION,
P. O. Box 147, St. Louis, Mo.

Two experienced attorneys, college graduates, familiar with business and financial methods, wish to represent substantial interests in Manila; communications confidential. Columbia B., Box 185, Times.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106⅝	107¼	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	70⅝	72
2s, c., 1930	106⅝	107¼	Kan. C. So.	21	21½
3s, r., 1918	107⅝	108½	K. C. So. pf.	40	41
3s, c., 1918	108⅛	109⅛	K. & D. M.	20	30
3s, 1918, sm.	106⅝		K. & D. M. pf.	45	55
4s, r., 1907	111	111⅝	Lacl. G. pf.	85	95
4s, c., 1907	111	111⅝	L. E. & W.	26	29
4s, r., 1925	134¼	135	Long Island	64	69
4s, c., 1925	135¼	136¼	Man. Beach	8½	12
5s, r., 1904	101⅝	102⅝	Md. C. pf.	100	120
5s, c., 1904	103	104	Met. Sec. Co.	76	78
D. C. 3-65s	121½		M. W. S. El. Chi.	19	23
Adams Exp.	221	224	M. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	62	68
Alb. & Sus.	232		M. & St. L.	77	82
Allis-Chalm.	12	12½	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	124	128
Allis-C. pf.		55	N., C. & St. L.	96	100
Am. Ag. Ch.	16	25⅝	Nat. Bis. pf.	99⅛	100⅝
A. A. C. pf.	70	80	Nat. Enam.	27	30⅛
Am. B. Sug.	25	30	Nat. En. pf.	85	88⅝
A. B. S. pf.	78	82½	Nat. L. pf.	84	85
Am. Bicycle	⅛	1	N. R. R. of Mexico	19⅝	..
Am. Bic. pf.			Nat. R. R. of M. pf.		
Am. Coal	200	220	N. J. Cent.		
Am. C. Oil	33	35	N. Y. A. B.	144	145
A. C. O. pf.	86	91	N. Y. B. & M. B.	95	110
Am. D. Tel.	25	32	N. Y. & N. H.	194	198
Am. Exp.	180	190	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	118
Am. Gr. Tw.	8	5	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	73
A. H. & L.	4⅛	5	N. Y. D. Co.	15	20
A. H. & L. pf.	20	25	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	45	54
Am. L. Co.	10	10¼	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	154	158
Am. L. Co. pf.	20	26	N. Y., O. & West	23⅝	23¾
Am. Locom.	19⅝	20	N. & W. pf.	88⅝	89
Am. Loc. pf.	87	88½	Ont. Mining	5	5¼
Am. M. Co.	2⅝	4	Pac. Coast	50⅛	54
Am. M. Co. pf.	17	19	P. C. 1st pf.	90	105
Am. Snuff	90	120	Peo. & E.	18	22
Am. Sn. pf.	88	93	Pere Marq.	82	85
Am. St. Fds.	11	12	Pere M. pf.	75	80
A. S. F. pf.	58	60	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96	100
A. T. & T. C.	77	83	P., Ft. W. & C.	182	186
A. T. & T.	131	133	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	170	..
Am. Tob. pf.	133	149	Pullman	202	204
Am. W. Co.	6	10	R. R. S. I. C. stk. ctfs.	75	90
A. W. Co. pf.	70	72	R. S. S. pf.	80⅛	83
Ann Arbor	30	33	Rdg. 1st pf.	81⅛	82½
Ann A. pf.	60	65	Rens. & Sar.	202	..
A. M. 1st pf.	89	98	R., W. & O.	130	..
Atl. C. L.	112¼	120	St. J. & G. I.	10	12
B. A. L. pf.	105	..	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	..	40
B. Un. Gas	193	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	18⅛	19⅝
Bruns. City	6⅝	7⅛	St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. ctfs.	160	175
B., R. & P.	135	145	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	110	150
B., R. & P. pf.	145	156	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	80	100
Butterick Co.	44	46	S. R. & T.	2	3
Canada So.	60	62	T. P. L. Tr.	30	35
C., B. & Q.	170	200	Third Av.	113	115
C. & E. Ill.			T. P. & W.	17	20¼
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	134	T. R. & L.	22⅛	25
C. G. W. pf. A	73½	74	T. C. R. T. pf.	149	150
C. G. W. d.	87⅝	88¼	Un. Fruit	101	..
C. St. P., M. & Om.	120	130	U. S. Exp.	103	110
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	170	180	U. S. Rub.	12⅛	13
C. U. T. pf.	30	35	Va. I., C. & C.	23	26
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	115	W.-F. Exp.	185	215
C., L. & W.	70	80	W. U. Tel.	83⅛	84
C., L. & W. pf.	70	80	W. & L. E.	19	20
Cleve. & P.	183	190	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	52	55
C. F. & I. pf.	100	..	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	31	31½
C. & H. C. & Iron	15½	16⅛			
Com. Cable	155	160			
Consol. Coal	75	85			
C. P. Co. pf.	79¼	80½			
D., L. & W.	245	248			
D. & R. G. pf.	78⅛	80⅛			
Dia. Match	132	134			
Dist. Sec.	23⅝	26			
Ev. & T. H. pf.	84	90			
Ft. W. & D. City	50	60			
Gen. Ch. Co.	65	70			
G. C. Co. pf.	98⅛	100			
Gt. Nor. pf.	170	180			
H. Cent.	1,101	..			
Int. Power	45½	49			
Int. S. P.	..	40			
Joliet & Chi.	185	..			
Kan. & M.	27	35			

DIVIDENDS.

97TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., in cash, payable September 1, 1903, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business July 31st, 1903.
For the purpose of the above dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Friday, July 31st, and remain closed until the morning of Saturday, August 15th, 1903.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 15, 1903.

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE & FOUNDRY CO.
80 Broadway, New York, July 15th, 1903.
At the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held July 14th, 1903, a quarterly dividend of 1¾ upon the outstanding preferred stock of this Company was declared, payable out of the net profits, Sept. 1st, 1903, to the stockholders of record on August 11th, 1903. The transfer books close August 11th, 1903, and remain closed until Sept. 1st, 1903.
B. F. HAUGHTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY.
New York, July 15, 1903.
The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable August 1, 1903, to stockholders of record on July 25, 1903.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, July 25, 1903, at the close of business and will be reopened on Monday, August 3, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. J. CHALMERS, Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.
52 Broadway, New York, July 16, 1903.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%) was declared, payable August 31, 1903, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, July 23, 1903. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, July 23, 1903, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, August 10, 1903.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, July 20, 1903, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due August 1st, 1903, and will open August 1st at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 13, 1903.

STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
New York, July 16, 1903.
COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1ST on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street, New York City.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
New York, July 18, 1903.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after August 1st next. The transfer books will be closed from July 24th to August 1st incl.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost or Stolen.—BANK BOOK No. 260,836 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 18.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week.

Sales.		Price.	Prv's Quo'n.
..	Amory	....	135½
1	Amoskeag	1825	1327½
..	Androscoggin	....	125
..	Appleton	....	115
..	Arlington Mills	....	140½
..	Atlantic	....	50
1	Bates	165	165
..	Belvidere Woolen Mfg., Lowell	....	702½
..	Bigelow Carpet	....	106
..	Booth	....	575
..	Boston, (new)	....	100
..	Boston Belting	....	220
..	Boston Duck	....	1175
..	Cabot	....	75
..	Chicopee	....	48¼
..	Cocheco	....	215
..	Columbian	....	1012½
..	Continental	....	38
..	Dwight	....	1000
..	Edwards	....	175
..	Everett	....	112
..	Franklin	....	100
..	Great Falls	....	162
..	Hamilton Cotton	....	748¼
..	Hamilton Woolen	....	50
..	Hill	....	55
..	Hillsborough Mills, (woolen)	....	25
7	Jackson	625	675
5	Lancaster, (new)	75	75
..	Lawrence	....	112
..	Lockwood	....	96
..	Lowell	....	662½
..	Low Bleachery, (new)	....	88
..	Low Machineshop	....	812½
..	Lyman Mills	....	70
94	Manchester Mills	102@103¼	100
..	Mass	....	96
..	Mass. Cotton of Georgia	....	102½
..	Merrimack	....	88
..	Middlesex	....	88
..	Monadnock	....	950
..	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	....	52½
..	Nashua Mfg. Co.	....	577½
..	Newmarket Mfg. Co.	....	95
..	Otis	....	1352½
..	Pacific	....	2100
..	Pepperell	....	252½
1	Plymouth Cordage	245	250
..	Queen City Cotton Co.	....	100
..	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.	....	129
..	Stafford	....	107½
..	Stark	....	900
..	Thorndike	....	1062½
3	Tremont & Suffolk	100	105
..	Waltham Bleachery & Dye Wks.	....	100
..	Wamsutta	....	120
..	Washington	....	120
..	York	....	880

FALL RIVER MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 18.—The mill stock market has continued quiet during the week, and prices are being well maintained. The following are the quotations for the week:

	Sale.	Last Sale.
American Linen Co.	..	95
Arkwright Mfg. Co.	90	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	101
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	114
Barnaby Mfg. Co.	..	100
Chace Mills	..	100
Davol Mills	..	100
Flint Mills	..	101
Granite Mills	130	..
Hargraves Mills	..	91
King Philip Mills	..	130
Laurel Lake Mills	..	123
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	80
Mechanics' Mills	..	82
Narragansett Mills	..	102½
Osborn Mills	..	90
Parker Mills	..	100
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	111	116½
R. Borden Mfg. Co.	120	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	100
Seaconnet Mills	..	82
Shove Mills	..	50
Stafford Mills	..	37½
Tecumseh Mills	..	120
Union Cot Mfg. Co.	..	119
Wampanoag Mills	..	77½
Weetamoe Mills	56	50

Print cloth market closed firm at 3⅛c.

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 18.—The week ends with the money market showing little or no change from a week ago. Business continues slack and rates have not changed much.

Call loans, 3½@4½ per cent. Time loans on collateral at 4¾@5½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper at 5½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 3 per cent. New York funds par @5c discount. Clearings, $25,317,518; balances, $2,085,241.

For the week: Clearings, $128,325,389; balances, $11,523,943.

The foreign exchange market is steadier. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.87	....
Sterling	4.86½	[illegible]
Commercial	....	[illegible]
Francs	5.18	[illegible]
Reichsmarks	95⅛	[illegible]
Guilders	40⅛	[illegible]

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 3
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	3	Aug. 14	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	3	Aug. 14	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 30
Central R.R. of New Jersey (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 18	Aug. 3
Chi., Rock Is. & Pacific (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	July 17	July 30
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha com. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 20	....	....
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	....	....
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 20	July 10	July 21
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 2
Del., Lack. & West. (quarter)	1¾	July 20	July 2	July 20
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 3
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	July 31	Aug. 15
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	3½	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Louisville & Nashville (semi-ann.)	2½	Aug. 10	July 24	Aug. 10
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	July 20	July 2	July 21
Mobile & Ohio (special)	3	July 24	Holders of record	June 22
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quar.)	2	Sept. 30	Sept. 15	....
Norfolk & Western pf. (adjustment)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 7
Northern Pacific (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 27	Aug. 3
Northern Securities (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 5	July 23	Aug. 4
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Peoria, Bureau Valley R.R. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 10	July 31	Aug. 11
Pere Marquette com.	1	Aug. 17	Aug. 7	Aug. 18
Pere Marquette pf.	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 17
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com.	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 10	....	....
Rock Island pf. (quar.)	1	Aug. 1	July 17	July 30
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Ga. Ry. & Elec., Atlanta, pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 20	July 15	July 20
Grand Rapids Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 18
Harrisburg (Penn.) Traction	3	Aug. 1	....	....
Mil. Ry. & Light Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 3
Philadelphia Co. com. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 1
United Traction (Pitts.) pf.	2½	July 20	Holders of record	July 10
United Traction (Albany) (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 3
Worcester Ry. & Investment	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 20
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Farmers' Loan & Trust (quarter)	10	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
Nassau (Brooklyn)	3	Aug. 1	July 27	Aug. 3
N. Y. Security & Trust (quarter)	8	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 25
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Home Insurance (semi-annual)	7	On demand		
Phenix Insurance (semi-annual)	5	On demand		
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Allis-Chalmers pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 25
Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	½	Aug. 31	July 28	Aug. 10
Amer. Car & Foundry com.	1	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 3
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 3
Amer. Cement Co. (semi-annual)	3	July 21	July 11	July 22
Amer. Cement Co. (extra)	1	July 21	July 11	July 22
Amer. District Tel. (quarter)	1¼	July 22	July 15	July 22
Amer. Light & Trac. pf. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 3
American Locomotive pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 21	Holders of record	July 2
American Tobacco com.	2	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 3
American Tobacco pf.	3	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 3
Amer. Waltham Watch Co. (special)	2	July 20	Holders of record	June 18
Automatic Merchandising (quar.)	2	July 15		
Bell Telephone Co. of Phila. (quar.)	2	July 25	July 20	July 27
Boston Edison (quarter)	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 15
Butte Electric & Power pf. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 28
Cambria Steel (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Central Oil (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 24	Aug. 3
Central Oil (extra)	3	Aug. 1	July 24	Aug. 3
Chicago Edison (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 24	Aug. 1
Cleveland & Sandusky Brew. pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15		
Columbus & Hocking Coal (quar.)	½	July 30	July 22	Aug. 1
Consol. Car Heating Co.	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 16
Consol. Car Heating Co. (extra)	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 16
Distillers' Securities Corp. (quar.)	1	July 27	July 15	July 28
Electric Co. of America (semi-ann.)	30c	July 31	Holders of record	July 20
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 20	Holders of record	July 10
Hudson River Tel. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	....	
Huntingdon & Broad Top com. (semi-annual)	2½	July 24	July 16	July 24
Huntingdon & Broad Top pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 24	July 16	July 24
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	July 25	July 18	
Internat. Steam Pump pf. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1		
Investment Co. of Philadelphia	$1.50	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Lawyers' Title Insurance	4	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 3
Louisville Gas	3		Holders of record	July 6
Manufacturers' Light & Heat	1½	July 20	July 10	July 21
Minneap. Gen. Elec. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 1	July 17	Aug. 3
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Aug. 10	Holders of record	July 21
Omaha Water 2d pf.	2	Aug. 10	Holders of record	July 21
Quincy Mining (semi-annual)	$3	Aug. 15	July 25	Aug. 15
Pennsylvania Traffic Co.	4	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 14
Pittsburg Coal Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 25	July 14	July 26
Street's Western Stable Car Line com. (quarter)	¾	July 25	July 15	July 26
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. pf. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 3
Tennessee Copper Co.	$1.25	July 30	July 16	July 31
Torrington Co. com., Class A (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 1
Trenton Potteries pf. (quarter)	2	July 25	Holders of record	July 18
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 1
United States Steel com. (quar.)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 9	Oct. 1
United States Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	July 21	Aug. 17
Vulcan Detinning com. (quar.)	1	July 20	July 9	July 22
Vulcan Detinning pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 20	July 9	July 22
West. Slope Copper Min. & Smelt. Co.	¾	July 31	July 25	Aug. 3
Western Tel. & Tel. pf.	2	Aug. 1	July 19	Aug. 1

†Period from May 15 to July 1, 1903.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, July 18, 1903:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,465,500	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,050,000	2,576,900	Bank of Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2,000,000	1,407,200	Merchants' National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2,000,000	2,768,300	Mechanics' National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,500,000	3,573,500	Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,000,000	230,900	Phenix National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25,000,000	15,528,400	National City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300,000	7,450,100	Chemical National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
600,000	[illegible]	Merch. Exch. National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000,000	2,148,300	Gallatin National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
300,000	111,600	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
700,000	380,000	Mechanics & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500,000	515,700	Greenwich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
600,000	564,300	Leather Manufac. Nat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5,000,000	3,761,400	Am. Exch. National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25,000,000	9,097,300	Nat. Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000,000	4,459,000	Mercantile National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
450,000	1,079,900	Chatham National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
200,000	[illegible]	People's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2,000,000	2,070,800	National Bank of N. A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000,000	[illegible]	Hanover National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000,000	1,072,900	Irving National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,550,000	671,000	National Citizens'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Nassau	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,000,000	1,211,700	Market & Ful. National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000,000	363,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Corn Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
600,000	842,800	Oriental	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,500,000	[illegible]	Imp. & Trad. National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	National Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
250,000	156,900	East River National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000,000	2,964,500	Fourth National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000,000	611,200	Central National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300,000	1,251,600	Second National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000,000	13,174,100	First National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500,000	[illegible]	N. Y. National Exch.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
250,000	773,700	Bowery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
200,000	635,000	N. Y. County National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
750,000	488,800	German-American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1,000,000	3,600,500	Chase National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100,000	1,643,100	Fifth Avenue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
200,000	[illegible]	German Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
200,000	[illegible]	Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
300,000	1,284,100	Lincoln National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000,000	[illegible]	Garfield National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
250,000	375,000	Fifth National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000,000	1,413,000	Bank of the Metropolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
200,000	509,600	West Side	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
500,000	1,313,000	Seaboard National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300,000	575,900	First National B'klyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,358,000	Liberty National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000,000	[illegible]	N. Y. Produce Exch.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500,000	[illegible]	New Amsterdam Nat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
350,000	508,400	Astor National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000,000	3,367,500	West. National of U. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
97,750,000	110,062,000	Total, National banks.					
12,173,700	19,105,900	Total, State banks.					
[illegible]	129,168,900	Total	907,015,500	[illegible]	76,217,100	[illegible]	[illegible]

*As per official reports: 39 National banks, June 9, 1903; 17 State banks, May 22, 1903.
‡As on July 18, 1903.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended July 18 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colonial	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fidelity	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Fourteenth Street	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gansevoort	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mount Morris	250,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plaza	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Riverside	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twelfth Ward	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United National	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Varick	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington H'ghts	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Yorkville	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Broadway	150,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Brooklyn	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth Ward	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Mechanics'	500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants'	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau National	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National City	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Side	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sprague National	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallabout	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
First National, S. I.	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson County	250,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second National	250,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third National	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second National	125,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HIGHER INTEREST RETURN

The Decline in Stocks Makes Yield to Investors Much Better.

Standard Railway Shares Selling on a Basis of from 4 to 5 Per Cent.—Average Return of Preferred Industrials About 9 Per Cent.

The recent decline in the market value of securities has in the opinion of many bankers effected a change, for the time being at least, in the basis on which are figured the returns to be expected for investments in securities. Whether or not this change is to be a permanent one, no one is at present willing to predict, but the fact is that at the prices which are now current all classes of securities net a considerably higher interest return on the money invested than was supposed to be the standard of not more than six months ago.

The table printed below demonstrates this in tangible form. In this table the prices on which the calculations are made are those of last Wednesday, July 15, which have so far marked the low point of the recent movement. From that point there have been in several instances recoveries of some two points or thereabouts, but these reactions are not sufficiently great to make any material change in the results. Based on these tables it may be stated that those securities which are considered as high-class investment and which six months ago sold on a basis of from 3 to 4 per cent., are now selling on a basis of from 4 to 5 per cent. This is true not only of the standard railroad shares, such as St. Paul, Pennsylvania, Chicago and Northwestern, and others, but also of the highest class industrial securities, as, for instance, Consolidated Gas, General Electric, Pullman Company, and others.

While the best securities thus return about 1 per cent. more on the investment price than they did, the lower-priced stocks are bringing from 2 to 4 per cent. more in net returns. In this respect, however, there is a difference between the lower-priced industrials and the lower-priced railroads. Shares of the latter kind have not appreciated in investment return more than their higher-priced and higher-class brethren. The lower-priced industrials, however, show marked changes, indicating very clearly the doubt of the public regarding their stability and their ability to keep up the dividend rate which they have been paying during the recent prosperous times.

All the stocks of the so-called trusts, as, for instance, Steel, Corn Products, Rubber, and others, show a heavily increased investment return. This is, however, more especially true of the common stocks of these properties, the change in the preferred stocks not having been so marked. The average return of a 7 per cent. preferred industrial stock is about 9 per cent., or nearly double that of the average preferred railroad stock. It may be said here that guarantees such as those extended to Metropolitan Street Railway do not seem to add much to the standing of such stocks in the opinion of the investing public.

There are, of course, a few stocks in the list which are anomalies, in that, though their standing is not high, yet their investment return is low. To this class belongs Amalgamated Copper, which returns only 4 per cent. net. This can be explained only on the theory that the price has been artificially maintained.

The table follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

COMMON STOCKS.

	Price July 15.	Annual Div. Rate. P. Ct.	Net Return. P. Ct.
Amalgamated Copper	46½	2	4.3
Amer. Car & Foundry	34	4	11.8
American Cotton Oil	33½	4	11.9
Anaconda	70½	4	[illegible]
Corn Products	27¼	4	14.6
National Biscuit	37½	4	10.6
United States Steel	25½	4	15.6
Pressed Steel Car	47	5	10.6
Va. Car. Chemical	45	5	11.1
People's Gas	94½	6	[illegible]
American Sugar	114¾	7	[illegible]
Brooklyn Union Gas	190	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Gas	181½	8	4.4
General Electric	157	8	5.1
Pullman	186	8	4.1

PREFERRED STOCKS.

	Price July 15.	Annual Div. Rate. P. Ct.	Net Return. P. Ct.
American Cotton Oil	90	6	6.6
American Snuff	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
International Paper	67½	6	[illegible]
United States Leather	78½	6	7.6
United States Realty	59½	6	10.1
Allis-Chalmers Co.	[illegible]	7	[illegible]
American Car & Foundry	80½	7	[illegible]
American Locomotive	82½	7	[illegible]
American Smelting	114¾	7	6.1
American Woolen	70	7	10.0
Corn Products	[illegible]	7	[illegible]
National Biscuit	95	7	[illegible]
National Lead	84	7	[illegible]
Pressed Steel Car	76½	7	[illegible]
Republic Steel	70½	7	[illegible]
Rubber Goods Mfg.	74½	7	9.4
United States Steel	75½	7	[illegible]
American Tobacco	133	8	[illegible]
Va. Car. Chemical	111½	8	7.1

RAILROADS.

COMMON STOCKS.

	Price July 15.	Annual Div. Rate. P. Ct.	Net Return. P. Ct.
Chesapeake & Ohio	33½	1	3.0
Canada Southern	60	2	3.3
Hocking Valley	75	3	4.0
Norfolk & Western	60¼	3	4.9
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	67	3	4.4
Atchison	62½	4	6.4
Baltimore & Ohio	80¾	4	5.0
Big Four	75	4	5.3
Detroit United Rys.	68½	4	5.8
Union Pacific	75	4	5.3
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	140	5	3.5
Canadian Pacific	118	5	4.2
Louisville & Nashville	105	5	4.8
Missouri Pacific	96½	5	5.2
New York Central	117¾	5	4.4
Twin City Rapid Transit	94½	5	5.3
Western Union	82½	5	6.1
Illinois Central	125½	6	4.8
Pennsylvania	118½	6	5.1
St. Paul	139	7	5.0
Northwestern	161½	7	4.3
Delaware & Hudson	161½	7	4.3
Lackawanna	236	7	2.9
Manhattan (guaranteed)	129½	7	5.4
Metropolitan (guaranteed)	117	7	6.0
Jersey Central	161	8	4.9

PREFERRED STOCKS.

	Price July 15.	Annual Div. Rate. P. Ct.	Net Return. P. Ct.
Baltimore & Ohio	82	4	4.8
Col. & Southern 1st pf.	50	4	[illegible]
Hocking Valley	85	4	[illegible]
Kan. City, Ft. S. & Mem.	70	4	[illegible]
Lake Erie	96	4	4.2
Reading 1st pf.	81	4	5.0
Rock Island	67½	4	5.9
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d.	58¼	4	6.8
Union Pacific	85	4	4.7
Atchison	87½	5	5.7
Chicago Gt. Western, A	72	5	6.9
Southern Railway	85¼	5	5.8

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	[illegible]
Gold	99,002,950
Silver	[illegible]
United States notes	10,732,099
Treasury notes of 1890	67,393
National banknotes	15,267,146
Total receipts this day	1,510,704
Total receipts this month	[illegible]
Total receipts this year	[illegible]
Total expenditures this day	1,480,000
Total expenditures this month	[illegible]
Total expenditures this year	[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	156,573,024

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$411,746,869
Silver dollars	462,847,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,020,443
Silver bullion of 1890	15,836,557
Total	[illegible]

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$411,746,869
Silver certificates outstanding	462,847,000
Treasury notes outstanding	18,857,000
Total	[illegible]

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$67,520,000
Gold certificates	31,482,050
Silver coin and bullion	20,915,358
Silver certificates	8,365,675
United States notes	10,732,998
Other assets	25,537,173
Total in Treasury	$164,554,154
Deposits in National banks	156,573,025
Total	$320,927,200
Current liabilities	92,346,550
Available cash balance	$228,580,650

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Consolidated	.05	.05
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.40	.41
Best & Belcher	1.90	2.00
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	1.25	1.30
Challenge Consolidated	.45	.46
Chollar	.19	.19
Confidence	1.15	1.25
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.30	1.35
Consolidated Imperial	.04	.04
Crown Point	.19	.20
Gould & Curry	.30	.30
Hale & Norcross	.52	.55
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.12	.13
Kentucky Consolidated	.03	.03
Lady Washington Consolidated	.03	.03
Mexican	.96	.96
Occidental Consolidated	.30	.30
Ophir	1.40	1.40
Overman	.24	.24
Potosi	.22	.23
Savage	.15	.17
Seg. Belcher	.06	.07
Sierra Nevada	.32	.34
Syndicate	.08	.08
St. Louis	.18	.19
Union Consolidated	.74	.80
Utah Consolidated	.32	.31
Yellow Jacket	.35	.36
Silver bars	.54¾	.53¾
Mexican dollars	41@41½	41@41½
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Acacia	7¼	7¾	7	7¾
American	1½	2¼	1½	2¼
Anaconda	10½	12	10½	11½
Blue Bell	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. Consolidated	4	5	4	4½
C. C. & M.	2¾	3½	2¼	3½
C. K. & N.	21	22	20½	21
Coriolanus	1½	2¼	1½	2½
Dante	1¼	3¼	1¼	3¼
Doctor Jackpot	3½	9	3½	9
El Paso	50	60	57	58½
Elkton	40	40½	40½	41½
Findlay	14	14½	14	14½
Golden Cycle	65	70	65	70
Gold Bond	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	2½	3	2½	3
Gold Dollar	4½	4¾	4¼	4¾
Golden Fleece	5	12	5	12
Gold Sovereign	2½	3½	2½	3½
Gold Exploration	1¾	2½	1¾	2½
Isabella	10½	11½	10½	11
Jackpot	5	10	5	10
Keystone	4½	5½	4½	5½
Lexington	2¾	3	2¾	3
Little Bessie	2½	3½	2½	3½
Last Dollar	50	65	50	65
Little Puck	3	5	3	5
Mollie Gibson	3	5½	3	5½
Moon Anchor	5	9½	5	9½
Mary Cashen	1½	2	1½	2
New Haven	2½	3½	2½	3½
Old Gold	6½	8½	6½	8½
Pinnacle	3	3¾	3	3¾
Portland	125	130	125	130
Pharmacist	3	3½	3	3½
Rose Nicol	2½	3¼	2½	3¼
Rose Maud	1½	2	1½	2
Sunset Eclipse	2½	3¼	2½	3¼
Vindicator	80	90	80	90
Work	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼

LEGAL NOTES.

BENEFIT SOCIETY RULES.—The defense of the Court Sympathy, No. 83, Foresters of America, to an action brought against it by Benjamin Ramell to recover sick benefits, was that the suit could not be maintained until the plaintiff had exhausted all his remedies within the association. In support of its position the Foresters produced its constitution, which provides that "a member shall not resort to the civil courts for redress for an alleged injury until he has exhausted every means of appeal in the order." For a non-compliance with this provision a member could be expelled, and such action was taken against Ramell. It appeared, however, that he had been expelled from the order before he brought the suit, and because of this fact a judgment in his favor is affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice Almet F. Jenks, for the court, holds that Ramell's expulsion was a payment of the penalty for suing, and, said he, "I think that we should not in effect extend or add to that penalty by holding that failure to resort to such tribunals shall disqualify him as a litigant in the courts of this State." Justice Jenks bases his decision on the following reasoning of the Illinois courts: "That it is competent for members of societies of this character to so contract that their rights as members shall depend upon the determination of some tribunal of their own choice, and that such determination shall be conclusive, may be conceded. But where the designated tribunal is the society itself, one of the parties to the controversy, or, what is substantially the same thing, the Board of Directors, which is its official and organic representative, the courts will hesitate, and even refuse, to treat its decision as final and conclusive unless the language of the contract is such as to preclude any other construction. The judicial mind is so strongly against the propriety of allowing one of the parties, or its special representative, to be judge or arbitrator in its own case, that even a strained interpretation will be resorted to if necessary to avoid that result."

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PERSONAL TRANSACTIONS WITH A DECEDENT.—Alaire A. Flick, as administratrix, against William W. Penfield was an action in the Supreme Court to recover on several promissory notes made by the defendant to the order of plaintiff's deceased husband, John H. Stahl. In support of his defense of payment, Mr. Penfield put in evidence a number of checks drawn by him to the order of Mr. Stahl. The plaintiff, to show that the checks had nothing to do with the notes given her husband, testified that Mr. Stahl had frequently, at Mr. Penfield's request, cashed checks for him. This had happened, she said, in a general way for eight or ten years. When the defendant, in contradiction, was asked as to what conversation took place when he gave the checks to Mr. Stahl, he was not allowed to answer, the Justice ruling that the question came within Section 829 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which prohibits those interested in a suit to testify against the representative of a deceased person as to conversations and transactions had with the deceased. While it was conceded that the plaintiff's testimony opened the door for the defendant to testify in regard to his transactions with Mr. Stahl, it was contended that his evidence was restricted to the particular transaction to which the administratrix had testified, and that Mr. Penfield could not contradict the plaintiff's version by means of other independent personal transactions. On an appeal to the Appellate Division from a judgment for the plaintiff that tribunal has ordered a reversal, holding that it was an error to exclude the testimony offered by the defendant. The court said, in part, by Justice Willard Bartlett: "But it will be observed that the testimony of the administratrix was general in its terms. She did not testify that the particular checks or any one of the particular checks which the defendant produced as evidence that he had paid the notes had actually been cashed by the decedent." Continuing, Justice Bartlett said that the plaintiff's testimony was merely to the effect that her husband had been in the habit of cashing checks for the defendant, and that under the circumstances Mr. Penfield was entitled to show that the very checks which he produced as evidence of payment were received by the decedent as such, and not cashed by him.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FREDERICK F. HOEG.—Frederick F. Hoeg, dealer in meat at 19 to 26 Catharine Market, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $6,012 and assets to the amount of $2,024.30, consisting of stock, $52; fixtures, $1,010; accounts, $961, and cash, $1.50. Among the creditors are George Horn, $968, secured by a chattel mortgage on horse, wagons, and harness; M. Isenberg, $500; A. Furth, $486; W. M. Evans, $400, and M. Strauss & Co., $352. There are forty creditors in all. The business was established in 1870 by his father, who admitted the petitioner as a partner in 1890. The firm was dissolved by the death of the father in March, 1896, since which time the petitioner has carried on the business alone in his own name. He made a specialty of supplying yachts with meat. He also had a "beefsteak room" on Catharine Street which was opened in September, 1900, where he served clubs and parties with beefsteak dinners.

SAMUEL MUSCAT.—Samuel Muscat, a merchant, of 109 Henry Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $18,291, contracted ten years ago, principally for building materials, and no assets. He filed the petition individually and as a partner in the firm of Sapery & Muscat, which was dissolved in 1893. Among the creditors are Ambrose L. Spencer, of Scranton, Penn., $3,270; Central Railroad of New Jersey, $2,516, and the Binghamton Railroad Company, $801.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Iver E.—American School of Opera	$806
BLACKFORD, E. C., receiver—N. E. Ely	305
CAREY, Ellen, administratrix—H. M. Panlli	4,107
CUNNINGHAM, John J.—Robert Graves Company	66
CORDES, William F.—David Stevenson Brewing Company	5,264
CAMPBELL, James—J. M. Bowers, receiver	5,149
FISKE, Edwin W., and William J. Marshall—John Simmons Company	166
FRACHTMAN, Bernhard—Beth Bnai B'rith Congregation, costs	109
FARRELL, Theresa—E. Fitzpatrick and another	1,285
GALVIN, Julia—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
HESSER, Alfred M.—J. R. Brown	174
HOPPIE, George B.—J. C. Truman, costs	358
HERBST, Stephan and Anna Marie—S. Jarmulowsky	440
KRONSBERG, Frederick—C. Breitenmaier and another	568
LUBITZ, Hyman—H. B. Claflin Company	149
LAPHAM, John E.—W. Gaborlault	449
PELBLES, Ruth E.—American School of Opera	373
O'BRIEN, John—T. F. Breen and another	402
ROSENBLUM, Lazarus—J. Wechstein	338
STRAUS, Isidor and Nathan, and Lazarus Kohns—Siegel-Cooper Company, costs	1,390
SANFORD, May E., administratrix—M. McKenzie, costs	87
SANFORD, May E., administratrix—W. R. Eager, costs	87
SANFORD, May E., administratrix—W. R. Eager, costs	87
VANDEN DRIES, William—C. A. Clausen	797
WEBER, Theodore H.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
RIGGS RESTAURANT COMPANY—G. C. Engel	358
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—M. McDonough, costs	107
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—M. I. Lafferty, by guardian, costs	154
GOLD HILL COPPER COMPANY—Laflin & Rand Powder Company	487

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed	.84½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.57¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.75
Cotton, middling	12.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 3-16
Sugar, granulated	5.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	10.25
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	16.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07¾
Lard, prime	8.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	18.75
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, July 18.—Flour, Winter patents, $3.75@$3.90; straights, $3.50@$3.70; Spring patents, $4@$4.40; straights, $3.50@$3.90; bakers, $2.60@$3.30; No. 2 wheat, red, 75¾@76¾c; No. 2 corn, 49½c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 2 oats, 35¼c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 3 white, 33¼@38c; No. 2 rye, 50@55c; good feeding barley, 40c; fair to choice malting, 50@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, 95c; No. 1 Northwestern, 97c; prime timothy seed, $3.45; mess pork, per bbl., $14.15@$14.20; lard, per 100 lb., $7.87½@$7.95; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.00@$8.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7@7½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 8¼@8¾c; clover, contract grade, $12@$12.50.

COTTON.—It was a small day in cotton, and operations were very largely of an evening-up character, there being little business apparently that could be taken as representing fresh commitments on either side of the account. The opening was steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points under better Liverpool cables than expected and covering by room shorts, who apparently preferred closing out their trades to running the risk of adverse crop developments over Sunday. The market continued quiet, however, and after some irregularity recovered most of the loss. The close was quiet but steady, net unchanged to 1 point higher. Sales were estimated at 40,000 bales. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	12.25	12.22	12.16	12.20@12.22
August	12.05	12.06	11.99	12.00@12.03
September	10.45	10.49	10.41	10.45@10.46
October	9.68	9.70	9.63	9.68@9.69
November	9.57	9.57	9.54	9.53@9.55
December	9.53	9.53	9.50	9.53@9.53
January	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.49@9.50
February	9.49	9.49	9.48	9.47@9.49
March	9.47	9.47	9.47	9.45@9.49

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500 bales; American, 4,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales. Middling upland, 6.40d. Futures opened steady, 1@2 points decline; closed quiet, and unchanged to 1½ points higher. July, 6.18; July-August, 6.17; August-September, 6.14; September-October, 5.62; October-November, 5.28; November-December, 5.19; December-January, 5.14; January-February, 5.12@5.13; February-March and March-April, 5.11@5.12.

BREADSTUFFS. — WHEAT. — Taking the session as a whole there was a fair trade in wheat on Saturday. The opening was dull and barely steady, with prices a little lower under weaker cables, which reported a decline of 5 to 25 points in Paris and of about ½d in the English markets. At first business was quiet and of the usual half-holiday character. After reaching a level shade over the closing of the previous night, however, the market turned easier under liquidation and more or less general selling, which received its initial impetus from a break in the Western markets. The official close was weak, with prices net ¼@⅝c lower. After the regular close and on the curb wheat was weak and heavy under a further break in Chicago and general liquidation. Exporters took 8 loads. No. 2 red closed 84½c, elevator, and 84¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 92¾c, and No. 1 hard Manitoba, 91¾c, both free on board, afloat.

DULUTH, July 18.—Wheat, to arrive, No. 1 hard, 87c; No. 1 Northern, 85½c; No. 2 Northern, 84c; July, 85¼c; September, 76¾c; December, 74¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18.—Wheat, cash, 84c; July, 84c; September, 75⅝c; December, 73¾@73⅞c; on track, No. 1 hard, 86c; No. 1 Northern, 85c; No. 2 Northern, 82c; No. 3 Northern, 79@80c.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 88@88½c; No. 2 Northern, 86@87½c; new September, 76¾c. Rye—No. 1, 53@54c. Barley—No. 2, 58@60; sample, 42@53c. Corn—September, 48¾@49¾c.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 75¾c; July, 75¾c; September, 77¼c; December, 78¾@78⅝c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 47½c; July, 47½c; September, 48¾@48⅞c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 35c; September, 31¾@31⅞c; December, 33¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.50@$4.65; Winter straights, $3.60@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.30; Spring clears, $3.55@$3.75; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@$3.20; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.90@$3.00; red dog, $22.50@$24.50, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.00@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.60. Corn Meal—Kiln-dried, $3.15@$3.25, as to brand—Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.60; coarse, $1.10@$1.12. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lbs., prompt, $17.50; Spring bran, middling, $18.50@$21, in 200 lb sacks; city feed, $18. Linseed oil cake, $7. Hominy chop, $21, bulk, $21.50@$22, sacks, to arrive. Oil meal, $26.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	83½	83 13-16	83½	83½
September	81½	82½	81 11-16	81¾
December	81½	82	[illegible]	81½
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	56½
September	..	..	..	56½
December	..	..	..	56¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	76	76⅜	75⅜	75½
September	77	77½	76⅝	76¾
December	76⅞	77	76⅝	76⅝
Corn—				
July	49½	49⅝	49	49½
September	50¼	50⅜	49½	49¾
December	49½	49 11-16	49⅛	49
Oats—				
July	37⅞	38	37⅛	37⅝
September	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33⅜
December	33⅞	33⅞	33⅛	33⅝
Lard—				
September	$8.15	$8.20	$8.05	$8.05
October	7.85	7.82½	7.75	7.75
Ribs—				
September	8.52½	8.55	8.42½	8.50
October	8.10	8.10	8.02½	8.07½
Pork—				
September	14.60	14.60	14.37½	14.37½

COFFEE.—Trading in coffee was very quiet. The market opened dull at unchanged prices. For a time it showed absolutely no feature. Then it became slightly easier under freer offerings by importers, but the close was steady at a partial decline of 5 points. Sales were 7,000 bags. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5 3-16c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	....	3.65@3.70
August	....	....	....	3.70@3.75
September	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80@3.85
October	....	....	....	3.85@3.90
November	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.95@4.00

PROVISIONS.—PORK.—Mess, $16.50@$17; family, $17.50@$18; short clear, $16@$17.75. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $10@$10.50; packet, $9@$9.50; extra India mess, $16@$16. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾@8c; 140 lb, 8@8¼c; pigs, 9@9½c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 10½c; 10 lb, 10½c; 12 lb, 9¾c; 14 lb, 9¼c; pickled shoulders, 7@7¼c; pickled hams, 12¼@13c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¾@4⅞c. LARD—8.35; city lard, 7@7¼c; refined lard, South America, 9c; Continent, $8.35; Brazil, kegs, $10; compound, 7¼@7½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¾c; city lard, stearine, 8@8¼c. NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil barrels, 51c; machine-made barrels, 51½c. Tar—Pine, barrels, $2.40; oil, barrels, $4.50@$4.60. Resin—Common to good, strained, $2.05@$2.10; E, $2.10@$2.15; F, $2.20; G, $2.25; H, $2.60; I, $3.05; K, $3.35; M, $3.50; N, $3.60; W G, $3.70; W W, $3.90@$4.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, 6¼@9¾c per lb. Calves almost nominal; about 600 head unsold, mainly Westerns; city dressed veals, 7@9¼c per lb. Good sheep ½c higher; other grades quiet, steady; average of lambs sales slightly easier; market for lambs closed lower than opening; about 27 closing figure for prime; sheep sold at $3@$4.86 per 100 lb; reported sales of lambs were at $5@$7.15; dressed mutton, 6@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@13c. No sales of hogs reported.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

DOYLE BURNER

50% Saving on Fuel; 100% Profit on Output.

Price Advances to $7.50 per Share Saturday, July 25.

The company has just concluded with one of the most prominent English representatives of foreign capital, an arrangement for the manufacture abroad of Doyle Burners under the English, French and German patents. This gentleman personally investigated the merits of the Burner on his recent trip to this country, and, as the result, has undertaken the procurement of the necessary capital. Under this arrangement, the Doyle Air Burner Company will receive cash and stock from each of the foreign companies thus established. The cash bonuses will undoubtedly within a very short time repay to all the stockholders in this, the parent company, at least one-half their investment, while the stock will give it a continuous income with no outlay. This income will provide substantial extra dividends on the parent company's stock, in addition to those paid out of its own home business.

Every claim made for this Burner has been substantiated by the experts who investigated it for some of the heaviest capitalists in this country. Each of these capitalists offered cash for control. Mr. Doyle and his associates spent $200,000 in proving the commercial value of the invention, they own the patents on it for every patentable country, and control is not for sale. The business has been and is successful under their management, and will continue so.

The manufacture and sale of the goods, begun in August, 1901, reached last season over 6,000 stoves and furnaces; 50,000 can be sold this season if we can build them. The business is going, growing and showing net profits of over 100% per annum on the major portion of its output. It can do the same on ten or one hundred times the amount, and then not cover its field, which is as limitless as the use of heat from fuel.

This is no estimate: the books and business show it.

Doyle Burners are not attachments nor appliances, but stoves, furnaces and heaters, constructed on an entirely new system, which effects practically complete combustion, and gets as much heat out of one ton of fuel as the best other heating apparatus gets out of two. At the same time it abolishes smoke, soot, cinders and 90% of ash. The Doyle products sell as low as any other, save at least 50% of fuel expense, are less trouble, absolutely clean, and emit no gases or odors. They need no salesmen but themselves; every one is in itself an efficient, permanent salesman, with neither salary, commission nor expense account.

The Doyle Burner Company's problem is not the establishment, but the imperative enlargement of its business. Its only requirement is room enough to make all the goods it can sell. That will not be until its new 20-acre plant at Aurora is ready. Its one immediate, insistent need is sufficient extension of temporary facilities to deliver the goods already ordered for the coming season. Not one-half these orders can be filled with its present foundry, even working 24 hours daily, and experience has proved that the company cannot maintain the high standard of its goods when made in other foundries. Therefore, its production must be limited to the output of its own works; and, therefore, extension is compulsory in order to secure the far greater profits fairly crowding upon it.

The sale of the present limited issue of stock for the extension of temporary facilities closes SATURDAY, JULY 25th, after which date the price will be $7.50 per share, (par value $10.00 per share, fully paid and non-assessable,) and no more stock will be procurable at the present figure of $5.00 per share. Mail orders for stock at $5.00 cannot be filled if postmarked later than July 25th.

The management's absolute certainty as to the company's future is best shown by the fact that all their stock is pooled with one of the strongest trust company's in Chicago until Jan. 1st, 1906—five years from now. All the treasury stock is similarly pooled, but only until Jan. 1st, 1904. The trust company issues its subscribers certificates of deposit, on which dividends declared during the trust will be paid; but the stock is held until the expiration of the respective pooling terms.

The thinking investor will appreciate and approve this precaution against curb or other speculative manipulation.

Prospectus free on request. Contemplating investors may make special arrangements with us for visiting the demonstrating plants at Chicago, Pittsburg, and Washington.

The minimum saving of 50% effected in fuel cost means to the United States alone over $200,000,000 a year. Such a saving, on an unavoidable item of universal expense, GUARANTEES enormous sales and corresponding profits to the company. We believe Doyle Burner stock will command within five years a higher premium than any other industrial in the world, bar none.

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STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, July 20.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Nat. Exhibition Co. vs. Elberfeld.
2—Badger vs. Beckwith.
3—Hickman vs. Hickman.
4—O'Neill vs. Met. Ry. Co.
4½—Renwick vs. same.
5—Moffat vs. Fischer.
6—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Van Alen.
7—Von Seggern vs. Glassberg.
8—In re Jerome Av.
9—In re W. 110th St.
10—In re E. 166th St.
11—In re Buchanan Pl.
12—In re E. 135th St.
13—In re W. B. Ketcham Company.
14—Zimmermann vs. Zimmermann.
15—Angel Consol. Mining Co. vs. Mathaway.
16—Tietjen vs. Mentzinger.
17—Fletcher vs. Selleck.
18—Amer. Audit Co. vs. Ind. Federation of America.
19—Harris vs. Otis Elev. Co.
20—Pollock vs. Passon.
21—Cornell vs. Carpenter.
22—Walker vs. Roosevelt.
23—Poughkeepsie Sav. Bank vs. Prov. Realty Co.
24—Houbtshock vs. Hart.
25—Terriberry vs. Matbot.
26—Keslinger vs. Gessenfeld.
27—In re Amer. Typ Co.
28—Orlijan vs. City of New York.
29—Watkins vs. Watkins.
30—In re Jewish Theological Seminary Association.
31—Lewine vs. Simmen.
32—Bain vs. Leary.
33—Kotman vs. Kotman.
34—People, &c., vs. Vogel.
35—Same vs. Weinberger.
36—Same vs. Haffner.
37—In re Walton Av. from 167th St. to Tremont Av.
38—In re Walton Av. (Odelmuth.)
39—In re same.
40—Radice vs. Mut. Ben. & Political Club.
41—Monis vs. B'klyn H. R. R. Co.
42—McManus vs. Weil.
43—Shanahan vs. Weil.
44—Lewisohn vs. Pilser.
45—Myers vs. same.
46—Auerich vs. same.
47—Same vs. same.
48—Same vs. same.
49—Kaeger vs. Mick.
50—United Press vs. Eve. News Pub. Co.
51—Jefferson Bank vs. Edelman.
52—Stinson vs. Stinson.
53—Zimmermann vs. Zimmermann.
54—Rosenblit vs. Levenson.
55—In re A. A. Griffing Iron Co.
56—Malcolm vs. Malcolm.
57—Fleming vs. Mayer.
58—Archer vs. Moran.
59—Tremberger vs. Crossman.
60—Realty Mort. Co. vs. Hagerty.
61—Bach vs. Martin.
62—Milliken vs. Milliken.
63—More vs. Mangles.
64—Reessing vs. Stadtmuller.
65—Wohlgemuth vs. Harlem River Park Amusement Company.
66—Patrick vs. Cleary.
67—Kaupp vs. Mattocks.
68—Schlanger vs. Rimshovich.
69—In re Jawitz.
70—Jackson vs. O'Brien.
71—Hoffman vs. Sternlicht.
72—In re Buss Paint Co.
73—Wolff vs. Mandelstein.
74—McMahon vs. Degnon-McLean Con. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Phoebe Davis, Mary F. Sinclair, Michael W. Carr, William O'Gorman, Mary E. Murphy, Willard F. Boyd, Augusta E. Fischer, William Morrison.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV., Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on all motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Garvan for the People.

1—George Levers.
Mary Levers.
2—Carl Schneider.
3—Dudley R. Bartlett.
4—Percy Brown.
5—John Adams.
6—Allendro Ruberti.
7—Mamie Tierney.
Lillie Grady.
8—Henry O'Neill.
9—James McNamara.
10—Charles Devin.
Edward Truax.
August Hohnson.
Pleadings.
1—Matthew Kiernan.
Patrick Kiernan.
2—Timothy McCarthy.
3—Richard Carvel.
4—Samuel Parks.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Connor for the People.

1—Giuseppe Bartellero.
2—Mary Barton.
3—Philip Engel.
4—Joseph Lucas.
5—Charles Stuart.
John McArdle.
6—Charles Bierman.
7—Sylvester C. Wilson, alias Frank W. Hartwright.
8—John McGuire.
9—George McIntyre.
10—Jeremiah Crowe.
11—Mark Coleman.
12—Antonio Corrado.
13—Willie Lankford.
Charles Gallagher.
George Idel.
15—John Lockwood.
16—George Cox.
George McVeigh.
17—Ines Harden.
18—Adolph J. Jantzen, Jr.
Frank Coins.
19—Adolph J. Jantzen, Jr.
Thomas Coughlin.
Michael J. Bergen.
James Acheson.
John Delmour.
John Stone.
George Williams.
James De May.
John Vogel.
George Steck.
Henry Morton.
Frank Williams.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—United States Fetting Company vs. Mary Canaan—Joseph Martin.

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DAILY MARKET LETTER ISSUED.

How Mexican Bandits Were Enrolled in the Army

Invited by President Diaz to Attend a Banquet at the Zocolo Palace, Choice of Venison or Bullets Was Offered to Them.

THEY chose cabrito! Who under the circumstances would not?

The tourist who visits Mexico discovers his first and his last interrogation point, as well as one of his chiefest interests concerning that interesting country, in the file of buckskin-clad soldiery that is drawn up at each railway station to witness the arrival and departure of trains. He wonders why they are there, and feels a shiver of apprehension lest there is some outbreak in the immediate vicinity which they have been detailed to quell. They are the Mexican Rurales, a part and portion of the regular army, but more than anything else they are living statues to the sagacity and foresight of one of the most remarkable men of the close of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century—Porfirio Diaz. They are called Rurales because before they were soldiers they were bandits and came from the country, and while now, after twenty-odd years of service under the Government, there are many enrolled among them who have never personally belonged to the outlaw class, it is safe to say that there are few, if any, whose fathers or grandfathers or uncles were not bandits in their day.

The history of the Rurales is an interesting and significant chapter in Mexican affairs, and it illustrates the policy of President Diaz better than anything else that could be said about his inscrutably strange and unique character.

When Diaz assumed the reins of government he found a condition of things for which the word chaos is only meagrely descriptive. The entire country, from the Rio Grande to Tehuantepec, was overrun with banditti, so that traveling without a numerous escort was impossible. The numerous estados of the country were arrogant and independent of spirit, and greatly inclined, with force of arms if necessary, to resent any and all interference in their affairs by the National Government. The Governors of many of the States were openly in league with the bandits and utterly defiant of every semblance of control by a central authority. Again, revolution was a disease germ which affected every officer in the army above the rank of Captain, and many of them did not scruple to plot openly against the control and authority of President Diaz. Men who were supposedly greater and more capable than he could ever hope to be had essayed the direction of affairs, only to fail, and the country was sorely in need of the very elements that soon developed in the Provisional President to save it and to evolve out of it what he has accomplished. His greatest stroke of genius for his country's good and for his own success was the enrollment of the Rurales into a National Guard of Mexico. It was his coup d'état. It clipped the wings of the Governors. The true story of that great achievement is this:

Realizing fully that the bravest men, the hardest fighters, the most consciousless dare-devils, and the most unconquerable element within the borders of Mexico were the hardy mountaineer bandits, Diaz knew that if he could induce them to serve under his banner and enroll themselves as a separate body of soldiers he would hold a handful of trumps, if not the full thirteen, in his possession. It was a Utopian thought and a herculean task to undertake, but this man approached it with that quietly determined air which has made him famous, and within six months of the time when the idea occurred to him it was an accomplished fact. If the method by which the result was realized is to be criticised, the critic must bear in mind the circumstances. "To do a great right, do a little wrong" seems especially applicable here. If he deceived those bandit chiefs then, they and their descendants are thankful for the act now, and the country and its people have been saved because of it.

Mounted messengers selected for their known loyalty to their General were taken from the ranks of his personal following and dispatched with all speed to the uttermost corners of the republic, far and near. Each was an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to a bandit chief. Each had his particular message and selection of presents to deliver. Each was a fearless, bold, and determined man, who bore a sealed packet, which among other things contained a message, of which the following is a more or less free translation:

"Porfirio Diaz, Provisional President of the Republic of Mexico, greets you. It is his honor and privilege to invite you to be present and to partake of a banquet to be given at the palace in the City of Mexico, on the —th day of September, 18—. The freedom of the city will be extended to you during the week preceding the date fixed for the banquet, and safe conduct to and from the city is guaranteed to all invited guests. As an additional safeguard, the bearer hereof, an officer in the Mexican Army, will remain as hostage among your followers, until your safe return," &c.

Below was appended a list of the invited guests accompanied by the suggestion that the recipient would do well to communicate with whomever he chose among them in order that they might with greater comfort and convenience make the journey together. In reality this was meant to imbue them with an added sense of security and confidence; and it was effectual.

"They accepted the invitation and came," said Major Gen. Minjon, who at the time he related the story to the writer was Minister of War of Mexico, in the Diaz Cabinet. "They came singly, in twos and threes and in groups. They came from North and South and East and West. They came from Tamaulipus, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, from Michoacan, Guerrero, Oaxaca, and from every State in the republic. Many of them had never seen a city before that time. There were more than seventy of them in all—three score and ten bandit chiefs, clad in buckskin, armed to the teeth, and the most picturesque set of men that this country of picturesque effects has ever produced.

"On the appointed day they assembled in the Ambassadors' Hall in the palace, where they were received by Gen. Diaz, who was dressed in his full uniform as General in Chief of the Army. As each one entered the room he was grasped by the hand and warmly greeted by the President, who had remained rigorously secluded from all interviews until that moment. Then when they were seated in chairs arranged in a semicircle he addressed them somewhat as follows:

"'Gentlemen, I have had a manifold purpose in extending the invitation for you to meet me here to-day. It is a great pleasure to me to see and to know and to be known by each of you. * * * One of my purposes in seeking this interview was to discuss a matter of business which I believe will interest you. There are no eavesdroppers who can overhear what we have to say, so that our negotiations are private, between yet as representatives of your followers, and me, as the representative of the Government. You are each of you leaders of a class which can be described by no other word than outlaw; yet gain your livelihood by levying upon those who are weaker than you are, by robbery and pillage; you are the banditti of Mexico. I am at the present moment the Provisional President of the entire country, and, therefore, its provisional dictator, or, if you will, its ruler. Hence I am your chief as well as the chief of the regular army. It is as your chief, therefore, that I address you. Nevertheless, it is not my purpose to require or to order, but to request and to importune each and all of you to join hands with me in the purpose which I will now describe. I wish to bring every one of your followers into the lap of the Government. I wish every one of them to become an employe of the Government. I want every one of them as a soldier for the Government, and I want you, gentlemen, to be their Captains, their Colonels, and their Generals. It is a necessity for the welfare and future of Mexico, and it must be done. I have here a list of your names. I will call them one by one. I will ask each, as his name is called, to rise and inform me as nearly as possible just how much money comprises the yearly income of his followers. Then when the list is complete, we will ascertain the average of the total amount, and whatever sum it may prove to be, that amount shall be paid per capita per annum by the Government among the soldiers who, through your influence, are enlisted in this National Guard which you are to assist me in creating. In addition thereto, each of you will be made an officer in the army, and will draw the salary due to your rank. That is all, gentlemen. The details can be arranged later. I will leave you now in order that you may discuss this among yourselves. In thirty minutes I will return.'

"He left his station and crossed the room to the door. There he paused.

"'I will return in half an hour, gentlemen. The banquet will then be served. There are 3,000 soldiers drawn up around the palace awaiting your decision. They are anxious to know what you will have for dinner, and it is for you to decide whether you prefer cabrito and venison—or bullets.'

"They chose cabrito and venison."

LINEN SUPPLIES ON OCEAN LINERS

Full Supply Carried for Each Trip Necessitates Enormous Stock in Hand.

ONE of the problems of the efficient management of a great ocean liner is the ship's linen. There is the bed linen for the first and second class passengers and officers, numbering on a full trip about a thousand souls. There are towels galore to be furnished for each stateroom, and the tablecloths and napkins, all of which must be renewed daily. Moreover, the quality of linen supplied to a modern ship like the Oceanic or the Cedric of the White Star Line, or the St. Paul or Philadelphia of the American Line, is the very best that can be bought in the market, finer even than that ordinarily supplied to the patrons of a first-class hotel on shore.

On a liner this linen is changed every day, and as there is no opportunity to launder the accumulation of stock on board, the ship must start with a full supply for the trip and a liberal margin for emergencies. For instance, the St. Paul took out on a recent trip some 50,000 pieces, including 10,000 napkins, 10,000 sheets, 3,000 pillow slips, 1,000 tablecloths, 1,000 counterpanes, 8,000 bedroom towels, and an astonishing number of dusters, cook's cloths, glass cloths, dresser cloths, and a variety of minor pieces known only to the cooks and stewards.

This necessitates a mighty linen room at each end of the line whence are supplied the clean pieces in exchange for the soiled ones brought ashore at the end of each trip. It is estimated that the 140 ships of the International Mercantile Marine, as the largest aggregation of ocean-going liners in the world, have at their command 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 pieces—a supply on each ship, and an equal supply at each end of the line, clean and waiting the arrival of the vessel in port. This necessitates an army of shore employes, whose task it is to launder this linen, check it off, and furnish it to the outgoing vessels.

On each ship there is one steward whose sole care is the linen. He has this stored by the thousand pieces in various linen rooms below and delivers the required amount to the bedroom and table stewards, the cooks and scullions, who come to him daily with the soiled pieces in their charge and exchange them for an equal stock of clean. The soiled linen he dries thoroughly in a drying room heated by steam, and stores in bags, which are sent ashore at the end of the voyage, in New York or Boston, Liverpool, Southampton, or Antwerp, as the case may be.

The steerage, or as they call it nowadays, the third class, has its linen department as well as the first and second class, but this does not include bed linen. The immigrants are provided instead with straw mattresses and stout comfortable blankets, which receive equal attention with the other bedroom supplies at the end of each trip, the blankets being thoroughly washed, boiled, and disinfected, as well as the mattress covers. The straw from the latter is also replaced with new clean straw each trip. Nevertheless there is much third-class linen, for the third class passengers now sit at tables covered with white cloths, and the cook's department uses supplies similar to those in the first and second class.

Losses of linen on the trip are charged to the general profit and loss account of the ship, and are not accounted to either steward or passenger. The linen man, however, takes special care of the napkins, which are most easily lost and the most costly of the supplies. The table stewards who come to him for them have to sign a book for the amount taken, and this is supposed to make them more careful in the handling.

Summer Outings for Poor Women.

Scores of women in New York City cannot afford, when Summer comes, to go to the country at their own expense, and yet do not take advantage of any of the various fresh air charities. Of these not a few manage in one way or another to spend the heated season in the mountains or at the seashore, and come back benefited both in health and purse.

"I spent a quiet Summer," said one of these women in giving her last year's experience, "with a family at their cottage in the country. I put in the whole time altering dresses for the lady and her grown-up daughter. You know I work at Mme. X.'s all Winter, but as most of her customers have left town by the middle of June, all of her girls, except maybe three or four, get their discharge about that time.

"The folks I went with as seamstress paid me only $10 a month, but as there was no chance to spend anything, that was all clear gain, and the work was easy. I took my own time about getting at it and laying off. The year before last I was so sick of sewing when Summer came that I went as child's nurse with a family that spent the Summer at Lake George. I don't care much for children, but I know enough to treat them kindly, and the little boy and girl became so attached to me that when we returned to the city, as the season wasn't fairly begun at Madame's, I agreed to stay with them a week or two in their boarding house.

"One Summer I went to Rockaway to mend bathing suits, but there was so much Sunday work to be done that I had not calculated on, and I had so little time that I could call my own, that I very soon threw up the job and came back to the city. Just think of having the surf right there under your nose and never having time to go in! When I came back to the city it was too late to look for any other out-of-town job, so I put in the rest of the Summer running a sewing machine in one of the down-town places where you are lucky if you can make your board.

"One Summer I declared I just wouldn't take another stitch before October, and if I should happen to see a thimble anywhere I'd ask what it was. That year I got the position of storeroom girl in a hotel at Richfield Springs at a salary of $15 a month. There I was molding little butter pats, and filling little milk pitchers and cutting up pies from morning till night. It was pretty confining work, and I had to have all my eyes about me to keep things from being stolen, but it was a change from sitting still all day stitching at silk and satin sleeves, and I began to sleep well at night, which was what I hadn't done all the Winter before.

"Next year I shall make a try for the linen room in a Saratoga hotel, where my cousin is head waiter. If I do get the place, it will be the best Summer job I've had yet, as the salary is $20 a month, and the linen room girl sits at the housekeeper's table and lives on the fat of the land."

JOCKEYS IN TRAINING.

Keeping Down Weight Not Such a Hardship As Is Generally Supposed.

"IT is a popular belief," a well-known Saratoga trainer said to a reporter recently, "that a jockey has to resort to all sorts of injurious practices in order to keep his weight within required limits. The idea, however, is a far-stretched one. Of course a jockey has to go through certain exercises each day, and has to be very much more careful regarding what he puts in his stomach than most people in order to keep his weight down and from acquiring a superfluity of flesh, but he certainly does not starve himself, as is generally supposed. If he did so he would break down entirely in a very short time. A jockey must also be in the best possible physical trim and have his wits about him before a race, and to attain that he must be careful how he uses his constitution.

"There are two very important things a jockey has to consider in studying his dietry. He must see to it that his food is of the best quality, and that it contains practically no flesh-forming properties. All such fattening foods as, for instance, soups, beef, pork, potatoes, puddings, and pastries a jockey must deny himself. Coffee, tea, or other drinks are only taken very moderately, as all liquids help more or less in putting on flesh.

"Although a jockey has to eschew such foods, there are many other varieties which he gets just as much pleasure in eating, and which at the same time are equally as good and strengthening for his constitution. A few days before a race a jockey who has a mount in it will not stint himself—providing he has no fear of overtipping his proper weight for the race—in the way of meat of any sort, bread, cakes, pies, coffee, tea, wines, beer—in fact, anything which he thinks will not interfere with his digestive apparatus. The only exception I know to this rule of "high living" before a race is Jockey Fuller, the winner of the Suburban Stakes, worth $20,000, last month at Sheepshead Bay. I trained him for that event. Although at other times he eats like a trooper, he absolutely refuses to eat anything solid for two weeks previous to a big race. All he takes is three eggs shaken in a schooner glass of milk and cream four times a day. A nice big juicy steak has no temptation for him just then. The diet, however, always puts him in perfect trim, both in health and weight. He went into the Suburban race weighing 110 pounds.

"Some jockeys, of course, take on and lose flesh quicker than others. I have known one or two who were particularly anxious to ride in certain races, but for which they were perhaps as much as eight or nine pounds too heavy, who reduced that weight in the same number of days. To accomplish that, however, they have to resort practically to a 'starving diet,' leaving as little as the strain on the vitality will permit without breaking down, and trying to reduce their overweight by certain sweating exercises. It is needless to say that no jockey could stand too frequent repetitions of such severe measures to subtract from his weight without danger of permanently injuring his health, and even sacrificing his life; still, many willingly resort to such 'get-light-weight-quick' methods where they see good opportunities of making a name or a pile of money for themselves.

"It must be remembered that by nature jockeys, as a whole, are not of substantial physique or imposing in height, although they are as tough as whipcord. If they were, therefore, to indulge every day in the heavy bill of fare that the average business or working man partakes of, it is not probable that they would increase much in weight or height. You often see jockeys in the big hotels and restaurants at the various racing sections after a race tucking in big and expensive dinners with a gusto and relish that would give a chronic dyspeptic an appetite for hard tack.

"Walking, running, cycling, punching the bag, and hurdle jumping are favorite exercises among jockeys to keep their weight down. On going out for a walk or run they wrap themselves in the thickest of woolen sweaters and other heavy clothing, no matter how high the temperature may be, and the exercise is kept up for a distance, perhaps of eight or nine miles, or, as we say, until you are 'drowned in sweat.' Turkish baths are also frequently indulged in by many, and they must wear excessively warm clothing after, and also when going for a gallop, no matter if the weather be boiling hot.

"I should say that ten or twelve years is the average of a jockey's active turf life. The length of his career, however, depends a great deal on his riding ability and luck.

"Jockeys are not of a saving class, and with but few exceptions I know of none who has ever managed to put enough money away to keep him in even half decent comfort after retiring from the turf. The majority, however, succeed in scraping up a bank roll of sufficient dimensions to start in some business. Like retired pugilists, they have a fondness for the liquor business, and I know a few one-time jockeys who are prospering in that trade in different parts of the country. Others, again, become 'bookies,' poolroom keepers, and enter into such businesses as enable them to gratify their inveterate love for gambling. I know of only one ex-jockey who is an exception to this rule. He retired about three years ago with $20,000 to his credit, and he immediately went into the real estate business in New Jersey. To-day he is doing well. He was fortunate enough, however, to receive a good common school education in his early boyhood days—and that's a thing jockeys very rarely get. Outside of their knowledge of horsemanship the great majority are as ignorant as red Indians."

MARKET SCENES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Prices Are High for American Purchasers — Chinaman's Queer Method of Testing Eggs.

IN THE large towns of the Philippine Islands the market building is generally of brick covered with rough plaster, and it occupies the greater part of a large square. In small towns and villages a series of bamboo structures in line afford the means for merchants to show their wares.

These brick buildings are without roofs, except for a space of about thirty feet, which runs around the entire four sides, and is partly divided into small storage rooms where the natives, who deal in dry goods keep their materials for safety. The remaining space under cover in front of the little shops is used for bamboo tables or native grass mats, placed on the ground and on which all goods are displayed for sale.

Early in the morning, before the intense heat of the day, the various streets leading to the market house are alive with Filipinos carrying their wares, not as one is used to seeing them in the States, in big wagons, but on their heads in bamboo trays!

Each seller has only a small stock in trade; this he lifts from his head, places on the ground in front of him, seats himself beside it, and leisurely waits for a customer.

On entering the market for the first time one is suddenly possessed with feelings of interest and, at the same time, disgust. Interest due to the strange, bright scenes; disgust on account of the odors of the highly prized native dish, composed of a mixture of half decomposed fish made into a thin stew. Go where one will in the building this stew is at hand, in either large or small clay cooking utensils. It is sold to eager customers oftentimes in a piece of fresh banana leaf made box shape, the corners fastened with a slender twig.

The Filipino is very fond of fresh fish—not salt like so many Cubans dearly love it—but the fresh article is scarce and dear in many provincial towns.

Two or three great trees are generally growing in the centre of a market place, and lucky is the man who has their grateful shade.

The fruit dealers, as well as those who sell vegetables, sit in the centre surrounded by poultry and fish traders.

Of fruits there is a fair variety to choose from in the towns north of Manila—bananas, small, yellow skin, and with a peculiarly delicious flavor; mangoes in season from May to July, and a number of native fruits unfamiliar to and disliked by most Americans.

In the way of vegetables there is more choice—tomatoes of medium size and taste, lettuce, a string bean a little like our own, cucumbers that are large and yellow, with a ripe, old age and full of seeds. No inducement could make the natives bring small, green ones that were just ripe.

There is another vegetable called "Camote," a cross, it seems, between a sweet and white potato, and it is a standard commodity.

It was quaint to see rice sold in such small quantities—a half cocoanut shell used for a measure—to these people whose diet is chiefly of rice.

Striking in color and mode are the women's bright dresses of cotton plaid skirts, either green and yellow, blue and white, with the waist or "camisa" of embroidered "jusi" cloth. The materials are temptingly displayed all along the sides of the market, and many have been made in the country in small nipa shacks on rough, wooden looms. The cotton thread is bought in great skeins from the Chinese merchants, and dyed at home in the color desired by the Filipino women.

These Chinamen import linen from China and sell it to the women, who embroider it with elaborate designs, and, later, it is put on sale for waist patterns.

Most of the female part of the market buyers laugh and chat and take the greatest interest in an American's purchase, generally gathering around so thickly that a timid person is woefully embarrassed. They are especially interested in the price asked, which is several times greater than that asked of a native, and in the amount finally paid. When a dealer is expostulated with, he shrewdly answers:

"Americano, 'rico!'" Nothing can move him from this opinion, and rarely from his first price. If by chance he lowers the price, it is as he tells you, "to make a friend," a point you have your doubts about.

Many Chinamen frequent the market, and are good patrons, as many have restaurants and need large supplies. They drive as keen a bargain as a Filipino himself. He usually buys a number of eggs and always carries with him to market a small tin pail full of water to test their usefulness! If the egg falls to the bottom of the pail it is good; if it rises to the top it is bad, and is refused, only to be carefully wiped off by the vendor and put back in stock to catch a customer without the pail.

Dried corn on the cob is sold by the dozen ears, and to buy sufficient to feed a brood of chickens a week one has to purchase from several tray owners, as no one native has enough.

All kinds of native baskets may be had, and, as they generally come in nests, are easily packed for moving. Many a set finds its way to America. Some of them are almost beautiful as well as useful; they are made far up in the mountains by the tribe of Igorrotes who come down in the early Spring before the heavy rains with their Winter's work and take back droves of poor, half-starved-looking dogs, on which they feast.

By 10:30 o'clock the market is empty, whether the dealers have sold out or not, and it remains so until from 6 to 8 or 9 o'clock at night, when there is a smaller number of traders who can only buy after sundown.

REAL ESTATE RECORDS.

Comprehensive Plan Now Being Introduced in a Down-town Office.

WITH the growth of the real estate business in this town, the keeping of complete records ready for reference at a moment's notice has become more and more an essential part of every broker's office plant. These sets of records have involved enormous expenditures of time and labor. Yet, as no broker can tell when the information which they contain may give him a quick start on a deal which results in a $5,000 or $10,000 commission, he feels that the expenditure is a profitable one.

How complete these records are may be gathered from the work now being done in one of the large real estate offices down town, where several old sets of records have come to be regarded as too cumbersome and out of date, and where the compilation of a new set is now in progress, engaging the entire time of two sharp-eyed and deft-fingered young women.

These records are arranged on the card index system, and the cabinets full of drawers cover the entire side of a small room, reaching from a point a few inches above the floor to the height of a man's head. These drawers, which are regularly arranged by streets and avenues, so that any location may be referred to in an instant, contain nearly a quarter of a million cards—one for every parcel of land on Manhattan Island. Every single square foot of real estate from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil, except streets, parks, and the like, has its representation in these cabinets, and everything that takes place affecting it will be duly recorded on the proper card.

Most records are confined to showing the ownership of properties. Some go a little further and show all mortgages recorded. But in this particular set every fact that is in any way available concerning real estate will be kept—the transfers, mortgages, auction sale prices, building plans, mechanics' liens, and even a lis pendens, showing that a property has been involved in some sort of legal proceedings, will be duly recorded.

It has taken several months for the two young women simply to arrange the cards and to number them and to put in the "dividers"—cards of a different color, showing where one street's records end and another's begin. Now they have begun to put on the cards all the current records and work backward into the past as rapidly as possible. This plan will be followed until the cabinets contain detailed and classified information covering nearly the last forty years, and when the job is finished, perhaps a year and a half or two years hence, the brokers think that they will have the most complete equipment of its kind in the city, with the possible exception of the records owned by some of the title insurance companies—and they say that it will be worth many times what it has cost.

WHITE DEER SEEN IN ADIRONDACKS

Regarded with Great Superstition by the Guides and Natives—No Hunter Will Kill Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 17.—It is now and then the delight of the early morning golfer to get a glimpse of a deer or two feeding on the clover which covers the putting greens, and as these game creatures walk about leisurely and appear to be very much at home there is something more than the ancient game of golf to attract one to the links in the Adirondacks before breakfast. Nor do the deer desert the golf courses in the Autumn as they do other places frequented by men and women, and where they seem to realize they are quite likely to get shot as soon as the season opens, for half a dozen deer are killed each year somewhere on the grounds of the St. Regis Golf Club lying about the shores of Osgood Lake. A certain number of deer are killed at other Adirondack golf courses whose margins are the trees of the forest from which the wild creatures may step at almost any instant in the early morning or evening.

It is not all golf courses, however, that have a white or albino deer, and for this reason the course at Keene Heights, where St. Hubert's Inn is located, possesses distinct charm at this time. A white deer has been seen there often of late. An albino deer is so rare a sight in the Adirondacks that when one does appear it is regarded with superstition by some of the natives. Many of the so-called natives of the North Woods are French Canadians, who will not molest a white deer even though they think there is an evil influence about while the white deer remains in the neighborhood. The offer of a large reward by the Smithsonian Institution two years ago for the skin of a white deer revealed the fact that many hunters would not think of killing such an animal.

Aside from the fact that a white deer is regarded with something akin to superstitious fear as an animal which all hunters are supposed to be in honor bound not to kill, the belief has been most general that the slayer of one of these deer would meet with dire misfortune, so that from time immemorial such white deer as have from year to year flitted ghost-like through the thickets and the woods of the Adirondacks were safe from the Indian's arrows and the white man's bullets.

Rodney West, a well-known Essex County woodsman, says that the costume of a white deer is one that glistens in the sunlight and is the most staring white ever seen on any living thing; that once seen it will never be forgotten. The animal, as occurring among deer east of the Mississippi, four times out of five, is a doe. About three in five of these have died last and highest mark of albinism—a so-called white liver. "The flesh of such an animal is unfit for food, and is, like the liver of the polar bear, practically a poison. Mr. West says he has known of an instance in which the flesh of an albino deer was eaten as food, but its liver had the natural color.

"Had the animal been one of the pink or pale-livered kind," says Mr. West, "somebody would have had plenty of cause to repent having made 'mutton' of 'nanny white bob' when they ate of her meat." Indeed, it is a usual thing to find that the flesh of complete albino animals of most species is poison, and, when eaten, affects animals or men. They have usually a peculiar odor, differing from other animals of their species, and it is certain that they have very strange characteristics.

"If a complete albino deer is killed, the rest of the deer usually leave that neighborhood, and sometimes there are none seen there for years after. An Indian will not kill or molest a white deer, well knowing that to do so would be the surest way to spoil the hunting in that section. And more, by fair means or foul, they try to impress that fact strongly on their children, and upon all with whom they come in contact, whenever the subject is broached.

"Six white deer, only one of them a buck, have been seen in America since 1897, and I have had at least one good chance to get a thousand good United States dollars by killing one, but I don't want money bad enough just yet to do that. Where a white deer chooses to haunt, the others love to resort. I have seen this proved on many occasions. A white doe will browse tree sumac greedily, the same as a buck in the blue coat will. Does of the regular color rarely touch it, if they can get plenty of other browse which they like better. A white deer standing in the water in the red light of the rising sun is a pretty sight. And if you don't intend to hurt them, they generally seem to know it, at least as far as my experience goes, and I have had some experience with them in the last few years. White deer are rarely seen in the Winter, as they are so nearly the color of the snow and are practically invisible to all but the sharpest eye, even in the old-fashioned crust hunting times. I have heard old hunters tell of it as 'seeing the ghost of a deer.'"

In 1896 a white deer frequently visited the homes of people living in Keene Valley. It appeared in the Autumn and became remarkably tame. It was a beautiful creature, having a neck and tail of pure white, while the upper parts of the body and the back were nearly white. The eyes of this deer were white, although usually the eyes of an albino are pink. By common consent the albino of the Keene Valley, a doe, was left unmolested, and it was decided to await a heavy snow, when it would be run down and captured alive. The dogs got after it, however, and chased it until it passed in an exhausted condition near a traveler, who caught it and cut its throat. The traveler was not aware of the agreement among the hunters to preserve the doe as long as possible, and deeply regretted his act when he was informed of their plans.

So deep seated is the superstition concerning white deer that the woodsmen at Wild Cat Pond, in the Cranberry Lake region, in St. Lawrence County, left a white deer alone when it appeared there four years ago. It was frequently accompanied by a fawn of the usual color.

Tippecanoe Knapp, a hunter and guide, who lives near Indian River, near Diana, N. Y., discovered several deer one Winter in his locality, the leaders of which were a great white buck and a white doe. Knapp and his companions attempted to capture the white deer, but all the deer got away, led by the albino. The herd traveled northeasterly and crossed the Lake Bonaparte carriage road, about a mile from Lake Bonaparte station, and then took a more northerly course, passing north of Pitcairn and disappearing in the direction of South Edwards. The deer traveled slowly, but much faster than the men, and the white fellow and his mate escaped without harm.

The guides of the Adirondack say that within their memory not more than a dozen different albino deer have been reported, and the appearance of them is sufficient to excite them greatly. Men of the steadiest nerves may face moose and the common deer without uneasiness, but they are always upset by the appearance of the ghost deer. A few deer, nearly white, have been killed in the Adirondacks.

Cellar Dairies in New York.

"THERE are a large number of cellar dairies in New York," said an Inspector in the Health Department, "and it is our duty to see that they are kept clean and wholesome. Much of the butter marked 'Finestock Farm,' or something of that sort, never was off Manhattan Island. It is churned in the cellars right under the shops, where, in spite of refrigeration, it promptly displayed its pats, 'looking' though they had been wrapped up by skilled and pretty waitresses. A large proportion of the buttermilk sold in dairy restaurants is made right on the premises, and as much of it from milk that has been allowed to become a little sour as from milk that has been churned."

HOMOEOPATHY FOR CATS.

Men Who Take Care of Domestic Pets Talks of His Boarders' Needs.

"FULL UP" is the sign hung outside the door of a man who doctors and boards animals in a small shop down to Long Acre. The tendency of concentration in trade has made this neighborhood the home of men in the pet animal trade as it has for carriage manufacturers.

When the man with the "full up" sign was asked to explain it, he said that it meant that he had no more room for boarders. "You couldn't expect me to hire a 'standing room only' sign from a theatre, could you?" he said with a novel attempt at humor. When preliminaries were smoothed over he continued:

"We read a great deal about homeless cats, and unquestionably there are a number of heartless persons in New York who go away every Summer and leave their cats to be picked up by the S. P. C. A. men and smothered. They cannot take their tabbies to the seaside or mountain hotels with them, so they just desert them. When they come back again they come around here and buy an Angora, a Russian, a Persian or any other species they happen to fancy, and pay more for it than would have boarded the cat they deserted for the entire Summer.

"Our charge is $2 a week for plain board. If a cat has to be doctored—and cats are as subject to indigestion, epilepsy, convulsions, nervous disorders, debility and other diseases just as well as children and adults—we charge for treatment. All the homeopathic stores keep medicines intended for cats. You can buy enough aconite, in bottles put up for cats, to kill two men.

"There are books which we sell telling all about the diseases of cats, how to distinguish them and how to treat them. The allopaths have their cat remedies as well as the homeopaths, but the trouble with the allopaths is that the cats will not take their medicine. Any person who undertakes to hold a cat while giving it a dose of castor oil or syrup of buckthorn is going to get scratched. But you can put a small pill in a chunk of liver and pussy swallows it without knowing anything about it.

"As a general thing men in our business prefer the homeopathic treatment, but where customers give directions that we shall stick to the allopathic system we do it. Directions? Well, I should think! Some customers, particularly women, pay the food for their cats and leave us a two or three months' supply. They pay board rates just the same, and we are so much in. Furthermore, customers want to be written to every week telling how pussy is getting along. My daughter usually attends to that. She enjoys it, and gets some very handsome presents every Winter. One woman paid for her musical education and another gave her a course in stenography and typewriting. If anything should happen to me that girl could earn her own living.

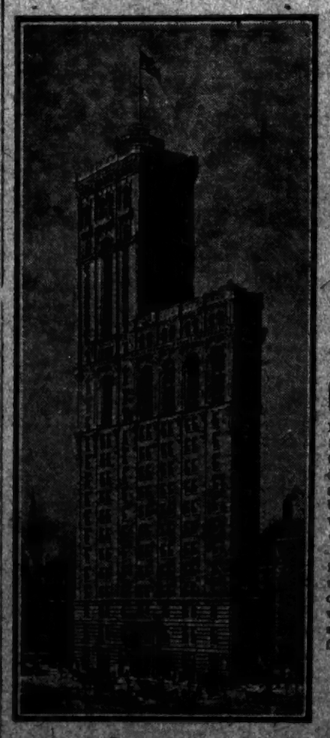
"It seems funny to think of bachelors or widowers having a cat, but some of my customers are men. One of them has a Manx (or no-tail,) cat that his wife bought on their wedding trip in the Isle of Man. His wife died two years ago. They had no children and this cat was the thing she loved best, next to him. Every day, while he is in town, I go to his house in Central Park West to see that cat. I prepare her food. I tell the servant to go into the Park and get grass for him. The husband takes the Manxer for a walk every fine day. It is rather unusual for a cat to follow at a man's heels, just as a dog does, but you can see this one dodge it along Central Park West almost any fine afternoon.

"At the Woman's Exchange they have the address of a woman living in the country who takes cats to board for the Summer. She was left with a widowed mother and a fine country house and grounds, but no funds to keep it running. She was in the society set when she lived in town, and her friends sent her dogs, cats, and birds to take care of, both Winter and Summer. I am told she supports the household on it. But the point is that some of her customers insist on their cats having rooms to themselves and cots just like a child. Then they have plenty of grass to play in. Cats are very fond of grass, which is their natural medicine.

THE TIMES BUILDING

Broadway—Seventh Avenue—42d and 43d Streets.

Ready For Occupancy April, 1904.



L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Rental Agents,
158 Broadway or 261 Columbus Av.

The building to be occupied by THE NEW YORK TIMES at the trapezoid bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, promises to be one of the handsomest structures in New York. It will be sixteen stories high, with a six-story tower, and will be built of terra-cotta and brick, with granite base. Streets one hundred feet wide will surround its four sides, so that every office in the building will have an abundance of light and air. There will be no dark corners on any floor—no place where lights will burn continuously.

The conspicuous situation of the building, its monumental proportions, and its architectural beauty, will make it a landmark. Its location is in the centre of travel and activity on Manhattan Island. It will be accessible to a greater degree than any other location. It is close to the terminal of the New York Central, the New Haven line, and the Pennsylvania Road. Surface car lines pass along three sides of the property. The important ferries will be directly connected with it. Trains of the underground rapid transit road will run through the basement of the building. A station of the subway road on the basement level will give access to trains without leaving the building.

THE TIMES Building will be the second highest in New York, and possibly the tallest steel structure of any—440 feet, if measured from the bottom of the excavation, fifty-five feet below the street, where the steel structure begins. It may be interesting to compare its height with that of some other famous edifices:

	Feet.
Park Row Building	386
Times Building	375
Manhattan Life Insurance Building	349
Madison Square Garden Tower	332
St. Paul Building	317
Pulitzer Building	309
American Surety Building	308
Masonic Temple, Chicago	302
Fuller Building ("Flatiron")	290
Trinity Church	280

The construction is fire-proof throughout. Elevators will run at all hours of the day and night, and every day in the year. The rentable area of each of the office floors will be 3,300 square feet.

PORTLAND PREPARES FOR THE MILITARY MANOEUVRES

Land and Harbor Defenses Under Way, and Many Army Officers Already Assembled—Target Practice with Damage to Cottage Furnishings—Social Life in the Forts.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., July 18.—Two months ago, just after the first troops destined for the manoeuvres had arrived in Portland Harbor, the scene about the various military reservations was of considerable activity. To-day, with the manoeuvres only a month distant, it is much more so. The sound of hammer and saw is heard from morning until night, while large forces of men are endeavoring to complete all of the unfinished work. There is so much still to be done to put the land defenses in readiness that there are those who insist that it will be impossible to finish all in time; but Col. Smith, who commands the district, is pushing the preparations, and if any remain incomplete on the 23d of August they will be those that cannot interfere with the manoeuvres. Night and day Col. Smith has the subject on his mind, and he may be seen making the rounds of the posts or consulting with the officers who have charge of the important parts of the work.

At one place the large electric plant is being erected. Each of our modern artillery posts is supplied with one of these, necessary for the proper manipulation of the guns. At another point huge guns are being put in position, ready to be trained upon the hostile ships. Still elsewhere there are being erected pavilions overlooking mortar pits, from which the fire of the mortars will be directed. To many of us more or less unfamiliar with guns there is something almost wonderful in the way these guns, from their location, deep down in the pits, can throw shells miles away and hit a target which even those commanding the firing cannot see.

Target practice is taking place at present, so that the time has arrived when those living in the vicinity must take down china, glass, ornaments, and pictures in order that they shall not be shaken from their places. Windows are all opened wide that the glass may not be broken by the shock. A Summer cottage in the vicinity of Fort Preble is a silent but convincing proof of the damage which the firing of the guns can do. It did not come to the guns, but the guns came to it, for it was built more than twenty years ago, long before mortars were a part of our country's defense. Three or four years ago the mortar pit was dug, just across the road from this Summer cottage, which belonged to a gentleman in Portland, and in which the family was accustomed to spend its Summers. During the blasting for the pit the cottage, although substantially built, suffered severe shocks; but the worst came when the mortars were tested, after they had been put in place. The roof of the porch was taken off, all doors were shaken from their hinges, plastering was torn off, the stove and table in the kitchen were thrown to the ceiling, the foundation rendered unsafe, all windows broken, and the front of the house blown out—thus leaving it a complete wreck.

The other day I saw a target which was to be used for small arms practice. It was quite remarkable, and the young officer at Fort McKinley showed it to us with considerable pride. It was a bottomless skiff, having only one or two strips of plank on which to support a number of empty oil cans, whose air space was to keep the structure afloat. Hoisted in the centre was a bull's eye. I have not heard how successful it proved.

The submarine mines—some of them—are exposed to view in the vicinity of the forts when the fall of nine feet tidewater leaves them lying on the sands. Innocent enough they look, too, yet when they are taken out into the channel the "board" will consider them a formidable part of the defense.

But this work intended especially for the Summer's operations is not the only work that is going on. Fort McKinley on Great Diamond, while one of the points of defense in the manoeuvres, is a very unfinished place as yet; the guns are there, but there are few buildings—one barrack building and two or three sets of officers' quarters forming the only accommodation for troops. Two companies have been ordered thither from a tour of several years in Cuba, and it is necessary that these troops, used as they are to the tropics, be protected from the severe chill winds of Maine Winters, so hundreds of men are at work on the post.

FORT McKINLEY CRESCENT SHAPED.

Unlike the long used hollow square form, Fort McKinley is laid out in the shape of a crescent. Up to the present the parade ground is but a stretch of ruts and elevations, but in a short time it will be a well-leveled area, and in the midst of the primeval forest an ideal army post will stand.

There are several very interesting features about this large assemblage of military forces which the manoeuvres have called together, not the least of which is the meeting of old friends who have not seen each other for years. Life in the army is a revolving circle which brings the same people together now and then. This is an occasion on which an unusually large number of acquaintances are renewed. Each new arrival asks who have already come, and many a reminiscence of bygone days is recalled.

"You don't say that Thompson is here. By Jove, I haven't seen him since we were both in the cavalry, and that was a long time ago."

"So ——— is at Leavitt? He was born under a lucky star. Don't you remember that when he broke his neck in diving at Fort Monroe eight years ago not one of us would have given a penny for his chances of life, much less of active service? The age of miracles has not entirely passed."

"Major ——— was my commanding officer in the Philippines."

"Smith, Carter, Allen, all here? It will seem like a class reunion."

"Banks was my 'special duty' man at West Point. The cadets of the present time miss half of their military education since sabing has been abolished."

And so on without number are the remarks heard in military circles, as each day brings more officers to take part in the August activities. Officers are ordered from here and there all along the Atlantic Coast, and each one is pleased, for the experience is most agreeable. Some who are not ordered to be present try to arrange to be ordered, and a few that have been ordered away from Portland Harbor have been so fortunate as to find their orders changed so that they may remain until Fall. The manoeuvres are an event in military and naval circles, and if the demand for cottages and hotel accommodations may be taken as a criterion, they are an event among others, for those who seek diversion in addition to cool breezes.

ENJOYING THE OUTING.

While there is an abundance of work both for officers and men, all are enjoying the Summer outing. Fog and rain have been the rule for the past few weeks, the mournful tones of fog horns and bells coming through the dense atmosphere by day and by night. But all of this moisture has cast little damper on those in camp. The tents remain dry within, for they are securely fastened with cords and tent pins, and resist the wind-beaten rains. More than that, ditches have been dug around every tent, so that the falling water is carried off, instead of remaining to make the ground damp. Unless the soldiers buy tent floors at their own expense, they have none, for the idea of the "powers that be" is that the conditions of life should be the same as though in an actual campaign. At first heating stoves could be found in very few tents—now several, if not all, companies are provided with them.

Much of the time it is uncomfortably cold, especially at the two island posts, where the wind has full sweep. One officer on arriving at Cushing Island—where Fort Leavitt is located—found an overcoat a comfort, if not a necessity. He asked a civilian who was summering on the island, if it ever grew warm there.

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "often in the day time the thermometer registers 57 degrees, but it usually gets cold again at night."

Another very interesting phase of this Summer's army colony in Portland Harbor, especially to one outside its pale, is the social life as shown in it, for here the social customs which prevail throughout the service are shown on an extended scale, because of the unusually large number of army people who have congregated. The officers of Fort Preble and Fort Williams are the ones at home, and are exceedingly punctilious in calling on the officers in camp at their own posts and on the island posts; now and then some officer has so many duties that he has to forego the calls at the posts other than his own, but this is exceptional. These calls are promptly returned. Dinners are given by the resident officers to the visiting ones, and especially does the district commander entertain the visiting officers; hardly a day passes that there are not guests at his table.

The officers in camp at Fort McKinley returned the hospitality shown them by a dance a week or so ago.

The tennis tournaments at Fort Preble on Saturday afternoons bring together many of the younger people and young married people; and since people do not grow old in the army, many of these young people have gray hair. There are the croquet grounds for those that do not care for tennis, and tea is served under the shade tents or at the home of one of the officers near by. The bright gowns, the uniforms, the near-by background of parapet, guns, and flagstaff, in fact, the whole scene, is calculated to give the impression of a carelessly happy life, in which there is more than a touch of romance.

The spirit of comradeship which exists between all of these people is very striking and pleasing. It matters little whether army men or women have met before—from the instant of meeting they are friends; in truth the army is like a large family strongly bound together by ties of a common service.

Many officers in camp have brought their families; still others intend doing so. It is impracticable for the families to live in camp, so they are located near by in hotels or cottages. Some of the cottages are of good size and accommodate several families, who keep house on the co-operative plan.

A few years ago the majority of officers in such a large assemblage would have been graduates of West Point; to-day this is reversed, and perhaps there are not more than a dozen graduates among the sixty or seventy officers in the vicinity. The recent increase brought into the army many officers from civil life—many very excellent ones—with practical experience gained in the Philippines, Cuba, or Porto Rico.

The manoeuvres are the crowning point of the Summer in this region, and all eyes are turned toward them.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

MAINE SPORTSMEN DISCUSS GAME LAWS

Proposed Law, Excluding Firearms During Close Season, Arouses Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., July 11.—There need be no further doubt as to the attitude of the Maine Commission of Inland Fisheries or Game on the subject of restricting or prohibiting the carrying of firearms into the wilderness during the close season on big game. The position of the commission and the Maine Sportsmen's Fish and Game Association officials was clearly defined here at the annual Summer meeting of the association held here. The question is one of the most important of the many proposed laws before the State, because its scope includes practically all of those who visit the wilderness section of the State, not barring the Summer tourist who spends a good deal of his time in the woods, and who seldom comes without rifle, shotgun, or revolver.

"The prohibition of taking firearms into the woods in close season I am entirely in favor of," said Commissioner Carleton, "and while I can see no prospect of its immediate adoption it will come in time. First of all, to state my reasons briefly, I see no reason for it, and, second, I have never heard a good reason advanced."

Secretary Farrington of the association said that he thought the time was not far distant when such a prohibitive clause would be not only advisable but necessary, and other speakers coincided in these views, but the opposition was not without influential representatives.

Ex-Gov. Llewellyn Powers, one of the prominent lawyers of the State, raised the question of the constitutionality of such a measure, and at the same time opposed it on general principles.

"I believe the right of the people to bear arms is guaranteed by the Constitution," he said, "and, therefore, I doubt very much the wisdom of attempting to pass such a law. It has been shown that forest fires are rarely if ever traced to such a cause, and I think very little harm is done in the way of illegal killing. It may be true that the woods are without their dangers, but it will be a difficult thing to convince many who come here that this statement is true."

Major Victor W. MacFarlane of Greenville strenuously opposed such a step, objecting even to consideration of a subject that was, generally speaking, so preposterous.

"It is time to stop," he said. "The association has gone far enough for the present. It is time to have the present laws enforced and to see if they are right and just. To my mind, this question borders on what is known as individual rights, and it means but one thing—that the man who would not kill will be barred from the woods, and the way will be opened for ruthless slaughter by the man who seeks to kill. The very act would be detrimental to the best interests of the State.

"Let this agitation, which has been going on year after year and which culminated last Winter in what is to my mind the extreme limit, the hunters' license tax, stop here and now. I believe this step should be opposed with all the force and energy that we can bring to bear."

That Major MacFarlane's remarks met with the approval of the visitors from outside the State was manifest by the attention paid and the applause bestowed. The general feeling among visitors is that there are laws and restrictions enough. A firearm of some sort is considered an indispensable part of the camp outfit, and to prohibit it would be to bar out the greater proportion of those who come to seek the woods.

The question of limiting the killing of doe deer to one for each hunter and prohibiting the killing of fawns was also considered, but conditions were not such as to make either step seem necessary at present.

An interesting communication was received from Jay Cooke, Jr., of Philadelphia, son of the noted financier, and who has a private camp on the lake, urging the passage of a bill which will entirely prohibit the taking of large game from the State.

"I have made inquiry," wrote Mr. Cooke, "and I find that the most desirable class of sportsmen who visit Maine do not avail themselves of this privilege to any great extent. At the furthest, I would permit the taking out of big game heads only.

"It is a well-known fact that a large proportion of the deer taken from the State each Fall are sold as soon as they reach a good market, so that a hunting trip to Maine may not only be a means of recreation, but one of financial gain as well to the visiting hunter, who frequently comes with his trunk full of supplies sufficient to last during his stay. He gives no employment to the guides, leaves no money with the farmers or hotels, his sole expenditure being little more than the means sum paid for transportation to the railroads.

"From personal observation I am convinced that the number of deer and moose in the State is decreasing to an alarming extent, notwithstanding all that is being done for its preservation, and I believe that this is due to the privilege at present enjoyed by the hunter of taking the legal limit of deer and moose killed from the State."

FOOD SUPPLIED AT PRESIDENT'S TABLE

Only the Best Bought for the White House, but No Needless Extravagance or Waste.

IN comparison with the amount of food consumed in the palaces of kings and queens that used up in the White House is very small, indeed," said Harry Benoit, who was until recently the assistant chief in the Executive Mansion of the President of the United States, and who is now the chief ruler of the kitchen of one of New York's mammoth hotels.

"Of course Mrs. Roosevelt has, necessarily, to do a great deal of entertaining, and on exceptional occasions the dinners and luncheons given at the White House quite equal the gorgeous spreads we so frequently hear of displayed in the households of European rulers. We are by no means behind in such matters. But the White House kitchen is splendidly managed in that no needless waste or extravagance is tolerated. At the same time there is far from being any cheese paring. In the royal palace kitchen of the King of the Belgians, in Brussels, where I was employed as third assistant chef seven years ago, the word extravagance was personified in every sense, not only in the cooking but in the disposition of the remains of the food when taken from the dining table. A roast joint or chicken, for instance, after being carried from the table, perhaps untouched, would be thrown into the swill heap. The head chef would not allow the meat to be returned to the royal table in any form. It was not considered good enough for even the servants to eat! The same disposition was made of all other foods that came from the royal dining table, except in the case of wines and liquors.

"Such wanton extravagance would not be tolerated for a minute in the White House. A roast joint taken from the President's table, touched or untouched, is used again in cold form—and it is only right that it should be. The expenses of the White House kitchen are much less, I believe, than is incurred in running the same department of any of the royal palaces of Europe.

"Mrs. Roosevelt, however, does not believe in practicing close economy or cheese-paring methods in looking after the White House food supply and its disposition. Far from it. But like every other sensible woman she will not permit needless waste—and she can, of course, well afford to be extravagant if she should choose.

"As is to be expected, the food supplied to the White House is of the very best quality that the American markets can produce, and it is prepared for the President's table by the highest masters of the culinary art.

"The President lives very plainly. He prefers plain, wholesome food to the most elaborate menu. One of his favorite dishes is a sirloin steak, medium done, with a dish of blood-red gravy and a large, mealy potato. Like the true sportsman, he is fond of all kinds of game, two of his preferences being quail and venison served in the various styles. In the way of pies, the lemon and the pumpkin are his favorites. In the White House kitchen, where they are made, they are known as the 'President's Pies.' Although he is fond of most things in the dessert line, however, Mr. Roosevelt indulges in them very sparingly. His plain living, it has been said, is accountable for his strong vitality, mental vigor, and the enormous amount of work which he can get through with in the course of a single day.

"Most of the bread, pastry, and cakes are made in the White House kitchen by three bakers. There are six bakings a week, and an average of seven sacks of flour a week are used up. The President has a preference for graham bread.

"The meat supplies to the White House is purchased from a Washington butcher. It is no uncommon thing for a ton of meat to be used in a week at the Executive Mansion when much heavy entertaining is being done by the President. So large and well-equipped is the White House kitchen that a full-sized Texas steer could be roasted whole in it without inconvenience. The meat supply, too, is so varied that there is hardly a joint that could not be served to the President, if he requested it, within an hour's notice.

"A varied supply of fish is also sent to the White House every day in the year. Most of the fish are sent from Maine or the Adirondacks, and they are shipped expressly for the President's table. In season some of the finest salmon in the country are sent to the White House from the Adirondacks. The President is very fond of salmon, as he is of all kinds of game, and you would be surprised at the large number of gifts he receives in that line of food in season—and out of season—from admiring friends, politicians, and others.

"Like most people, the President is fond of oysters, and they are usually down on the menu in every style. The President prefers them served on the half shell, with the plain vinegar or a dash of lemon and pepper.

"About the only thing on the White House menu that is imported from abroad, with the exception of certain wines, is cheese, and it is the famous Cheshire cheese made in Cheshire, England. Only a small quantity of it, however, is supplied to the White House, most of the cheese consumed there being made in Western New York and Virginia. There is no doubt, however, that the English easily surpass us in the manufacture of cheese, and the President fully appreciates that, as have several of his predecessors in office, notably the late President McKinley."

A "DRY SWIM" IN PUBLIC BATHS

Tantalizing Feature of the Instruction in the City's Free Bathing Pools—Club-Footed Swimmers—Scenes and Incidents of the Daily Lessons.

NOW, then, young chap, come out of that bath. What d'ye think you are, a centipede? A whirling dervish isn't in it with you. Come out of that and take a dry swim until you can pay more attention to your lessons."

Whimpering, and amid yells of derision from nearly one hundred rollicking street gamins in the public bath at Third Street and the East River, the boy obeyed the command of the swimming instructor, sent there by the Board of Education, and stood in the sun to dry off for his land swim.

This, it should be explained, is a device adopted by the board which enables boys and girls to follow the old rhyme and go swimming without going near the water, even if they do not hang their clothes on a hickory limb. The dry swim is a development of the higher education.

"Stop that double club-foot business," yelled the instructor again, to another lad. "Think you're a fire boat, that you can splash around in that way? Come out here for a land swim."

In less than ten minutes there were five boys drying off in the sun, all disconsolate, and looking longingly at the water. Outside they could hear the impatient shouts of a large crowd of lads waiting their turn to get into the bath. The bathing master urged the public instructor to hurry along with his lessons, as there were fully 3,000 boys in line waiting their turn, although it was only 10 o'clock in the morning, and that the throng would grow larger as the day grew older.

But the instructor was in a bad humor that morning. Like all other swimming instructors—and there are fifty-two of them, evenly divided between men and women, under control of the Board of Education—he should have been on duty at 8:30 A. M. to remain until 12:30. The board has the use of the public baths only between those hours, for boys Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and for girls Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. When the public instructor arrived at the bath nearly an hour late he found 'Gus' Sundstrom there. This veteran professional is director of swimming instructors for the Board of Education, not only giving lessons to the teachers in the ornamental branches of swimming, but seeing that they do their duty by the lads in the public baths. Sundstrom is his own "plain clothes man." He is likely to turn up at any one of the thirteen baths utilized by the board at any time.

"You get $2 a day," he said to the tardy teacher, "for being here on time. I don't believe in fines. If you can't get here at 8:30 we will find a man who can. There are not enough public baths as it is, and we must make good use of every moment of the time allotted to us."

TAKING A DRY SWIM.

The teacher made the five boys he had called from the bath lie flat on their stomachs in a long and broad canvas belt suspended from a strong beam. Like Tantalus, they were just within reach of the water without being able to touch it. They could see the reflection of their bodies in the running river.

"Now, then," said the instructor, "one, two, three—one, two, three—one, two, three—here, you! Come out of that belt and give another boy a chance. This is not a football game. You'll kick the bath house to pieces in a minute. I've got to begin the first exercises all over again with you. Now, then, one, two, three."

As the instructor counted, the five boys in the belt moved their legs in rhythm, as though they were swimming in the water. They were learning the breast stroke, the regular stroke for all beginners. At the word "Position!" the boys brought their bodies into forward bend, head inclined backward, arms fully extended forward, palms down, and hands touching. At the word "One" the palms were turned slightly outward and the arms drawn slowly backward and slightly downward toward the sides. At the word "Two" the arms were bent and the elbows brought to the sides, the inner edges of the hands touching. At the word "Three" the arms were quickly stretched forward as far as possible and the body thrown in position to begin over again.

The leg movements for a dry swim are more difficult and, moreover, the most important. Upon them depends endurance and speed. At the count "One" the thighs are drawn up with the knees widely separated, the legs completely flexed, and the position of the feet unchanged. At "Two" the legs fall outward so as to form right angles to the thighs, and the feet change to form right angles to the legs. The thighs are not lowered. At the count "Three" the legs are stretched backward and together as rapidly as possible, thighs, legs, and feet assuming the final position.

"Once we get a boy to master the breast stroke," said Gus Sundstrom, "he is all right. The ornamental strokes are merely a matter of detail. Last year the Board of Education issued more than 1,500 certificates to boys and girls for proficiency in swimming the breast stroke. No certificate was given unless the pupils swam this stroke perfectly. Doubtless many of these boys and girls will come to the baths again this Summer.

"If they wish to they will receive instruction in the higher branches of swimming, as well as in the rescue and resuscitation of drowning persons. The different strokes used by an expert swimmer are useful, as well as ornamental. Change of stroke or position enables a person to keep afloat much longer than he could with only the simple breast stroke. Again, in certain emergencies, speed is the main thing with a swimmer; and the breast stroke is not a speed stroke.

CLUB-FOOTED SWIMMERS.

"But, after all," continued Sundstrom, "the primary object of these lessons is to start the boys and girls right. First we teach them confidence. That is one thing they must learn. The swimming power is inherent in every boy and girl, but they don't believe it. As soon as we make them believe they can swim, they swim. So long as they persist in believing they cannot swim, why they can't. We have come across young men almost of age who could not conquer timidity of the water. In many cases it was due to fright given them by their parents when they were youngsters, just as many children are made afraid of the dark. Girls are more timid than boys in the water. It is less labor to teach five classes of boys than one class of girls. Nevertheless, many girls make good swimmers. Once they get confidence they can keep afloat easier than boys.

"The chances are ten to one that if a boy learns to swim along the river front, as two-thirds of the boys in New York do, he will get the double-club-foot. He simply imitates what he sees other boys do, and the chances are they do wrong. The double-club is just an ordinary kick of the feet, without spreading the legs or moving them in rhythm with the arms. This is an impediment to a swimmer, although many men called expert swimmers are afflicted with it.

"A man or boy who can swim one-quarter of a mile with the double-club could swim three miles if he swam correctly, and not use half so much strength. Every boy who learns to swim should figure on the chances of having to get into the water with his clothes on, some day, when his ability to keep afloat is a matter of life or death. I don't believe any man with the double-club could swim a mile with his clothes on. That poor chap O'Brien, who jumped from a yacht in the East River this week, I'll venture to say he swam the usual double-club of the river front, and his clothes weighted him down. If he had been taught to swim when a boy, as these boys are taught, he might easily have been rescued.

"A number of applicants who come up for examination as instructors have the double-club habit. When I find that it is impossible to break them of it in two lessons I let them go. Like most bad habits, the double-club is hard to break. That is why I would rather take a boy or man who never swam at all and teach him the correct method than to take one who has practiced wrong methods. It is infinitely less trouble. The Board of Education selects its swimming teachers, as a rule, from teachers in the public schools. I give all those who are selected a course of lessons, usually at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. The most proficient among these are selected for the public baths.

"It is better and more economical to do this than to try to engage teachers from out of town. Swimming instructors in the Boston public schools do not care to leave home and come to New York. By educating our native material we can always have a reserve supply. Public instruction in swimming has only just begun. We hope to have more baths and twice as many teachers next year as we have this. Not to know how to swim will soon be a sign of ignorance. The Greeks used to say in reproach, 'He knows neither the alphabet nor swimming.'"

WHERE TO GET LESSONS.

During the Summer boys may get free swimming lessons on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at Corlears Hook, Jackson Street, East Third Street, East Twenty-fourth Street, East One Hundredth Street, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street in the East River; the Battery, Little West Twelfth Street, West Thirty-fifth Street, West Eighty-second Street, West Ninety-seventh Street, and West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, North River; in Brooklyn at the river terminals of Thirty-ninth Street, North First Street, Bridge Street, Noble Street, Greenpoint, and Conover Street, Red Hook.

Girls may get the same instruction on Mondays, Wednesday, and Fridays. There are two instructors at each bath, one for the land drill, or dry swim, and the other for children who are advanced enough to go into the water. The instructors select at random classes of from fifteen to twenty, and devote about twenty-five minutes to each class. Some boys and girls at the public baths positively refuse to take swimming lessons. There is nothing compulsory about it, but during the teaching hours those who will take lessons are given precedence in admission to the baths.

This year's lessons in their order consist of land drill, water drill, and rescue drill. The latter is open only to pupils who received certificates last year, and who are good, correct swimmers. Next year it is proposed to have a resuscitation drill. The arm and leg movements are first taught when the children are standing. Many boys and girls become so proficient the first lesson that they are advanced to the stationary belt, thence to a belt in the water that moves across the bath on a trolley, and finally they are passed along to the instructor, who shows them what to do in the water.

Most children, when they try to swim for the first time, forget all they have learned on the belt. There they are taught to take matters easily, reserve their strength, and not swim more than twenty-five strokes to the minute. But when they are in the water their arms and legs fly like piston rods. They try to do about 100 strokes to the minute and soon get winded, and Sundstrom says this is just as true of men who learn to swim in tanks at the swell clubs as it is of children in the public baths.

Don't for a moment imagine that these public swimming teachers find life all beer and skittles. The public bathhouse keepers don't like them even a little bit. "Just look," said Mrs. Wilcox of the East Third Street baths, waving her arms in the direction of the pier lined with hundreds of little girls packed so close that they could scarcely stand. "That's the way it is here every hot day—girls or boys. We take care of 8,000, and sometimes 10,000 children a day here. We like to hustle them along and give everybody a chance; send in 100 or more at a time, and give them fifteen minutes each.

"When the instructors are here—and they take the best half of a day—we can let in only about fifty, and they take half an hour. Sundstrom was never taught to swim. His father, who was a ship Captain, just chucked him into the sea whenever the vessel was becalmed and let him swim for himself. I've no use for these new fol-de-rols. Why, one of the swimming teachers who comes here never takes her street clothes off. If a girl was drowning she couldn't jump in after her. I'll back some of these river-front swimmers, double-club and all, against anybody in the business."

Something New in Faucets.

ONE of the latest devices in the equipment of office buildings, now on trial in one of the big down-town structures, is a faucet of the press-the-button-we-do-the-rest variety. The faucet problem has been a troublesome one for both owners and tenants. The kind that runs on forever once it is turned on, never gave satisfaction, for, besides resulting in a great waste of water, people had a way of starting the thing going to let the water get cool or to fill the bowl, and then looking out of the window at a parade for fifteen or twenty minutes. If the overflow pipe was working, all right; if it was not that particular office, or perhaps an entire floor, became a vivid reproduction of the Mississippi in flood time.

The other kind of faucet, that which runs only when the two handles at its top are pressed together, is an aggravating affair, and takes all the strength out of one's fingers if it has to be held open any length of time.

The new faucet is said to conquer all these difficulties. It looks just like any other faucet, except that instead of a handle it has a little knob or button sticking out of its top. Press this down and the water starts. When the bowl contains two or three inches of water, plenty for washing one's hands, there is a little snap, the button flies up to its original position, and the water stops. If more is wanted, press the button again and the obliging faucet will release another installment, which, added to the first, will fill the bowl perhaps two-thirds full.

For the purpose for which it was designed the faucet seems to be a success. As the janitor put it: "It wouldn't be much good for supplyin' a bucket brigade at a fire, but as a polite society faucet I think it's all right."

NEW JERSEY AFFAIRS WHICH ARE EXCITING THE PUBLIC INTEREST

Alleged Democratic Scheme to Injure Mayor Fagan's Chances of Re-election—Special Session of the Legislature Probable—Passaic River's Trunk Sewer.

CITY CONTROLLER HOUGH of Jersey City sees only political malice in the new year's budget which the Democratic Board of Freeholders of Hudson County have just arranged. The present year's tax levy for county purposes was within a few dollars of a round million; that for the next fiscal year is $200,000 in excess of it. The increase of more than $200,000 is made particularly startling in Jersey City by the imminence of a hot battle between the parties for the Mayoralty of the city. The people who suppose that the reckless swelling of the county's bill against the city is a small Democratic scheme to bring embarrassment to Mayor Fagan in the campaign in which he is to stand for re-election on the Republican ticket may not be far wide of the mark. Under the law it is the business of the cities to collect the county tax along with their own. It is one of the items in a city tax bill, and of course the larger it is the more the city must ask the taxpayer to hand up. As the property holders in Jersey City already feel themselves over-burdened with taxation it is a pretty uncomfortable thing to be asked to shove increased tax bills under their noses—especially on the eve of a local campaign, and it is the one thing which the campaigners of the party that's in struggles hardest to escape.

When Mayor Fagan sends out his tax bills purposely swollen, as it is alleged, by his scheming Democratic opponents, he is likely to lose favor among the taxpayers whose votes he is soliciting. They may not stop to differentiate between his end of their bills and the Freeholders' end of them.

For once in the financial history of the county, every one who wants anything from the county is cheerfully allowed all he asks for. Mr. Hough points out a half dozen items included in the new budget which, he says, have been put there for no other purpose than that of swelling Mayor Fagan's Jersey City tax bills to irritating proportions.

A. B. Carleton's retirement from the City Controllership of Elizabeth recalls the important and effective part he played in saving the city from seizure by her creditors when she was overtaken by bankruptcy a quarter of a century ago. The late George R. McKenzie, President of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, was one of the largest holders of the city's bonds at the time of her default, and he was the most importunate and relentless of her pursuers. He made an attempt to seize the City Hall, the jail, and all the rest of the public buildings, the city's tax bills and credits, and would have succeeded if, acting under the advice of Mr. Carleton, all the officials on whom court processes could be legally served had not precipitately resigned their offices. For a time the city was without a visible Government. The resourceful Abbett, then Governor of the State, eventually devised a scheme by which the city was taken under the wing of the State Government, and a State Commission was appointed to carry on her municipal affairs. It was a wonderfully skillful scheme to keep the city's property and income beyond the reach of its creditors. The Commissioners had no power save to raise sufficient revenue to keep the wheels of the municipal machinery in motion. The bondholders could not force the extension of even their bond interest moneys in the tax levies, and they were obliged to wait for settlements until the city was ready to treat with them. The State Commission ran the City Government for several years, while those interested in the municipality's rehabilitation were arranging for the redemption of her dishonored paper on a long-time basis. The bonds were finally lifted, and Elizabeth was restored to the hands of her rulers. But her bankruptcy set her back twenty-five years in the march of progress. Happily, she is rapidly recovering from the blow her reckless and indiscreet, and, in some instances, dishonest, officials brought upon her, and is fast taking rank again as one of the most beautiful and attractive cities in the State.

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It is only a few weeks since the Legislature was called into special session to mend an act that had been badly crippled in its travels from its introducer's hands to the Governor's desk. And it has just been discovered that another act has as mysteriously disappeared as if it had fallen through a hole in the ground. It was the act authorizing the appointment of a commission to spend $200,000 in building a State Home for Consumptives at Glen Gardner. An item in the annual appropriation bill sets aside the amount out of the State funds for the purpose, but the act authorizing its expenditure by the commission fell unobserved by the wayside. Everybody supposed it had gone through the stages of first, second, and third reading, and made its way to the statute books, till Controller Morgan started out to hunt it up one day last week.

He had received a letter from Col. Stevens of Hoboken, the President of the commission, asking for a remittance, and wanted to have the law at his elbow for a guide in the drawing and transmission of the State's check. He hunted high and low for it in the Secretary of State's office, and, when he did not find it, hunted again and again for it in the belief that he must have overlooked it. But all in vain! It was only when he sent a "tracer" after it that it was found caught in the cogs of the legislature machinery. It had been introduced—that he found out; but he could not discover that it had ever reached the stage of even second reading in the Assembly, to which House it had been first presented. Finally he drew it out from the débris of one of the committee rooms. It had "stuck" there, and stayed "stuck," without any one hearing of the trouble that had befallen it, to the end of the session.

Without that law, even if there was a two-hundred-thousand-dollar item in the appropriation bill to make it financially effective, the Controller could not favor Col. Stevens with a check, and he broke the news gently and sorrowfully to the expectant Hoboken official. The Colonel bore the blow with splendid fortitude, but thought it worth the while to take a run down to See Girt to consult Gov. Murphy about it. The Governor was alike interested and puzzled, but he really did not see what could be done about it till the Legislature meets again. That would mean a year's delay in the commencement of work upon the Glen Gardner institution under ordinary circumstances, but the Governor consoled the Colonel with the hope of a speedier realization of the mark.

"If," he said, "the people should ratify the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, at the special election to be held in September, a special session of the Legislature will be necessary to provide for the new courts they create, and then we'll see that this mangled act of yours is resuscitated and doctored up and turned into an able-bodied law. Under those circumstances you would probably come into possession of your check by the middle of October."

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There will be other business to be done at the special legislative session thus foreshadowed by the Governor if it is held. It is said, with a semblance of authority, that the Supreme Court will not hand down its decision as to the new primary reform law, which the Hudson County Democrats carried to it for review, till after election. That means, of course, that it will be given a trial when the parties enter upon the work of selecting their candidates in October. It is taken for granted that, even if the act be good in law, its practical operation will disclose defects in its working machinery that need correction, and a special session of the Legislature might afford opportunity for patching it up in the weak places, even before the court passes upon it. If the court's delayed opinion should happen to be against it, there would be a Legislature at hand to re-enact it in better shape and put it on its feet again. The reform the act is designed to achieve is so wholesome that the court may be presumed to be more disposed to help it along with discreet handling than to defeat it with an inopportune ruling. It is remembered that the Judges nursed the new school law, even after they had decided against it, till legislative restoratives could be applied to it, and they may contemplate pursuing the same cautious policy in connection with this scarcely less important measure.

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The Rev. Dr. Lines's announcement to Dean Mann of East Orange that he has decided to accept the election to the Bishopric of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark shows that the "Irreconcilables" of the diocese, if they ever did, as has been alleged, try to frighten him into declining, have signally failed in the accomplishment of their purpose. The election was followed, as THE NEW YORK TIMES stated at the time, by a vituperative newspaper colloquy between the factions in the Church and a little handful of the more pronounced Ritualists who warned the Bishop that if he came he would find a divided fold to preside over. The more tolerant of their partisans have, however, frowned so darkly upon them as to discourage them from further demonstrations, and the Rev. Dr. Lines will doubtless find his new field an agreeable one to work in after all.

Two or three months must yet elapse before things can be made ready for his consecration. The consents of the Bishops and standing committees must first be had, and though these will be cheerfully given by all as a matter of course, it will be some weeks before they shall all have been secured. The present calculation is that the new Bishop will be formally inducted into his new position late in October. The place of the consecration services is yet to be determined. Either Grace Church in Orange, of which the Rev. Mr. Mann is rector, or Trinity Church, Newark, the oldest and wealthiest in the diocese, will be selected. The Rev. Dr. Louis Shreve Osborne, the rector of Trinity, is ill with pneumonia at a Summer resort in Canada, but the attack is not considered a dangerous one, and he will in all probability have recovered in time to make the arrangements for the use of his church, if it should be chosen. The coming of the new Bishop has given rise, too, to a mild agitation as to the place of his residence. The episcopal residence is now on North Arlington Avenue—a villa home on one of the most exclusive streets in aristocratic East Orange, and the supposition is that Bishop-elect Lines will make it his home. But Newark interests are urging him to sell that property, and with the proceeds purchase a more central and a more accessible residence in the City of Newark.

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It would be a serious discouragement to further attempts at penal reform in New Jersey if the probation system, the most helpful to culprit and State of those thus far undertaken, is virtually to fail because of the incapacity or inattention of its administrative officers. A presentment just made by the Hudson County Grand Jury, which even the friends of the assailed Probation Officer confess to be justified, indicates that there is danger of that very thing happening. The probation system proceeds on the assumption that the first offender is not a dyed-in-the-wool criminal, and that it is public economy no less than a mercy to him to help him get back into the right path again and resume his career as a self-respecting and self-sustaining citizen. Instead therefore of sending him to jail the Judges are authorized to set him free under the eye of the Probation Officer, who is expected to see that he does not fall into bad ways again, and if he does, to hale him to court for deserved punishment.

The presentment made by the Hudson County Grand Jury charges that Frank Higgins, the local Probation Officer, is failing noticeably in the discharge of these important functions, and Mr. Higgins's answer to the arraignment is itself the proof that he has no higher an idea of his duty than to see that those whom the Court lets loose on fine make settlement with the State. About all he does, so far as one can learn from his published defense, is to be a collection agent for the Court—a function which the Sheriff, who has heretofore done it, could continue to perform just as well and even better than he. He seems to think that because the State pays him only $1,200, and he collects $3,000 per year, the State is more than compensated for his employment. He has apparently no conception whatever of the vastly more essential duty of acting as a sort of guardian angel over the waywards in his keeping—of helping those who are disposed to lead proper lives to do it, and of weeding out the others who are not disposed to do it, for surrender to the Courts.

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Newark people must have suffered a new shock to their civic pride when they learned that among the 250 special jurors summoned as fitted to sit at the trial of E. F. C. Young and other trolley officials for the Lackawanna grade-crossing slaughter scarcely a Newarker appears!

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Thus far no one has ventured to champion the City of New Brunswick against the charge made from his pulpit by the pastor of the First Baptist Church of that city that there are 2,000 purchasable voters in the town. The total vote of New Brunswick does not much exceed 5,000.

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The liberal Sunday agitation breaks at the doors of the Catholic rectories. President Velker's resolution censuring the Rev. Father Gesner of Elizabeth for his raid on the Sunday saloons and the Rev. Dean McNulty of Paterson for his attacks on the barrooms of that city was almost unanimously rejected at the meeting of the German Roman Catholic State League in Newark one day last week.

DISORDER IN THE PHILIPPINES

Military Forbidden to Interfere Although Tribute Is Levied for the Support of Armed Bands of Outlaws—Policy of Kindness Responsible.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, June 8.—Whatever official report may say of the pacification of the Philippines, accounts of conditions are misleading which leave the impression that the islands are orderly. Order prevails in very few of them, and no measures are in hand to enforce it. Moral suasion, on the other hand, has broadened opportunity for outlawry, which the civil organization has been powerless to suppress; and since the military is forbidden to interfere, tribute is levied on communities for the support of armed bands, much after the fashion of earlier years. This occurs not only in interior districts, but almost at the doors of Manila.

When one outlaw company not long since menaced the very outskirts of the city, native scouts—part of the army establishment—were called out, and in an engagement killed the leader and sixty others, the affair resulting in "no wounded." Thereby the movement became less bold than before, but there is no assurance that it has quieted permanently or that in this district or elsewhere orderly conditions will be established, until something of rigor shall be added to the beneficence that now actuates the Government.

It continues to be the official fashion to attribute to ladrones acts of the character for which insurgents formerly got credit. This designation appears to be supported by the fact that disorder has not yet taken the form of attack upon Americans; but unless the theory of extended organization for plunder is to be accepted without reserve, appearances point to ripening conditions which even the scouts may not be able to handle. The band that molested this district contained several hundred men; a newspaper account reports an attack upon a town in the adjoining Province of Cavite by a force of 130 men; in Bulacan, inclosing a portion of Manila Bay on the north, companies of 100 men or more outwit the constabulary at every turn, detachments of them, indeed, having captured constabulary arms and uniforms; and in the neighboring Provinces of Pampanga and Rizal bands rove about under arms in plain view of the military, feeling perfectly safe against molestation from that quarter whatever they may do.

The one province in Luzon which shines as an example of order is Batangas, at one time the rallying ground chiefly favored by elements of disorder, but whose attractions in that respect speedily dimmed when Gen. Bell began to hold native officials responsible within their districts alike for violations of law and for payment of tribute to lawbreakers. It was not necessary to go the rounds in setting official aristocrats to break stone on the highways when the province became quiet. Elsewhere local officials are spared that ignominy upon mere protest that disorder is beyond their control, but in Batangas the Bell lesson is still fresh, and the province smiles in peace and comparative prosperity, besides enjoying the best roads in the island, to whose construction labor officials contributed an exemplary share.

BANDS WELL ARMED.

By whatever name the infesting bands be called, it may be noted that they are well armed with modern weapons, which few of them can possibly have the money or the ingenuity to obtain unaided. Assertion that the weapons are remnants of stock taken from the Spaniards or received from the Americans five years or more ago loses value when it is considered how natives treat weapons. In this climate, where only constant care keeps metal from rusting, the native practice of hiding weapons in jungle grass or in the hollow of trees must soon put the best weapons out of commission, and the ammunition obtained five years ago could not have outlasted the drafts made upon it when insurrection was active, to say nothing of other depletion. The law in respect to the importation of arms and ammunition is drastic enough to keep American civilians defenseless, for it imposes heavy fine and imprisonment, but that they come in for native account is a fact confirmed by occasional reports of contraband seizures under circumstances that point to considerable industry in that line.

When smugglers become bold enough to enter this harbor and to dump arms in the Luneta, the most exposed strip of water front here, in the glare of electric lights, as has occurred recently, no one supposes that seizures constitute more than a fraction of illicit goods landed. Detection of the recent performance may place an extra watch for a while over that strip, but that disdain of preventive authority shows at least that smuggling had become so easy at other points as to embolden operators to undertake delivery at headquarters, and there is no telling how often the venture may have succeeded.

Little direct evidence has been disclosed as to the support behind this form of enterprise. Central authority, intent on manifesting the affectionate interest of the United States in the native conglomerate of Malay-Chinese-Spanish mixture, appears almost to ignore it, in pursuit of the policy to try to overcome by kindness tendencies disposed to luxuriate under showering favors like tropical vegetation. With ladronism certainly unabated in nearly all the islands Americans are constantly under pressure to make room in public office for Filipinos, and it might not be difficult to trace a relation of cause and effect between this flow of Government funds into Filipino hands and the spread of disorder. This policy has surely had the effect of inciting political faction and intrigue, every leader who becomes the object of official bestowal applying at least part of his time in behalf of smaller favors for such of his followers as can be accommodated on the rolls. Those overlooked create new parties or form new alliances whereby to force recognition.

Nearly every important place held by Filipinos, from Commissionerships down, was obtained purely on political grounds, being bestowed upon men whose records and instincts justify the belief that their allegiance is ready to shift with any political wind. The civil service organization is thorough enough to demand tolerable efficiency in the body of public employes. It is a hopeful sign that many natives so attached are doing themselves credit, displaying an aptitude for clerkships which promises in that field ample material in the future; but the places that are appointive are reserved almost exclusively for political favor, and if the names of aspirants for such places, including the names of the incumbents, were drawn from a hat every few weeks the public service would not lose by it, and there might be a chance of occasional gain.

HOPE OF INDEPENDENCE.

An organization is now in evidence which central authority has not yet fed very liberally, but which is confidently working along the lines which have given to other factions a good pull at the Treasury. It is known as La Union Obrera, (Labor Party.) Only those who have lived in the Philippines will appreciate the anomaly of such a title. Its profession is to save the resources of the islands for the natives. So far the only effect it has given to that profession has been in shelving an importation of rikishas which Chinese were willing to pull, but which no Filipino would demean himself to touch—and leaving Manila far and away the worst place in the East for transportation. La Union Obrera is guided by a Spaniard named Dominador Jesus Gomes, who calls himself a surgeon, but whose place is a combination of political resort and newspaper office. He has contrived to catch the popular fancy and to induce contributions to his cause in amounts sufficient to support a pretentious establishment, and he poses as the personification of Filipino aspirations. When Vice Gov. Wright returned Gomes furnished an object lesson of his popularity, for the crowds of spectators recognized him as his carriage passed in the procession, cheering him with great enthusiasm, while Gen. Wright was permitted to ride along with scarcely any attention. At the reviewing stand Gomes was the object of the demonstrations of those on parade, the Vice Governor's part in that function being mainly ceremonial.

There is one cause which Gomes could serve which would endear him to the native fancy as would nothing else, and that is to keep alive the native hope of independence. Filipinos generally have little faith in the American talk of self-government. The notion commonly prevailing is that self-government can be brought about only by making life so uncomfortable and disheartening for Americans that they will be glad to give up the islands to native rule. Native political leaders, now reaping richer rewards in pay and power than they could hope to enjoy under any other rule, encourage this notion, foreseeing that tactics followed under it must surely lengthen the American stay. Hence from practically every native source funds may always be had toward the so-called cause of independence. The office holders contribute to insure staying where they are and the people give up their substance, imagining that it will hasten a change.

Funds so collected would account for the activity and spread of the disorder officially designated as ladronism. The comparative freedom of white persons from molestation may also be thus explained. In such places as Cebu the whites are always on guard, but even there harm seldom befalls any of them. A movement, or threatened movement, against whites might bring out the soldiers, from whom the bands fear no interference so long as marauding is confined to native villages, although the purpose and effect of such raids may be to keep villages disposed to be orderly in a state of unrest, to punish local officials who have shown themselves friendly to existing government, and to breed contempt and disgust for American authority.

The Filipino Civil Employes' Association is organized to promote the cause of self-government, and collects funds for that purpose. How many persons contribute and in what amounts no one has undertaken to learn, and it might be difficult to do so. It is understood that every member of the Partido Nationalista in office gives 10 per cent. of his salary to the same cause. Although no direct evidence connects Gomes with a movement in that direction, since the leaders in office are committed to it, among their people the strongest card that an outsider seeking popularity could play would be in the championship of a movement among the people to obtain for themselves results which the officeholders have failed to obtain. A leader in such a movement has no need to decry the professions of those in office, but he may point out with all plausibility that they have been ineffectual, and that the cause calls for independent action by the people themselves; and on that appeal there is no limit to the support that may be rallied. Considering that the movement involves proceedings that cannot be advertised, and that there is no accountability for funds, it is easy to see how attractive the leaders find it, and how mistaken must always be a policy by central authority so scrupulous lest it be thought unkind that it contributes to the maintenance of disorder.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

SOCIABILITY PROMOTER

Steamship Cadet Develops a New Occupation During Trip to New York.

As the steamship Vigilancia was discharging its passengers at the New York pier a few days ago upon its arrival from Havana and Vera Cruz a young man of about seventeen years of age, dressed in the regulation blue of the seaman, was seen standing at the upper end of the gangplank, with his cap in one hand, while with the other he shook the hands of each of the thirty or more passengers as they passed him on their way to the dock. Each passenger had a pleasant word for him, and many handed him neatly engraved cards, while several stopped long enough to tell him their places of residence and the days upon which they were at home.

Some of those standing near marveled at this strange proceeding, and the newspaper men in the vicinity, being able to figure out no other reason for such an unusual display toward a sailor, at once attributed his popularity to the fact that he had saved the ship at some time during the trip. So, seeing a big story in sight with the young man as hero, all of the promoters of publicity rushed to see Capt. Knight and get the explanation.

"Who is that young fellow, and what has he done that the passengers are all so friendly with him?" they asked as they burst into the Captain's room, where he was gathering up his effects preparatory to leaving the ship.

The Captain's eyes twinkled as he turned to his questioners, but he did not hasten to reply. Finally going to his desk, the Captain drew out the funny supplement of a New York Sunday newspaper, and handing it to the reporters pointed out a picture of a college man at a Summer hotel, where he was employed as a general amusement maker.

"That is my man," said the Captain. "He is tired of the land and has come to stay with me for a while. He is a student at one of the Brooklyn high schools, where he is a member of the glee club, the mandolin club, and the dramatic society. He plays football, baseball, and hockey, and is the society man of the school. When he came to me he was put on the roll as a cadet, but before we sail again I am going to give him the rating of 'Sociability Promoter,' since I think that is more in his line than the other.

"You see we are supposed to carry one boy for every thousand tons burden. Each American ship that carries the mail does the same. That boy is supposed to be instructed in seamanship, and to be brought up as an officer of the merchant marine. His duties are to stand watch on the bridge, take a trick at the wheel when on the high sea, and look generally to the cleaning of the bridge.

"This fellow was all right until we struck Vera Cruz. We laid up there for a week, and during that time he went ashore. On one occasion he met some Americans from New York, and went several times with them to dinner. One night he was sitting at the table with the party, and the musicians were playing their mandolins and guitars, when a request was made for some 'coon' songs. The local musicians could not comply with the request, so my Bean Brummel took up one of the instruments and delighted his entertainers as well as the musicians. I understand that 'coon' melodies are the real thing now in that town.

"That was the beginning of his social career. When the people with whom he had taken up came aboard he was frequently called upon to play and sing for them. After a time these calls became so frequent that I delegated him to amuse the passengers, with whom he became a great favorite. His duties in this line were so heavy that he actually didn't have time for his own work, and I had to delegate a sailor to look after it.

"His day began at 8 o'clock in the morning, when he was called upon to parade the deck with various passengers. The young women on board would have a regular scramble to see which should walk with him first. That over he would sit with the older women, regaling them with stories of adventure on the sea, which I judge he read in the story papers at home. After luncheon he would sit with the men, discussing politics or Wall Street with equal interest. When coffee was to be served in the afternoon he would further endear himself to the older women by serving them himself, always putting in their coffee the right amount of sugar and always careful not to spill a drop of cream.

"During the evening, however, was the time when he was at his best. Then he would get his mandolin out and, playing his own accompaniment while the passengers gathered about, in a clear tenor voice he would sing about every song, popular, sacred or otherwise, that has been published in years.

"Oh, he was a great success. He would honor any quarterdeck, but I think that the company would do well by keeping him where he is. If they would advertise him I think their business would be about doubled."

RAILROADS MAY TAKE UP FORESTRY

Several Roads Contemplate Buying Timber Lands to Grow Trees for Ties.

THE Bureau of Forestry has continued this year on a far larger scale the experiments in timber seasoning and preservation for the railroads which it began last year under Dr. Hermann von Schrenk. This Summer the work will be carried on in many States—East, South, and West—and will be broadened in scope and made even more thorough than before. This work will be done for the New York Central, the Erie, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pennsylvania Railroad in the East, and for the Illinois Central, the Santa Fé, the St. Louis and San Francisco, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Northern Pacific, and the Burlington in the South and West.

The scarcity of valuable timbers is felt by no class of consumers more keenly than by the railroads, which use every year 110,000,000 ties merely to renew those worn out and decayed. The price of timbers has risen in some instances to a figure which makes their use prohibitive; in other cases the supply is so nearly exhausted that the roads have been compelled to look about for new timbers.

The Bureau of Forestry has been called on to assist in solving the difficulty, and has come forward with the very practical and simple suggestion that the railroads, instead of continuing to use expensive, high-grade timbers for such a low-grade purpose as that of railroad ties, shall use the cheaper woods. For example, to the complaint of the New York Central that it finds it more and more difficult to secure long-leaf pine ties from Georgia at the price it can afford to pay, the bureau suggests that the road use the beech, maple, and birch of the Adirondacks. The complaint that the timbers rot very quickly when laid in the ground is answered by the suggestion that they should be seasoned and preserved, just as beech is seasoned and preserved in France.

The Great Eastern Railroad of France has succeeded in making beech ties last thirty-five years by impregnating them with tar oils. The unseasoned long-leaf pine ties used by the New York Central last only five years; and the beech if laid green, without seasoning or preserving, would in many cases last no more than three years. The substance of the proposal which the bureau has made to the railroads, and which the railroads have thought so well of as to adopt, is that experiments be made to determine whether cheaper timbers may be treated with preservatives at a cost so low and be made to last such a long time that it will pay to substitute them for the more expensive timbers now employed.

The railroads have thought so well of these ideas that they will not only carry on under the bureau's direction the necessary experiments in seasoning and preserving, but have engaged the bureau's help in learning where cheap timbers for ties may be obtained. In other words, the railroads have decided that if they can be convinced that it will pay to season and preserve cheap timbers for ties, they will acquire large areas of timber lands on which they will grow their own trees, cut their own ties, and thus be assured of a steady supply. This means that some of the great railroads of the country are in a fair way to practice forestry on a very large scale, and to employ a great many foresters. Work of a similar nature to the railroad experiments is being carried on for the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, which used last year 150,000 telephone poles and 3,000,000 feet of timber in cross-arms. Seasoning experiments are being conducted on chestnut telephone poles near Harrisburg, Penn., and on cedar poles near Wilmington, N. C.

Important and valuable as this work is to the railroad and telegraph companies, it is of far greater importance and value to the country at large. The use of cheaper timbers for railroad ties is in several ways an economic saving; it relieves the high-grade timbers of a part of the heavy demand that is being made upon them, opens a market for timbers for which there is now little sale, and affords splendid opportunities for conservative management of timber lands. The work is being prosecuted according to the regular co-operative system of the bureau, by which the field and traveling expenses of the bureau's agents are paid by those for whom the work is done.

Suicides on "Blue Monday."

A SCIENTIST who has made a study of suicides has discovered that more women commit suicide on Monday than on any other day of the week.

Monday, "Blue Monday" as it has long been called, is one of the most trying days of the week for women who are housewives, principally because it is "washday." Breakfast is usually served earlier than on other days and more hastily prepared. The children are early hurried off to school and dinner is often "picked up." "Blue Monday" is the one day in the week when a housewife's troubles, hard work, and annoyances seem to come all at once. Hence the significant name for the first working day of the week.

TAKING LONG WALKS.

Veteran Pedestrian Talks of His Tours and Gives Some Advice for the Road.

THE long walk of Elihu Root's son, with his college chum, from Clinton, N. Y., to this city in one week, was a very creditable piece of work," said Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Their top-notch record, thirty-three miles in one day, was splendid for beginners. But the real test of their endurance and perseverance came within the first ten miles. After they had covered that without sitting down to rest they were all right for the remaining 200 miles of the journey.

"Many a time, toward the beginning of a 100-mile walk, I have been asked 'When did you begin to feel tired?'

"'I am not tired yet,' was my invariable reply. But if you want to know when I first began to feel like sitting down, it was after I had covered from two to three miles. I tell you candidly that whenever I have started out to walk 100, 200 or even 500 miles I have felt as though I would give anything and everything I possessed to lie down and rest before I had gone five miles.

"There may be something more of the psychical than the physical in this feeling; for I have never felt really tired in my life. Perhaps it is the mental impression of the miles ahead that affects a man. But such a feeling is common among the long-distance walkers, and is very hard to overcome. Once mastered, distance becomes merely a matter of routine."

This from a man sixty-four years old, who has puzzled the medical fraternity ever since he walked all the way from Portland, Me., to Chicago, thirty-six years ago. Even at his present age Mr. Weston walks from twelve to fifteen miles a day through the streets of New York. If his business calls him from the Battery to the Bronx, he walks; if from Columbia University, where he often lectures to young athletes on the proper care of the feet, he would as soon think of taking a flying machine as a trolley car or the elevated. Once in a while he takes a fancy to go to Sheepshead Bay to see the races, but he walks either there or back, and it is not because he hasn't the price, either.

The only time Mr. Weston ever takes a trolley car or a train is on Sundays. It has been a principle with him since he began record walking not to walk on Sundays, and the habit sticks to him. When he made his Portland-Chicago walk he covered the 1,326 miles in less than thirty days without walking on Sundays. He was the first man in this country to walk 100 miles within twenty-four hours. It was from Walnut Creek, sixteen miles west of Erie, Penn., to the City Hall in Buffalo. The venerable ex-President, Millard Fillmore, and Grover Cleveland, then Sheriff of Erie County, were there to greet him.

Since that time in this country, England, and France, Mr. Weston has walked upward of 62,500 miles. Therefore his views on the revival of open-air pedestrianism are worth considering.

"It is a great satisfaction," continued Mr. Weston, "to learn that pedestrianism is regaining its old-time popularity. It was ruined by hippodroming performances over a tanbark track in overheated buildings; contests filled with so many disagreeable features that the public was disgusted. Walking clubs are now forming all over the country. Pedestrianism is no longer a sport, but a healthful pleasure. Like golf, tennis, and boating, it is an important factor in outdoor life. I have in my scrapbook an editorial printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES in May, 1874, just after I had walked 115 miles in twenty-four hours. It said:

"'There is no more healthful exercise than walking, and there is none which is more neglected in our great cities. The example of Weston will induce our young men to use their legs rather than the street cars, to the great benefit of their health and the much-needed relief of the public conveyances. Our citizens seem far too indifferent to the performance of Weston. They should encourage him in his undertaking and gather some useful information concerning the art of walking, in which most of them are so profoundly ignorant, as though nature had not gifted them with legs.'

"That is as true to-day as it was when it was published," continued the veteran pedestrian. "No man who gets out into the open air and uses his legs will want to drink alcohol, and furthermore, no man who uses alcohol to any extent is able or anxious to take very much exercise in the open air.

"But conditions have changed within the last few years. We have learned more about the importance of deep breathing and the conservation of nervous force. To get the best results from walking it is just as well to know something about them. But there is no time for it here. The information can now be obtained very cheaply in book form.

"It is of great importance for a man setting out on a long walk to get the right sort of boots. It is a common error to follow the English custom (and we must admit that the English are good walkers) and use the Oxford shoe. I contend that the American, or "Knickerbocker," laced boot is far superior. It firmly supports the ankle, and in road exercise support of the ankle is absolutely necessary. In Oxford shoes the laces break from swelling of the foot. Good strong laces for Knickerbockers seldom break, but it is just as well to have an extra pair in your pocket. You remember the old poem:

"'For want of a nail the shoe was lost;
For want of a shoe the horse was lost;
For want of a horse the rider was lost,
All for the want of a horse-shoe nail.'

"A knapsack is not of so much importance now as it used to be for a walk through the country. A handy little pocket case will carry all the essentials. Changes of clothing can be sent by express, so that you can find them when you arrive. Old-time pedestrians did not have this advantage. Still, there are many persons who like to look the real thing, in walking as well as in golf or tennis. For them, light little knapsacks are made of straw or canvas, which swing lightly on the shoulder and look very pretty. But the main thing, after all, is to look after the shoes and stockings. Soft woolen stockings, the best you can get, are the most comfortable.

"A beginner cannot expect to get along without blisters, any more than bathers who expose their arms and necks to the sun can escape sunburn. I have seen books on pedestrianism in which advice is given not to open blisters before the end of the journey. This is wrong, and is likely to discourage young walkers by giving them a great deal of pain. A water blister on the foot is caused by fever due to unusual exercise. Few things are more painful if not properly attended to.

"Puncture the blister with a needle (nobody but an idiot would use a pin) the moment you discover it. This lets out both the water and the fever, and will save lots of trouble. Then soak the foot up and down in a basin of salt water for four or five minutes. Common rock salt is the best if you can get it. I believe there is something in the whitening process of the sea salt sold in bags that irritates the foot. Usually one bath of this sort is enough, if the skin is patted back properly. If not, do it again. In a few minutes you will be able to continue your walk. A bath of the same kind before going to bed will refresh the entire system.

"When you do take a bath, let it be a cold one. Experience has taught me that warm baths are not good for pedestrians. Don't hurry, and make your walk, no matter how many miles it is, a feat of endurance. Take it easy. The feeling of fatigue after a twenty-mile stretch will soon pass from you. A college student who runs so many yards in so many seconds, or walks eight miles within the hour, strains his vitals more than if he were to walk 100 miles within twenty-four hours once a month for twelve months in the year.

"While in England George Augustus Sala called on me in Brighton for some information about walking. His knees were so stiff that it was painful for him to go up and down stairs, much less take his daily promenade on the parade walk; and what is Brighton if one is deprived of that? There were no elevators in the hotel at that time, and Mr. Sala's room was on the seventh floor. I suggested that he cling to the balustrade and walk down stairs backward instead of in the usual manner. In a magazine article some weeks later Mr. Sala said that he followed the suggestion and it did him good; but his antics nearly frightened a chambermaid into fits.

"The final advice I give to the pedestrians who want to have a good time and get the best results from their trip is to avoid the seductive drinks served up at wayside taverns, all of which contain more or less alcohol. Spirits and beer should of course be avoided. I never touch them, and I can walk fifteen miles on a hot day without fatigue. But to a tired pedestrian a refreshing drink is a great temptation.

"Like the temptation to take the first "sit-down" after the start, it is soon overcome if resisted. The English tourist believes in his shandygaff, which is ginger beer and ale. They don't make the same kind of ginger beer in this country. The ginger ale and beer served up here for shandygaff is no more like the English article than potatoes are like pineapples.

"But the American tourist can get what his English friend seldom can, and that is good buttermilk at a cheap price. I don't know what they do with all their buttermilk over there, but I have walked for miles and not been able to find any. A man can tramp all over London and not be able to get a glass of buttermilk. Selling it at 2 or 3 cents a glass, such as we do in New York, is unknown.

"Buttermilk is a good drink for those afflicted with indigestion. The acid in it has certain refreshing properties. Half buttermilk and half water, or vichy, makes a splendid drink. Some persons don't like buttermilk? Well, what's the matter with pure water?"

SUMMER WOES OF RESTAURANT MAN

Hot Weather Demands of Customers Not Easily Satisfied.

"WE have far more trouble in satisfying our customers in the hot weather than we do in Winter," said the proprietor of a down-town quick-luncheon resort, where two thousand persons are fed every working day. "Our profits are relatively smaller. It is far less trouble to keep things hot than it is to keep them cold. In Winter a customer is hungry, and soon makes up his mind about a bowl of soup, a hot roast beef sandwich, or a plate of beef and beans.

"But in hot weather the man who has to hurry more or less over his luncheon is cross. He won't crowd in anywhere, as he will in Winter. He wants plenty of room—a whole table to himself if he can get it. If he cannot get right underneath an electric fan he loses his temper. Ask the waiters. They will tell you that a customer who is an angel of goodness in comfortable weather becomes a fault-finding old woman when it gets hot and his collar is wilted.

"Men don't come to luncheon in Summer because they are hungry, but because they are faint, and must eat something. In the Winter there is more in the market that we can sell at cheap prices than there is in Summer. Of course, in the high-priced places, and at the fashionable up-town cafés, very tempting hot-weather dishes are served. But they are not for the quick-luncheon of the masses, or the man who has to consider his purse.

"Although this is the right time of year for fresh vegetables, they are almost as dear as meat. In Winter customers do not grumble if we serve canned asparagus, peas, and beans with a portion of meat, but in Summer they call the manager and want to know what is the matter with fresh vegetables. In the first place, canned vegetables are only half the price in July that they are in January. Wholesalers will not carry their stock over. Retailers and restaurant men get the benefit of out prices just when fresh vegetables are at the flood. But these, in turn, are bought up by the canners. If a farmer in New Jersey raises an immense crop of tomatoes, for instance, he sells the entire crop to a cannery agent and does not bother about sending them to market. All this has its effect on the restaurant and hotel trade.

"Sandwiches soon dry up in Summer, and we are compelled to make them in smaller quantities and to replenish the counters oftener. A great many customers won't have a lump of ice put in a glass of hot tea and wait for it to cool. They want tea already iced. Our stock of this is soon disposed of by early comers in the luncheon rush. It takes some time to cool more tea, and customers who come in the interval grumble and say our place is no good.

"Puddings and pastry that look very appetizing in cold weather have a very dejected appearance when you trot them out on a hot July day. About the only thing we can satisfy all hands on is ice cream. We seldom go wrong on that. Many a customer who looks grumpy over a luncheon that disappoints him goes away smiling if he tops it off with a plate of good ice cream."

Tin Ice Coolers Still Wanted.

"THERE is still a demand for the little old-fashioned tin ice coolers, painted in gay colors on the outside," said a manufacturer of ice tanks in West Broadway, "but we don't sell many of them in New York any more. They go to country stores and little ice cream shops in the suburbs. Time was when almost every store and every office in a down-town building had one of those tin ice coolers on a shelf in a corner.

"Then men began to order wooden ice coolers lined with zinc. It was too much trouble to fill the little ones two or three times a day. But the little ones were the more sanitary. It was so easy to lift them down and rinse them out. An ice water tank should be cleaned every day if persons compelled to drink out of it want to keep healthy. I am afraid that employes who have to fill up the big fellows before the boss gets down in the morning take long chances.

"But the whole business has changed. Butchers, grocers, and fruiterers in modern up-town stores have their ice chest built by contract, with the rest of their fittings, and have a little tank built in it that is surrounded by ice in which to keep cool water for their customers. In down-town office buildings tenants have iced water constantly on tap from faucets. It is not always very cold, but it is better than ordinary Croton water, and it saves the tenant an ice bill.

"In many of the swell suites of offices they have means of cooling huge jars of hygienic water for a large staff of clerks and a zinc safe that will hold a siphon or two of carbonic (and perhaps a drop of something to put in it) for the President or manager of the company. Men deliver this water and take away empties every morning just as they do in residences in the up-town districts."

Gambling Now Flourishes On Great Lake Steamers

Large Sums at Stake in Stateroom Games, Where Card Sharps Sometimes Have a Hand and Take Big Winnings from the Uninitiated.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TORONTO, Ont., July 13.—Gambling on the big passenger vessels of the Great Lakes has reached vast proportions in recent years. This is only noticeable during the tourist season. Now it is in the height of its progress since traffic is very heavy. Canadians are inclined to attribute this increasing vice to the Americans who have overrun Canada in recent years. They and the tourists from the States are held responsible for the gaming on board the packet vessels of Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior. The card games are more in evidence on the enormous passenger vessels plying between Canadian ports in Huron and Superior.

Especially is this true of the traffic from away to the West—Fort William and Duluth, south to Detroit, Owen Sound and Sarnia, via the Soo. The half dozen companies engaged in this passenger business find it very lucrative, and some of the handsomest and most commodious steamships on inland waters are found in this carrying trade. They have a water haul of 1,500 miles, and for nine months of the year the profit is satisfactory. The Canadian Pacific, in competition with the transcontinental lines of the States, gives all passengers using its line across the continent the privilege of this delightful water route, leaving the train east-bound at Fort William, coming south and catching the train again at Owen Sound, a fine sail of a week. There are thirty or forty immense floating palaces for passengers only, on Huron and Superior, in the Duluth-Fort William trade.

Gambling is strictly prohibited on all these boats, but the prohibition cannot extend to stateroom groups, and here is where the big card games flourish.

While there is not the glamour around the lake vessels and their card games that surrounded the old Lower Mississippi River boats, money is plentiful among the lake card players, and some big "pots" are raked in by the fortunate gamblers. While the rule is to exclude professional gamesters it is difficult to distinguish the professionals from the average player who drops in to while away the time in a little game of draw. Poker is almost the invariable rule. The companies can and do prohibit faro banks. Here a banker is necessary and a considerable mechanical layout, but the draw-poker games flourish where half a dozen kindred spirits gather with a deck or two of cards and a table. The scandals that develop usually come from the charges of cheating. With the wild crowd of tourists that come down from the great Canadian Northwest through the Fort William gateway, and swing back and forth between the big cities of the States, passing both ways over this delightful water course, it is nothing unusual to witness games in which a man requires all his faculties to win in a draw poker game.

From the West has come the custom of playing with two decks, using the joker as a fifth ace and to fill flushes and straights. This facilitates cheating to an alarming degree. It also makes the game faster, and the fellows who want action on their money get the greatest possible excitement out of the game. While the dealer is putting out hands the man to his right is shuffling the deck that has just been used. This makes cold decking easy and gives the expert who can run up hands every opportunity to practice his art with the least possible chances for detection. Then, too, the danger of a gun play or a knife thrust that contributed to make the old Mississippi play exciting does not obtain here. An armed man in Canada is the exception, and a gun play would certainly mean a term in prison, whether the victim was caught cheating or not. Gamblers say this immunity from summary punishment encourages crooked card playing. Be that as it may, it is nothing unusual for a man familiar with the tricks of the poker cheat to see around these boat tables the most extravagant resort to crooked work to get the money.

CHILD'S PLAY FOR EXPERTS.

The cheats usually work in pairs, and if there are but six in the game, which is the rule, it becomes mere child's play for experts to clean out the gamesters who are not wise. If there are six in the game the two cheaters do not resort to the run up of hands, such for instance as shuffling up three kinds so that they will fall to a certain player, the cheat at the same time getting three aces or a small flush.

They use the old count down. It is simple, and has been worked by cheats wherever the great American game has been played. The cheaters sit opposite each other. That leaves two players between each. The cards are cut to the left where two decks are used. That brings each cheater into position where he cuts the deck his partner has shuffled. In shuffling, the cheats see to it with their dexterity that a set of three of a kind are left in the deck immediately under the first thirty cards to come off. This is especially easy where six are playing and the six hands are dealt around; the pot, (for all are jack pots) is opened, and no player stays. Even where several draw cards it is a matter of simple calculation to leave the deck after being shuffled with a set of three of a kind under the top thirty. Then when the man to the right of the cheat picks up the deck it has been shuffled, and is passed to the cheat on the left to cut. He makes a false cut, and the innocent dealer hands the cards out according to the way they have been counted down. The crooked play comes when the pot is opened. The cheat to the left of the deal knows when he draws cards a set of three of a kind must come to him. The rule, when possible, is to count down three face cards. Therefore, if the cheat has a pair of any kind he immediately raises the opener, knowing he must come out with a full. If he has not a pair he holds up two face cards or even one in the hope that he may come out with four of a kind. But these games are pretty fast, and three of a kind always in the hole, as they term it, makes a certain clean-up for the crooks.

Unless a man knows what it is he cannot of course appreciate for a minute what is going on. The count-down is varied by these cheaters with an equally mysterious cheat to the novice, known as the spread. This is worked in flushes. A cheat gets a four flush. The pot is opened. He raises. If the opener plays back the four-flush man "plays his hand like a house afire," in the vernacular of the craft. He signs up to his partner instantly, who prepares for his part of the play. Of course the signs are framed up in advance. The man with the four of one suit signals to his confederate that he wants a heart. He draws a card. Perhaps he gets the fifth heart honestly. If he does not, so much the worse for the other fellow. He signs that he did not get it, but goes right along and makes the bluff as if he has it. If he is called he murmurs "all red" and casts his hand face upward on the table in a bunch, folding, however, the fifth card back in his hand. His partner [illegible] over, with a heart concealed in the palm of his hand, face inward, and, with the remark, "let's see what you have," spreads out the hand, leaving of course the necessary fifth heart. It is such a natural play that only the wise ones follow it.

These gamblers have discarded the [illegible] out machine with the gossamer [illegible] down the sleeve and operated by the knees, so popular in the Western States. So, too, do they regard taking the bottom card, the dealing of seconds, and other plants [illegible] very common methods of cheating.

WON'T PLAY FAIR.

The talent know these amateurs are easy for them, even in a square game, but they won't take an even chance. The best [illegible] of the ordinary players in these boat games can get in the worst of it, but they [illegible] wise very slowly, and seldom come [illegible] the same route twice. Most of these [illegible] sharps are Americans, but the young [illegible] Irishmen and other tourists are anxious to be initiated into the mysteries of draw poker, and they are not hard losers. Only when the cheats get desperate and [illegible] deck some man for a large amount does trouble follow. The cheats understand this point, and seldom resort to it. It is the [illegible] they observe never to beat a big hand [illegible] a "producer," but to give him a run for his money. Let him think he is a wise player and just win what he has by the time the trip is concluded. That is their game, and with their various devices it is not usually necessary to use a cold deck. The novice might remember this point. He is not [illegible] ing cheated, as a rule, when he loses [illegible] a four of a kind. This is too coarse [illegible] smooth cheats to be guilty of. Only in rare instances is this done. They regard it as bad for the green poker player as [illegible] the faro bank dealer who is dealing [illegible] bank to whipsaw his victims. He gets the money too fast.

But when these sharpers note some greeny who has plenty of money, and will not lose very much except on a certain [illegible] they prepare the cold deck—which is most feared and disliked by professionals [illegible] cause of the chances of exposure and detection. The cheats have cards similar to those in use on the steamers. They wait [illegible] that all the time for an emergency. Nothing the position of the man they have concluded to cheat heavily, one of the cheats excuses himself for a minute, steps into the toilet room, and arranges the hands so that their intended victim will get four kings and some other player a full, he reserves for himself or partner the top hand—four aces. When it is coming the deal of the man who has the deck in his pocket he substitutes it for the one on the table that is not in use. Sometimes they are in league with the waiter who is serving the party with drinks. He is given the signal [illegible] deck and instructed by signal when to come in with his tray of drinks. The head holding the tray carries the cold deck. Unobserved, the waiter sets the tray on the table over the deck, and, picking up the leaves the substituted cards. Then the deal is made the close player gets a chance to clean out the game. The stolen hand comes before the drop, and afterward he gets the "frame" [illegible] and [illegible] late discovers that he has picked up the [illegible] hand.

TURNING THE TABLES.

Sometimes the cheats get the double cross from the waiter, and that is exactly what happened to a big game on one of the boats out on the Soo the other day. They arranged with a waiter to cold deck a particularly green but wealthy player. The cheats borrowed capital on their diamonds from the Captain in order to have a stake heavy enough to "make a killing." The waiter told the intended victim and suggested that they turn the tables on the crooks. It was finally agreed. The victim was to have four queens beat with four aces, and the waiter received the fixed deck. He changed the victim's hand and placed a straight flush so that it would run to him, leaving the four aces as the cheat had placed them. To loosen up the intended victim the cheats ordered two quarts of champagne a few minutes before. Appreciating what was coming the intended victim, a young Canadian from a railroad office in Montreal drank to the health of the chief cheater. The young fellow had about $150 in chips in front of him and a small wallet by the side. The rule was table stakes. The two cheats had between them nearly $1,700. Their victim had in the pocketbook $700. The ante was $1, and the limit whatever there was in front of a man, each, however, having a show for as much as he put in.

A player to the left of the cheat with the deal got jacks and tens and promptly opened the pot for $10. One of the innocent players by accident had caught three trays and promptly raised the pot $25. Next to him was the cheat with the four aces. He saw the $35 it cost him to draw cards, but did not reraise, leaving that to the man who he supposed had the four queens, and he failing to raise, he knew his partner would raise for him with a dead hand. The producer with the straight flush did raise. He did not know enough about the game to understand that the other sharper would raise the pot. He wouldn't take the chance. He made it an even $100 to draw cards. The other sharper, seeing it was unnecessary for him to come in to make the "sucker" bet his money, threw down his hand. The opener with the jacks up dropped out, but the man with the three trays stayed in. He drew right down, taking two; the cheat thought one would do for him, and the straight flush man stood pat.

"Last time around. Hadn't you better take cards? I may want to see that hand before this play is over," sententiously observed the crook with the four aces.

But the railroad official was too much excited to talk. The play looked quite natural all around. The crooks could not suspect anything. The man with the three trays dropped out when he failed to help his hand. For the appearance of the thing the cheat who came next passed it up to the pat hand.

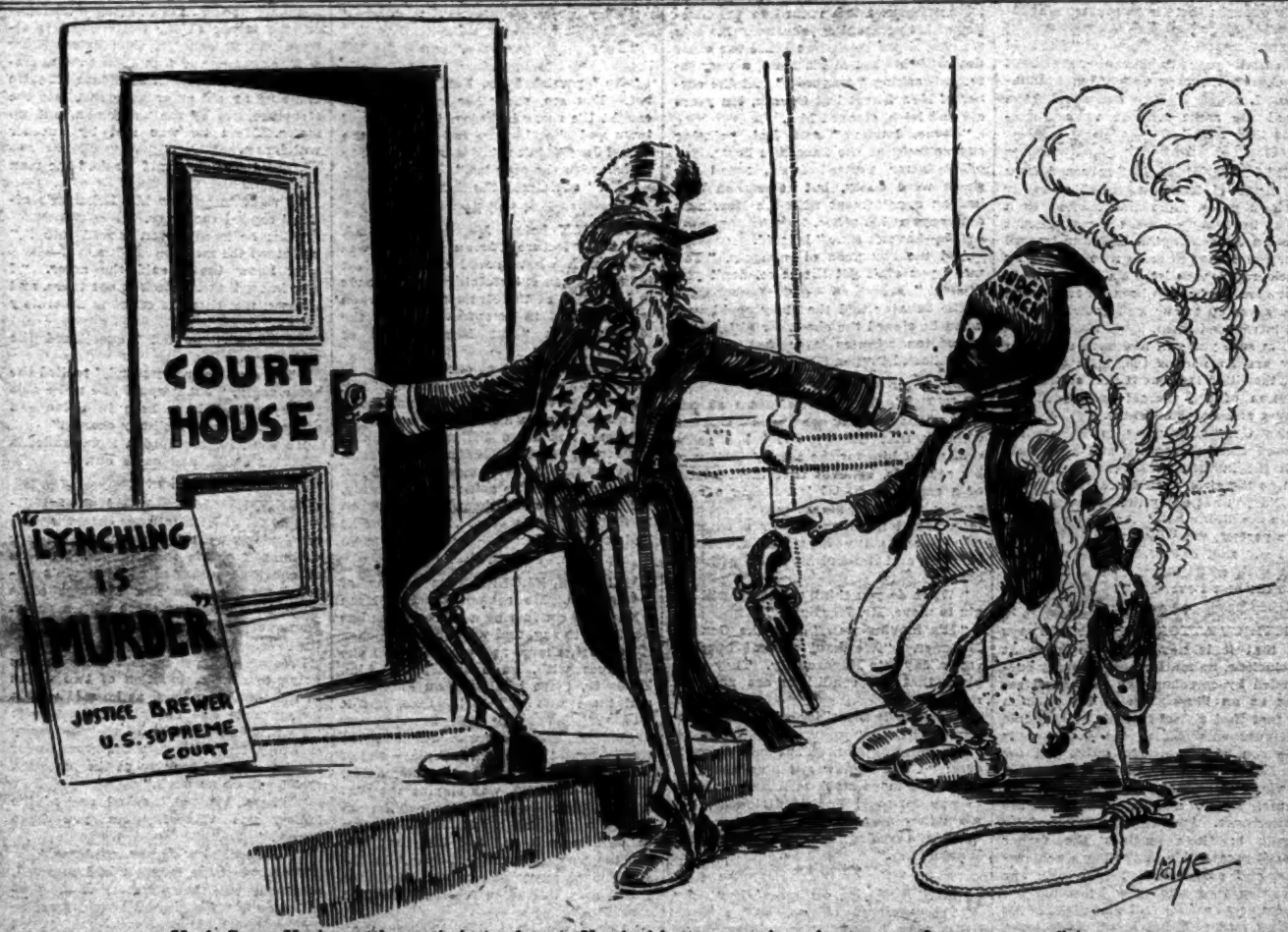
"The size of the pot," he said, and he counted out $300. The crook studied his hand, and finally raised it $300, observing that he had filled and could not lay down for so small a sum. The "sucker" counted his wallet, and observing that he did not have but just enough to call it, said if he had more he would risk it. The crook told him he was privileged to borrow if he desired. He thereupon showed his hand to a friend among those present, who went out and returned with $1,000. The young fellow bet it all. The crook asked permission to borrow. It was granted, and from his partner he got enough to call.

Then came the denouement. The man who put up the $1,000 for the straight flush also brought a big six-shooter [illegible] with him. Seeing they were fairly caught the crooks said nothing. Then, they were exposed.

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1903.



Uncle Sam—You're getting entirely too busy. You had better come in and get some of your own medicine.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE, Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, was interviewed in New York not long ago by a young gentleman who insisted on treating him like a foreigner. The Montreal capitalist took it as a matter of course until the interviewer asked innocently:

"Did you ever have anything to do with our American railroads, Sir William?"

The good knight's eyes sparkled as he answered: "Oh, yes. I served on both Alton and Illinois Central."

"In what offices?" asked the scribe, with pencil ready.

"I sold books on Alton and oranges on Illinois Central," said the Chairman of the Canadian Pacific quietly; "but that was some little time ago."

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GEORGE LAWDER tells this story to show how few people know the value of money. His laundry work is done by a negress, and he noticed that the woman's little girls were always eating candy when they brought the wash home.

"You must spend a good deal of money for candy," he remarked one Saturday to the elder girl.

"Indeed I does," was the astonishing reply. "Why, me an' mah sistah has done spent millyuns an' millyuns ob dollahs fur candy!"

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WHEN "HAYS of Wabash" became General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway he found himself confronted with a difficult problem in the shape of younger sons, nephews, cousins, &c., of certain English stockholders, who held nice fat positions on the system. Mr. Hays began to weed them out. There were much perturbation and much curiosity. A good many people expected to see Hays himself weeded out before long. Nothing happened. A friend of Mr. Hays met him one night and began to talk about the matter.

"How do you do it, Hays?" he asked. "Do you fire them first and then investigate their family, or do you investigate first?"

Hays smiled. "I just fire," he said. And perhaps that's the reason Grand Trunk is paying more dividends than ever in its history.

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MAX O'RELL used to tell a story about his first experience with a Chicago newspaper reporter. The genial Frenchman had just arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel and had retired to his room to rest after a fatiguing journey. In order to get the most possible out of the short siesta he took off his clothes and got into bed. The day was a hot one, and for better circulation of air he left the door slightly ajar, placing a chair against it for security. Shortly afterward he was awakened from his nap by a knock at his door, and he drowsily inquired who was there.

"Mr. Blank of The Daily So-and-so," replied the reporter.

"I cannot be disturbed now," called O'Rell. "You will have to come again. I cannot see you now. I am in bed."

Notwithstanding this injunction, the humorist saw the door pushed open, the chair fell over on the floor, and the reporter entered the room, threw his hat on the table, sighed, and helped himself to a chair.

"Well, well, well!" exclaimed the now angry Frenchman. "This is unprecedented. What will you have, Sir? What'll you have?"

"Thank you," replied the reporter, fanning himself. "I'll have a gin-fizz."

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A PARTY of business men in the office of Henry Clews were discussing the automobile while the stocks went tumbling. The banker took part in the conversation to recall a recent incident at Newport. While one of the elderly natives was inspecting one of the newer forms of a motor which stood at the curb, said Mr. Clews: "Well, what would you call it?"

"That," replied the old man solemnly, "is the late lamented buckboard died and gone to eternal punishment."

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SPEAKING of droughts reminds me of a story," said "Abe" Gruber to several up-State politicians gathered in the Amen Corner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other night. "I was up in Herkimer County during one of the severest droughts the country had ever seen, and I attended a prayer meeting held for the purpose of petitioning Divine Providence for rain.

"Among those that took part was an old farmer who, though one of the most devout and consistent churchmen in the community, would occasionally, when aroused, make use of the language he had been familiar with in his earlier days when he worked on a canalboat. None of those present had suffered more from the drought than he, and when he was called on to pray he made one of the most sincere and impassioned petitions I have ever heard.

"At the close of his supplication, however, he surprised those present by saying: 'We know, O Lord, that Thou will send us rain, just as Thou hast done many times before; but this time, O Lord, unless we get it d——d quick, it won't do us any good!'"

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DR. CHAPIN, the late alienist, was exceedingly fond of a practical joke, and he used to relate the story of one which was of the boomerang order, and which reacted upon himself. He was personally conducting a young and beautiful woman from her home to his private institution when a young physician who was known to him entered the parlor car. The young woman patient was of the quiet order and her malady was not noticeable to the uninformed, save when certain subjects were touched upon. On the other hand, the young physician who joined them on the car regarded himself as a pronounced lady killer. Dr. Chapin introduced them, and after directing the conversation for a moment or two, excused himself to smoke a cigar. When he returned his friend called him aside and whispered:

"Chapin, do you know I believe that young woman is crazy!"

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the alienist. 'What makes you think that?"

"Why, this: I happened to remark upon what a fine man you are, whereupon she replied: 'Well, he ought to be. He's the only really sane man in the universe—at least that is his opinion.'"

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NEW YORK is a big town, all right," remarked Col. "Jack" Flaherty, manager of the Majestic Theatre. "I never appreciated the geographical area so well as I did at 4 o'clock the other afternoon when I met a friend wearing a dress suit.

"'What's the matter?' I asked. 'Been out all night?'

"'Oh, no,' he answered. 'But I live in Brooklyn, and I am going to take a Harlem girl to the theatre.'"

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A STUDENT noted for his carelessness in dress once approached Prof. Simon Newcomb of Johns Hopkins University for advice. He was thinking of leaving college and going into business, having had a flattering offer.

"Now you know my case, Professor," he said, "and if you were in my shoes what would you do?"

The Professor looked very serious and replied:

"Black them, of course!"

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SIR THOMAS LIPTON and a friend, after having luncheon at one of the uptown clubs, were wending their way through Fifty-first Street toward Madison Avenue. At the northeast corner of St. Patrick's Cathedral they stopped to examine a deep excavation then being made in the ledge of rocks upon which the church stands. Half a dozen steam

drills were energetically at work preparing the spot for the unions who are soon to begin work upon the contemplated addition to the edifice. On introductory was the cook that the drill holes were put in but about three inches apart that light charges might be used in blasting without imparting the safety of the high structure adjoining. After examining the work for two or three minutes the friend remarked:

"These are good, solid, honest rocks pretty enough; there is no imitation about them."

"Yes," asserted Sir Thomas, "good old St. Patrick—peace to his soul—never built his churches except upon firm foundations. I doubt if ever he would have placed the same reliance upon shamrocks that I do."

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GRACE GEORGE, just returned from England, tells of a great blow to her patriotic pride. She was invited to a dinner by Lady ——— at a magnificent mansion in Kensington and was treated after the dinner to some rare singing by a celebrated vocalist. On the veranda afterward the hostess brought two young debutantes up to our well-known actress and introduced them.

"I'm sure you will like each other, for they are Americans too, Miss George," said the titled lady, as if that settled the question of the mutual esteem of the actress and the débutantes.

Miss George, wishing to be cordial, greeted them pleasantly and remarked, with the intention that the hostess, as well as the girls, should hear her:

"Did you not enjoy the beautiful singing in the dining hall? And the acoustics were perfect, were they not?"

"Yes," said one of her fellow-Americans with enthusiasm, "those acoustics were the best I ever ate."

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DISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME says that it is never safe to jump at conclusions, no matter how strongly surrounded by corroborative facts, and relates as an illustration of his position the fact that a friend of his going home to dinner was met at the door by his little son of seven, who submitted for his inspection a number of penciled drawings of animals, such as lions, elephants, tigers, zebras, and even the smaller ones. As they were wonderfully correct in their outlines the father evinced great pride in the boy's achievement and complimented him with the prediction that some day he would become a great artist. All that night in his waking moments his mind dwelt upon the subject, and he saw for the boy a great future. At breakfast he could not refrain from alluding to the subject again, and stated to his wife that it was positively marvelous that the boy should have such accurate observation, and thinks even to a professional draughtsman.

"Oh, pshaw!" said his wife. "Georgie traced those animals from the pictures in the back part of the dictionary—he's just as strong on plants and reptiles."

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SENATOR CLARK of Montana is a very unconscious sort. He has a habit of going around the streets down town without much regard to the niceties of his personal appearance. He was walking down Exchange Place the other day with his hat in his hand, a very informal-looking "magnate." At the corner of New Street Pat Curran, ten years old and Irish, stopped him.

"Shine, Mister?" said Pat, pointing suggestively at the Senator's boots.

The latter glanced down, noted the shoes were dusty, but remembered he had an appointment with the Harriman attorneys at his office.

"No—haven't time," he said.

And the boy granted savagely. "You mean you ain't got the price, don't yer, Mister?"

The Senator told the story on himself when he signed the check for $10,000,000 about ten minutes later that paid for 500 miles of Oregon Short Line.

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RUSSELL HARDING, known as one of the finest of the splendid corps of officials that George Gould has gathered about him for the administration of his railroads, believes that the business of a railroad official is running a railroad, not making stocks move. He was interviewed not long ago by a reporter who asked many questions about the railroad, and finished his series with this one:

"When do you think the stock will begin to move, Mr. Harding?"

"It's moving now," said the General Manager. "We haul several hundred cars a day into Kansas City. They complain that the conditions are not just right—"

"I mean the securities—the stocks," interrupted the reporter.

Mr. Harding smiled, but said disgustedly: "I don't know anything about it. When we move stock out West it helps to pay Missouri Pacific dividends, but when they move it here it doesn't seem to help anything, except, perhaps, the Waldorf bar."

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JOHN FOX, Jr., author of Kentucky mountaineer stories, and a Blue Grass man himself, was talking about the present reign of lawlessness in the mountains of that State.

"I remember," he said, "the case of a man in a town where I lectured one time only, who shot a man in cold blood from behind a fence, and the authorities didn't do a thing with him."

"That's the trouble down there," suggested an indignant listener. "The authorities seem to wink at that kind of killing. Did they know all the facts in this case?"

"Of course; but that didn't seem to make any difference."

"Well, I don't see why they didn't punish the murderer."

"They weren't altogether to blame," said Mr. Fox rather apologetically.

"They must have been," contended the listener, still indignant.

"No," persisted Mr. Fox, "they were not. You see, the other man's friends caught the assassin before he got out of town and shot him so full of holes the Grand Jury didn't think it worth while to bother with the remains."

"Oh!" exclaimed the listener.

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SHORTLY before Major J. B. Pond, the "lecture bureau expert," was taken with what proved to be his last illness he was entertaining three friends in his office at the Everett House when one of them, in commenting upon the Major's book, "The Eccentricities of Genius," asked:

"Major, you have at one time and another known all the celebrities. Tell me, what sort of comparison would you make between Talmage and Mark Twain?"

"That is rather a difficult question to answer," replied the Major, with a mischievous twinkle in his eyes. "But if you will promise not to ask me to elucidate, I'll say this: One of them lied only when he had to and the other lied whether he had to or not."

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CHARLES FROHMAN is a man of silence. He seldom speaks. Even when he is conducting a rehearsal he has but little to say, and when this is spoken it is short, sharp, and absolute. No one disagrees with, no one disputes, him. However, there is always an exception, and there was in this instance, but it was such a one as will never occur again. Mr. Frohman was watching the final rehearsal of a military play—one of last season's successes. A young actor, quite self-satisfied, was playing the part of an officer. In making an exit he assumed a peculiar strut. Mr. Frohman called him back and told him that was not the way he wanted it done. To the surprise of every one on the stage the young man walked to the footlights and said:

"But I am right, Mr. Frohman; an army officer told me that was the way to walk."

"All right," replied Mr. Frohman; "you walk the way I tell you."

A little later the same actor made a bad error, not in his walk, but purely one in the technique of acting. Mr. Frohman looked at him a moment and then, with a fine tinge of sarcasm, said:

"And I suppose an army officer told you that."

Nowadays the young actor is also a man of silence.

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ONE of the most difficult men in the theatrical business to see is A. L. Erlanger of the firm of Klaw & Erlanger. He is one of the busiest and is almost unapproachable. Just before Klaw & Erlanger moved into their new apartments in the New Amsterdam Theatre Building an old actor wandered into the structure, got by the watchman, and up stairs. Here he was met by another watchman.

"What do you want?" asked the man in charge.

"I want to go into Mr. Erlanger's office," replied the actor.

"But he hasn't even moved into it," explained the man.

"I know that," said the actor. "I also know that his desk is not there, and I know, too, that the office is absolutely empty."

"Then why go in?" questioned the watchman.

"You may not understand," replied the actor sadly, "but I would like to be able to say that I have been in Erlanger's office. This is my solitary chance."

He went in, breathed a sigh, smiled a satisfied smile, and sauntered out.

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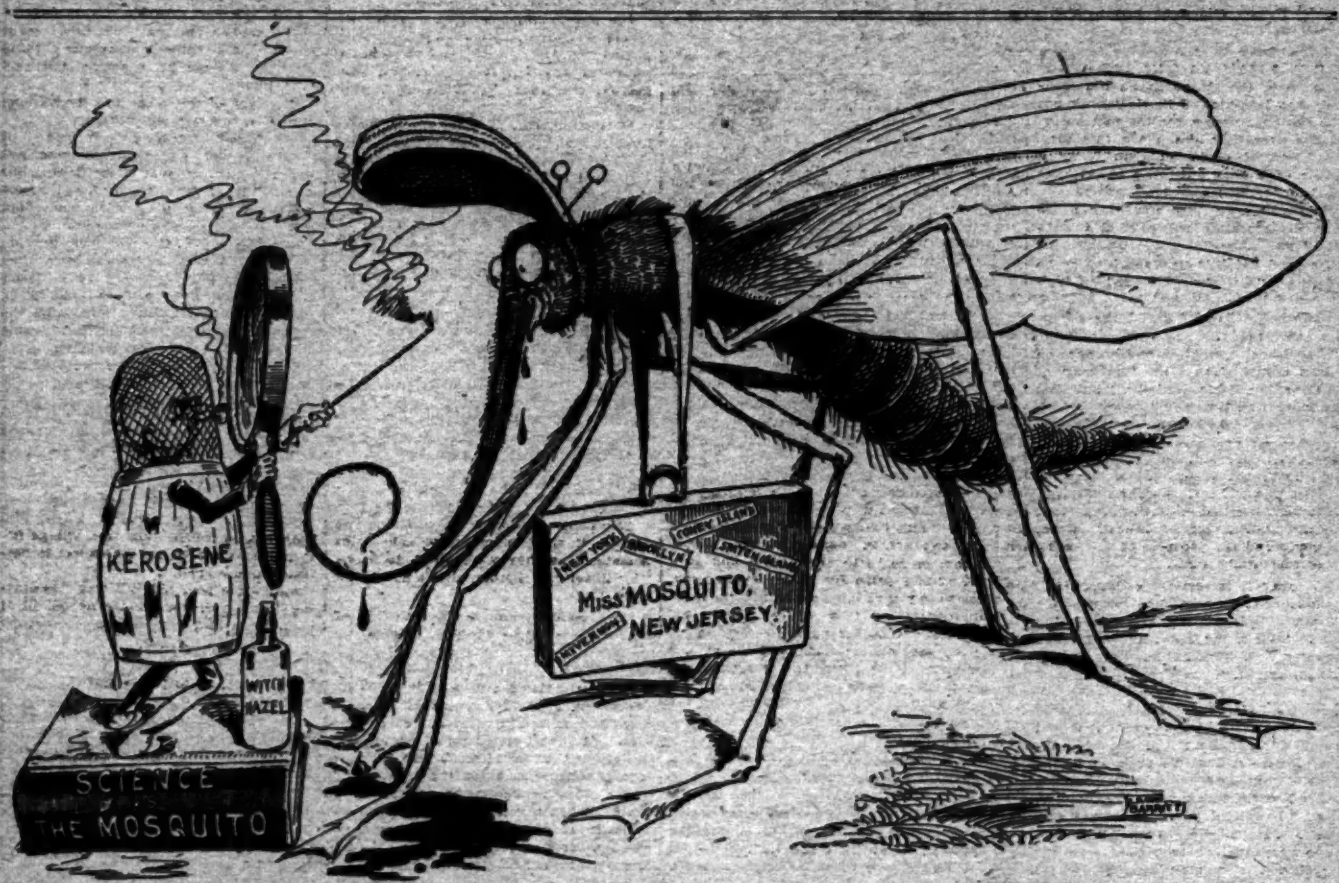
CONGRESSMAN JAMES S. SHERMAN of Utica always enjoys a joke, particularly when it is not at the expense of himself or his constituents. He tells of one that happened at Moquin's uptown restaurant a few evenings since when he was dining there with a party. Some people in New Jersey may not see the joke.

Prosper, the waiter, told them he was going to take a vacation of two weeks in the country, where, as he said with a happy smile and many Gallic gestures: "I will drink the milk of the cow every morning, I will lie upon the grass under the trees, I will look up at the blue sky, and I will do no work."

"Where, Prosper," asked one of the ladies, "is this Elysium you have found?"

"Paterson, New Jersey, madame."

Then, when the laughter had subsided, somebody told that old story of the postal clerk who found a letter addressed to "John Smith, Hell, New Jersey," and sent it to Paterson.



IN THE WAR OF EXTERMINATION THE 'SKEET SEEMS SEVERAL POINTS AHEAD.

"HI" THOMAS'S FIANCÉES

"HI' THOMAS'S Girls," they called them at Merryweather. That was the town where Hiram Thomas had been born and lived the forty years of his life up to the date of his marriage and the several strange occurrences which were reported with variations in the village. A true history of the matter should, however, be called the story of Hi' Thomas's aunts, for a staid, respectable, middle-aged man like Hiram would never have become engaged to five girls at once without matchmaking intervention of some kind.

Hiram Thomas had the reputation of being one of the most bashful men in the town. It was perhaps the five aunts who gave rise to this idea. Or it might have been because, as his mother said, "Hi' never was blessed with the gift of gab." But he was a jolly, good-natured fellow, who laughed heartily at other people's jokes if he did not make them himself, attended carefully to his own affairs, and had brought a run-down old farm into a condition where it was without a rival in the State, and he was as regular at church every Sunday as at town meeting.

If he did not seem to care for feminine society it might be because he preferred a life of single blessedness. The five aunts said that Hiram was bashful, and as that was a satisfactory excuse for his seeming disinclination for matrimony it was generally accepted. Many of the prettiest of Merryweather's maidens had gone out of their way, in view of this belief, to show him that they would do anything in their power to help him overcome the defect, but without avail. The girls married off, one generation after the other, and still Hiram was a bachelor.

Now he was forty, and the aunts had decided that it was time something should be done. There was no one more amenable to reason than Hiram, they agreed. He was not opposed to women's society, and he was devoted to children. As far as they knew there was never a woman or a girl in the town to whom he had paid attention. There was Susie Benson, to be sure, pretty and frivolous, and he had carried her books to school twenty years ago when she was a flippant little chit of a girl. But then, he might have done that because of the name. It was the same as his mother's, and certainly Hiram was fond of his mother.

But Susie Benson had married and left town a few years later, and no one had heard a word of her since. She might be a grandmother, for all they knew. It was just possible, for she was a girl who was always getting ahead of every one. Or she might be dead, and, anyway, it did not count, for she was only a past memory now. And if Susan Thomas would not look out for her son's interests, then his poor, dear father's sisters would. Thomas was an old name in that part of the country, and it would surely be a pity to let it die out when there was such a fine specimen of manhood living to propagate it as Hiram.

The previous generation of the Thomas family had been a family of girls—five of them—and only one boy, Hiram, the present Hiram's father. The five girls had all married in due season, settled as many different towns in the vicinity of Merryweather, raised and in due time married off large families of children. Now having leisure to turn their attention to their late brother's family they talked long and earnestly concerning his only child's lack of interest in matrimony and the prospect of the extinction of the family name.

"Hiram is certainly bashful," said Aunt Lizzie Alice, the oldest of the aunts. "It stands to reason that he must be a nice boy like that and the catch of Merryweather. It's against nature, and then it's not as if ours was not a marrying family."

"Yes, you can't judge by appearances," said Aunt Ellen May, the aunt next in age. "A bashful man is the last to show it. It just shows how bashful he is that he doesn't."

"You think when you hear him laugh that he is real jolly," said Aunt Anastasia, the middle aunt, "but I have brought up six boys and I know the delicacy of a boy's nature. Why, girls don't begin to be as shy, but the boys make such a hullabaloo that you don't know anything about it."

"Well," chimed in the other two aunts, "the only thing is we have got to manage it one way or another, and if five women who have brought up five families of children can't save that poor boy from himself it will be a pity."

Then the conclave broke up and the aunts retired to their respective towns and homes, each resolving quietly to herself that she, by her unaided efforts, would lead Hiram in the way in which he should go, preserve the name of Thomas, and earn the gratitude of the family.

Aunt Lizzie Alice was the first to make an advance. She was usually the first to make up her mind and take a decisive step of any kind. She invited Hiram and his mother over to tea one night, and she also invited her next-door neighbor and her daughter. That was not unusual. They were good friends of many years' standing. After tea she asked Hiram to take a look at her potato patch. It was pindling, she said, and she wanted his advice.

"You come along, too, Sophy," she added to the neighbor's daughter, a plump, brown-haired, rosy-cheeked country girl of twenty-four. "I don't like to see young people dawdling around the house. It's time enough to do that when you get old."

She walked briskly ahead, and the two younger people sauntered along after her.

"I declare," she said as they stopped at the edge of the potato field, "you two are pretty nearly of the same height. That's what I like to see in a couple. It's a plumb disgrace for a woman to marry a man who is shorter than she is, and, for my part, I don't like to see a man tower head and shoulders above a woman.

"Hiram, Sophy's just the woman you ought to marry. She's a nice little housekeeper, too."

"It would be too good luck. I'm afraid Sophy wouldn't have me," said Hiram, with one of his good-natured chuckles.

"You could do worse, couldn't you, Sophy?" persisted Aunt Lizzie Alice, and Sophy, blushing all over her pretty face, answered "Yes."

"Now what have you to say to that, Hiram? Isn't that enough for any man? I know what I would do if I were a young man and a girl said that to me. I should kiss her straight."

"Well, I am quite willing if Sophy is," said Hiram, and as Sophy did not seem to object he gave her a hearty kiss, and Aunt Lizzie Alice's eyes sparkled with delight.

"They are just as good as engaged," she whispered excitedly to the two mothers when she reached the house and Susan Thomas looked up from her knitting with a surprised expression on her face, but she did not say anything. She was like Hiram; she was not blessed with the "gift of gab."

Aunt Ellen May was the next to turn her attention to Hiram's interests, and it was not strange that she should do it unconsciously in almost exactly the way pursued by her elder sister. They were much alike. She too invited a neighbor and a delaney to tea, but it was in taking her nephew and young woman guest to visit the barn that her remarks became personal and suggestive of matrimony.

"Elizabeth ain't as handsome as some," she said, with neighborly frankness, "but I've noticed how interested you two are in music together. Elizabeth's prime with the needle and gets the county prize for butter every year, not to say that her pa has a farm most as good as yours, Hi. Now, I don't believe in young people being too prim," continued this estimable lady, who had brought her own children up with great strictness, "there is no harm in a kiss, and if anything should happen when I turn my back, why, you know I should never tell."

It was quite true Elizabeth was not handsome, if she was industrious. Her hair, a bright shade of red, had apparently absorbed all the coloring matter in her make-up, her eyes, brows, and lashes were pale, hardly distinguishable from the pallor of her skin. Certainly it did look for a moment when Aunt Ellen May turned her back as if Hiram was bashful, but the girl was standing beside him, expectantly it seemed, and Hiram, bending over her, landed a kiss, as she turned timidly away, upon her left ear.

"They're as good as engaged," whispered Aunt Ellen May to her sister-in-law in the house. "He's kissed her," and again an expression of wondering surprise showed upon Hiram's mother's face.

The youngest two aunts manœuvred in much the same way that the eldest had done, and picked out two estimable women who they were sure would suit their nephew. One was the daughter of a rich city man who had recently bought a big farm in the neighborhood. He had an only daughter who would inherit his money. She was an insignificant little blonde, given to frivolity in dress, and some of the neighbors insinuated that she was also frivolous as to complexion and sometimes overdressed it. She acknowledged to twenty-eight years, and malicious people added ten years to that. The youngest aunt, who chaperoned her to a picnic and brought Hiram to drive her home, was a little troubled at that, but the thought of the money reconciled her.

"There is no knowing but Hiram might run for Congress if he had some one to push him on," she said to herself as she watched his courteous treatment of her guest. Aloud she remarked casually as the two drove off together at the close of the day in the carriage she had provided:

"Look out for Hiram when you say good-bye, my dear. You never know what these country boys will do."

There was an unpleasant expression on Hiram's face just then, and it looked as if his reputation for good nature might be overestimated, but he did not say anything.

"You must not mind my being from the city," simpered the little blonde lady as he lifted her from the carriage in her own dooryard. "I am trying to be a real country girl, and you must treat me just like one," and with her face raised invitingly to his Hiram kissed her. It sounded as if he said something under his breath as he gathered up the lines and stepped into the carriage again, but that might have been a mistake.

The black-haired, buxom, red-cheeked young woman the other aunt invited to go with them to the church festival kissed Hiram herself when a half suggestion was made by the primmest of the five aunts.

Aunt Anastasia had quite a different kind of a girl picked out for Hiram. She reverted to a tea and invited him and the girl she had selected to help perpetuate the family name.

Such a dainty little maiden she was, slender, delicate, with a flower face, big blue eyes, and only seventeen.

"There is no use trying to win Hiram with some girl who is a good housekeeper," she thought to herself. "He has money enough to hire his housework done, and a clinging little creature will be sure to capture him."

It really looked as if Aunt Anastasia was right. Hiram treated the little maiden with a gentle respect that was akin to tenderness, and under his kind consideration she blossomed out, talked prettily and cheerfully, and Hiram listened, his eyes resting upon the child with an expression of genuine pleasure.

"Now, if you want to kiss her you can do it right before me," said Aunt Anastasia as they were about to leave. "I will tell her mother, and it will be all right."

"No," said Hiram, raising the flushed face by the rounded chin, "she is too nice a little girl to kiss," and the blue eyes looked up at him gratefully.

Why was it that Hiram's five aunts should have chosen one of those rare days in June, an ideal wedding day, not long after the occurrences related, to drop in to tea with Hiram's mother, each bringing her special protégé with her? There was a slightly strained silence when the guests, ten of them, had all arrived. Hiram's aunts looked askance at each other, surprised, nonplused, and annoyed, to use no stronger words. The five younger women did not look altogether comfortable, but there was something like a smile on Susan Thomas's face. It was from her that Hiram had inherited a saving sense of humor.

"You looked dressed up for company," said Aunt Lizzie Alice, breaking a long silence, "and I smell cooking."

"Yes," said Susan Thomas, placidly knitting. "Hi's gone to town, and he thought he might bring some one back with him. There he is now."

There was a rush for the window, and ten women, young and old, saw a carriage drive up and Hiram assist a comely, well-dressed woman to the ground. Her figure was round but slender, and she looked young, though apparently not in her first youth.

"Why, it can't be," said Aunt Ellen May. "Yes, it is Susie Benson, as true as I'm alive, and she doesn't look much older than when Hi used to carry her books. She is smiling up at him just as she did then."

"Yes," said Susan Thomas, "it seems that her husband has been dead for some years. Hi met her in New York, and he said if she would have him he would marry her."

"I am delighted to have you all here to welcome my wife," said Hiram, cordially, as the two entered.

"And I am glad to see you all again," said Susie Benson, now Mrs. Hiram Thomas. Then as she looked around the room she was seized with a violent fit of coughing which made her cover her face with her handkerchief, and a delicate pink color could be seen from behind it tinting her forehead and throat.

"I believe she sensed something of what had been going on and felt mortified," said Aunt Anastasia later, when the sisters met together alone once more.

However that might have been, the bride looked very cheerful as she uncovered her face. There might have been an awkward silence then if from the corner there had not arisen the sound of sudden sobs. The little seventeen-year-old protégé of Aunt Anastasia was weeping bitterly.

"What is this, Hiram?" said the bride, looking at her husband with something of reproach in her voice and eyes as she gathered the child in her arms in a motherly way as Hiram came and stood near her.

"What is it, dear?" she asked.

"Oh, I am so glad Mr. Hiram is married," sobbed the girl. "I didn't want to—oh, I did—there is some one I think so much of, but he is young—and perhaps now—"

The eyes of the bride and bridegroom met with renewed confidence.

"Perhaps?" repeated the former. "Of course. It will be all right, my dear; you will see that he will make it so. But now we must have tea, because I know mother is going to give us something good, and I for one am hungry."

Mrs. Hiram Thomas, née Susie Benson, certainly did have a winning way, they all agreed, and it was a jolly feast, though there sat at table Hiram's bride, his five matchmaking aunts, and the five young women whom these same aunts had considered his fiancées.

M. A. TAFT.

"He Who Hesitates Is Lost."

A OLD negro was about to leave a Colorado mining camp for a town a hundred miles away.

"Shall you travel straight through, Uncle Bill?" some one asked him.

"Well, no, Suh," replied Uncle Bill. "Ah have a cousin livin' in a village fifty miles from here, an' Ah expect to hesitate there a spell."

And while poor old Bill was "hesitating" at his cousin's house he fell ill of pneumonia and died—another testimony of the proverb's truth.

A Personal Matter.

"I think I am giving general satisfaction," said the young clergyman a little doubtfully, "although Elder Whiting has found a good deal of fault with my prayers."

"You are sure to have that trouble," responded the retired pastor with a reminiscent sigh; "the Elder is a good man, a most worthy man. But he never can remember that he is not the party addressed in prayer."

AFTERNOON TEA CHATTER

MISS MAY GOELET has chosen to remain on the other side of the water with her aunt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, for the present. Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Bayliss, and Miss Goelet are having a royal progress in Germany. Miss Goelet is a patriotic American and a young woman of a great deal of character. When she does marry it will be the "best that the market affords," and it is doubtful if any one can successfully woo her but one of her countrymen. Her aunt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, as Miss Grace Wilson, had many very flattering foreign offers. It was known that Cecil Baring was devoted to her, and that the late Marquess of Ava was very anxious to marry her, and that there was quite a legion of French, Italian, and German nobles who sought her hand. But she chose young Vanderbilt and they have been an ideally happy couple. The Kaiser admires American women and has a high opinion of their cleverness. It is true that for some time he and the Countess Waldersee did not agree, but he has always acknowledged that she was "a very brilliant woman, and now that the Graf is back in favor, the Countess enjoys an exceptional position. She was Miss Lee of this city.

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New York possesses many attractions for those who have Summer homes at Newport and elsewhere, and during the week the restaurants have been well filled with fashionable women whose names daily appear in descriptive letters as being at one or the other of the watering places. Miss Mabel Gerry is one of these. Mrs. George Gould another, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. James Gerard, Miss Burden, and the Misses Mills have also so figured. Mrs. Astor, Sr., lingered here until the end of the week. Although she goes to Newport each Summer as a part of the methodical life plan she has made, each year she curtails the time a little, and remains there only a few weeks. Her daughter, Mrs. Orme Wilson, does not like Newport, and a week or ten days is sufficient for her. Mrs. Astor dislikes the country, and when she has given her two or three or more dinners at Newport, she comes back to town, and has been known to make an early Autumn trip abroad to while away the time before the season in New York begins.

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Miss Celestine Eustis of New Orleans has compiled a very delightful cookery book of Creole receipts, including the only way to prepare that king of fishes—the pompano; that most delicious of soups—the gumbo filé and telling how to make a court bouillon. The book is interspersed with bits of Creole songs and Creole folk lore. Miss Eustis is a niece of the late Ambassador to France and a cousin of the Eustis family of this city and Newport. The name Eustis is one of the oldest in Louisiana, and the late Ambassador James B. Eustis, Alain Eustis, and the late George Eustis, who married Miss Corcoran of Washington, counted many friends in this city. A sister of these men, Miss Celestine Eustis, and an aunt of the young authoress, is a prominent figure at Newport and at Aiken. This Miss Eustis had charge of the children of her brother, the late George Eustis, who were orphaned at an early age, both parents having died. She is a most accomplished woman, and is a type of the Southern French grande dame. Her niece and charge married Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of this city. Two daughters of Alain Eustis possessed beautiful voices: the elder, Mrs. Kinen of Paris, wife of a Russian banker, being a pupil of Gounod, and the other, Miss Lydia Eustis, frequently delighting Newporters and New Yorkers by her splendid singing.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish adopted another European custom this past week at the dinner which she gave at the Crossways in honor of Lady Minto. The large round table which she had ordered was not able to accommodate all the guests, so that she had two—one for the married people and one for the younger set. She presided at one, with Lady Minto on her right, and Miss Fish at the other, with Lady Aileen as guest of honor. The latter is the debutante daughter of Lady Minto. This arranging of two tables is frequently done in London. The fashion of small tables at dinners has gone out, and the large round or square board is considered more sociable. Apropos of Mrs. Fish and her daughter, it is odd, but each has her own set. Miss Fish has quite a different circle of friends from her mother, and at a ball which was given in her honor an old friend of Mrs. Fish stated that he hardly knew twenty people in the room; Miss Marion Fish is very popular. She is rather tall and fair, is devoted to out-of-door sports, and cares very little for society, especially that which is found in what is known as the "spectacular" set.

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None of the Harriman women are good sailors. They are fond of many out-of-door sports and are devoted to horses, but they are not very partial to yachting. Hence it was no surprise to learn that the bride of William K. Vanderbilt dislikes the sea and that she will advise her husband to part with the Valiant. In fact, that vessel has been idle since Mr. Vanderbilt's marriage. It has now been sent to Sweden with a party of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt intend to live very quietly at Idle Hour during their stay in this country, and also to be at Saratoga for the races. They will make an appearance at Newport at the horse show. Mrs. Vanderbilt, following her likes and dislikes, has never cared very much for Newport. She was not there a great deal, as either Mrs. Sands or as Mrs. Rutherfurd. She is, however, very fond of Long Island.

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A paragraph in the different newspapers almost passed unnoticed this week. It was to the effect that Mrs. Allen, who was a large beneficiary under the will of the late Pierre Lorillard, had parted with the town house given her and that it was to be turned into a dressmaking establishment at no distant date. The trades are fast seizing hold of all the brownstone houses below Thirty-fourth Street on the cross streets as far east as Madison Avenue. An intelligence office occupies quite a mansion near Sixth Avenue, in sharp contrast with the stuffy rooms of a few years ago. The new establishment has liveried servants, reception rooms, and various departments, and the calling of the head of the establishment is smartly engraved on a great door plate. The place looks like a young ladies' seminary or a club, more especially the latter, as there is always a line of carriages in front of the door, particularly in the early Spring and late Autumn. Like the Long Island Railway station, it is a great place to meet one's friends, and women feel that they must engage a servant or at least look in every time they come to town from the country.

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Among the passengers on one of the transatlantic ships this week were registered the Countess de Gasquet James and the Vicomte de Gasquet James. The title, which no doubt has been found to be authentic, is a bit puzzling to those who are acquainted with the family. The Countess de Gasquet James was Miss Platt of Albany. She married, about twenty-five years ago, Amadee James of New Orleans, the grandson of one of the best-known bankers in the South, James Gasquet, who is also the grandfather of Mrs. J. J. Wysong and Marshall Gasquet of this city. The Gasquets come from a very old French family who were refugees. Mr. James Gasquet of New Orleans, the son of the late James Gasquet and Marshall Gasquet, his son, who lives in this city, are alone entitled to call themselves the Count and Vicomte de Gasquet, but they have never done so, as they prefer to be plain American citizens. The James family possesses no inherited title. However, when one lives abroad, it is well, perhaps, to assume or to revive past glories. The Countess de Gasquet James is a charming woman. One of her daughters has recently married a title abroad, and she has one of the prettiest villas at Dinard, where the family entertains a great deal.

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Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, who had the misfortune to lose her manor house at New London by fire this week, is rather petite, with brilliant eyes and a fair complexion. She is one of the wittiest women in New York society. She has a talent for relating anecdotes, which are told so well that even the dreariest luncheon or dinner is made enjoyable at once. She is one of the two daughters of Mrs. Andrews, the widow of Judge George P. Andrews, by her first husband, the late Mr. Van Auken, and a granddaughter of the late Commodore Garrison. She is the widow of Lindley Hoffman Chapin. As Miss Van Auken she exhibited great talent for amateur theatricals, and her mother had a small theatre equipped for her at the Van Auken residence. Mrs. Andrews has been an invalid for several years, but takes the most active interest in society.

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Miss Evelyn Burden, who returned with her mother and sister from Europe this week, is much improved in health and has quite recovered from the shock caused by the overturning of a lamp and the conflagration at the Burden residence in Madison Square last Winter. The Misses Burden are celebrated for their rose-leaf complexions, and Miss Evelyn for her figure. She grew a little too thin last year, but she looks very much better this Summer. Mr. C. D. Wetmore returned on the same ship. This is simply a coincidence, however. He has been quite devoted to Miss Burden for two seasons and there have been frequent reports of their engagement.

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The Misses Bryce, the daughters of Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, are the owners of a golf links. Gen. Bryce, in purchasing additional land at Roslyn to add to his estate there, bought the Roslyn Golf Club links. There is a small clubhouse on the links—which are excellent and in very good condition. Last year some of the Roslyn people were allowed the use of the links, but this Summer it has been fenced in. The Misses Bryce are very fond of golf, and the clubhouse and links are one of the many amusements which divert their friends at the numerous house parties given by them.

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Mrs. Henry S. Hoyt of Newport, who has been seen driving around recently—having entirely recovered from her serious illness of last Spring—is a very wonderful woman. She is the same age as Pope Leo, and was most active until she had a fall which injured her severely. Before that she would never have the services of a physician. She has one now, and also a trained nurse. It was Mrs. Hoyt who had a difference with her niece, Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, this Spring, which caused a great deal of disagreeable publicity. She was Miss Frances Duer, and is a great-aunt of Mrs. Clarence Mackay. She has a large fortune and many relatives.

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Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, who is most indefatigable in the cause of bridge, has been instrumental in re-establishing the Tuesday afternoon Bridge Club at Southampton—a very popular institution with the women there last Summer. Mrs. Kortwright is to go to Bar Harbor on a similar mission. She is a woman of great originality, and always in the very best of humor, although she has had more than one tragedy in her life. She is the widow of Gouverneur Kortwright. She was a Miss Youngs of Oyster Bay. Her hair is very gray and she is inclined to embonpoint. She wears superb jewels and entertains delightfully.

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Mrs. Charles Hall, who was Mrs. Albert Stevens, and the daughter of the late Judge John R. Brady, has taken the cue from her cousin, Mrs. Philip Lydig, and wears black and white nearly all the time. She is very partial to black gowns, especially those trimmed with jet or sequins or touched with silver. In the afternoons she wears large picture hats of black, with ostrich plumes. Her hair is beginning to be gray, but her complexion and figure are wonderful, and she remains one of the handsomest young matrons at Newport. She has a sweet, winning way with her, and a delightful smile. She has a penchant for bridge, and is so excellent a player that she has frequently won a series of games from Mrs. Ogden Mills and her twin daughters, who are considered to be remarkable players.

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Miss Armstrong, who designed the recent stained glass memorial window for Biltmore Chapel, is the daughter of Maitland Armstrong, the architect. Her mother was Miss King of Newport. Miss Armstrong and Miss Mary Tillinghast are two of the women artists who have taken up this branch of art with much success. Both have studios in town.

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Miss Pauline Astor wears nothing but white for evening gowns, and she has been called in London "la demoiselle blanche." With her dark coloring white is very effective. Her mother, who was Miss Paul of Philadelphia, and a beauty, was very fond of the same neutral tint.

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An amusing incident is related of Lady Dufferin, who was Miss Flora Davis, the daughter of John H. Davis of this city, at the recent cotillion given by Lady Newborough and Mrs. Sloan Chauncey, the American sisters in London. She had come from Court, where there was an evening drawing room, and she wore a glorious train of pale blue brocade. When she went to dance the train was in the way, and without a moment's hesitation she just took it off in the ballroom, then and there handed it to her partner, who carried it off on his arm. This was the cotillion where among the figures the dancers were given seagulls' wings to be fastened to the back of the gowns, and where one figure wound up in a general cakewalk.

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Mrs. R. Parr, who was Miss Laura Jenkins of Baltimore, is one of the few women who received her first communion from the hands of Pope Leo. She comes of an old Roman Catholic family of Baltimore. She created much sensation some years ago at Bar Harbor by appearing at the village fête for charity as Trilby. She was in a tent and was a "side show." She is a very handsome young woman.

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Miss May Van Alen has brought to Newport the fashion of wearing snake-skin slippers with red heels and red bows. This is quite prevalent in Paris, but is hardly of the grand world.

Hats, Hair, and Worry.

"WHEN you take into consideration that women have been wearing hats of some kind for several centuries it would seem that they ought to know enough by this time to fix their hair in a becoming style when they come to try on new headgear," said the woman in the trailing black dress. "But they seem to be still in a state of blissful ignorance on the subject. The frumpish condition in which some of our customers blow into the shop is a matter for painful comment.

"The woman who finds herself confronted with the stupendous task of buying a hat should take especial pains with her toilet. She should crimp her hair and do it up in the most becoming waves and rolls, and dab on her powder in the best way she knows how. Then, while still fresh from the dressing table, she should come straight to us. Unfortunately, the woman who thus toes the mark in the path of duty is a phenomenon. Nine-tenths of them rush around through other shops for half a day buying notions. Then when their faces get smeared with worry and their hair has attained freedom from pins and combs, they remember that they want to buy a hat. So they come to us. Of course they can't find anything that is becoming while in such a dilapidated state. Most women are homely enough at their best, but even so, they can, if taken at the proper moment, find a hat that sets them off pretty well; but if they wait till they get tired to death the most Frenchy milliner above ground cannot fit them out decently."

Life's Little Tragedies.

SING a song of Jess sticks,
Light 'em in your hair;
Scares away the 'skeeters,
Knocks 'em out for fair.
Careless maid forgot them,
Tumbled into bed;
Paps had to buy a wig—
Pompadour had fled.
'Nuff said.

CURRENT CLUB TOPICS

AT New London to-day the New York Yacht Club stops on its annual cruise. The yachts will be illuminated this evening and dinners will be given on board and at the Casino. There will also be a special concert at the latter place, offered as a compliment by the cottage residents at New London. To-morrow the squadron will sail for Newport, where there will be races on Tuesday. On Wednesday the run will be made to Vineyard Haven, and on Thursday there will be the race for the Lysistrata Cup given by James Gordon Bennett.

***

Col. John Jacob Astor was one of the few prominent clubmen in town last week. He made his headquarters at the Knickerbocker Club, but passed a greater part of the day at his offices. He and Mrs. Astor have joined the New York Yacht Club cruise in the remodeled Nourmahal.

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One by one the clubs in town seem to be either giving up the ghost or to be declared in financial difficulties. The Colonial is one of the last to be in trouble, as stated in THE TIMES last Tuesday. Many reasons are given for this, and one of them is that the club declined when the initiation fee was abolished. At the same time within the past four years three clubs have been obliged to resume the initiation, their lists being overfull. Two of these were the Calumet and Manhattan, and the other, in a slightly different position, was the City Club, which started without an initiation fee, but was compelled to establish one in the first year of its existence. The Colonial Club has hardly a raison d'être. It is not on Fifth Avenue, where nearly all the social clubs of any importance are situated, nor is it even in that neighborhood or anywhere in the vicinity of the centre of town. It is in a purely residential district. It does not offer the inducements for social preferment which is one of the objects of a club on its lines. It was intended to be the gathering place of the wealthy element building on the west side. It is too far up town for luncheon, and, in fact, is altogether out of the way. It has a very handsome building, beautifully furnished, and the officers have done everything in their power to make it attractive. Unfortunately, also, the country clubs, which have played sad havoc with town organizations, made their influence felt at the Colonial. Members could not well afford to pay heavy dues in Summer and keep up at the same time a city club which had no inducement except mere neighborhood sociability.

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The Colonial Club was organized as the Occident Club in May, 1890. Its name was changed to the Colonial Club in 1900. It has a board of twenty Trustees. The annual dues were $70 and the initiation was $150. The limit of membership was 800, and it had reached over 750 when the initiation fee was suspended, and the membership rose to about 1,000. L. Larkin Kellogg, who is its President, is a lawyer. He lives in the neighborhood of the club and has its interests personally at heart. There are a number of wealthy members, residents of the west side, including Daniel O'Day and J. V. V. Scott of the Standard Oil Company, Gage E. Tarbell of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, E. Edgar Leaycraft, Judge Henry Bischoff, Jr., and Herbert H. Vreeland. Smokers, concerts, and ladies' days have been given constantly. Mr. Kellogg has been President for several years.

***

Although very little has been heard from the scheme of an all-night supper club, this organization will come into being this Autumn, when the theatres open and the life of the metropolis is again in a whirl. None of the restaurants on Fifth Avenue or in the neighboring clubs keeps open after 1. The bar usually closes at 2 A. M. For years the old Union Club maintained a grillroom where chops and lobsters could be had until 4 A. M., but that has been abolished. There is more life, however, in New York clubs at night than in those of any other city in the Union. In Philadelphia and in Boston one seldom sees any one in the clubs after 11 P. M., and no one in Chicago thinks of even dining at his club in the evening. As a rule they are perfect deserts. During the season men frequently stop at their clubs en route home after the play, supper at one of the restaurants, dances, or entertainments, but their visits are brief, as a rule.

***

William K. Vanderbilt, who will be back in this country this week, is one of the most notable clubmen in this country. Besides belonging to nearly all of the best clubs in New York, he is a member of several of the very smart ones in London and Paris. Mr. Vanderbilt's favorite club while in town is the Knickerbocker, where he is a great favorite. His brother George is not yet a member there, his principal club being the Metropolitan. Mr. Vanderbilt is occasionally seen at the Union, and when it was at Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue he used to take luncheon there sometimes and then walk up the avenue to the Knickerbocker. He has done a great deal for Newport and the Newport clubs, and when the Country Club there was languishing he gave an entertainment which did much in bringing back the prestige of the place. Of all the Vanderbilt men he is the most genial and companionable, for he is always good-humored and most simple in his tastes and habits. Long residence abroad has given him the art of entertaining in princely style, and he has always been known to do the right thing at the right moment—a gift of tact which he inherits from his grandfather, who, although not a cultured man, had delightful manners and a most imposing presence.

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J. Pierpont Morgan, wherever he is, does not forget his church on Sunday. He is very fond of religious exercises, and when he is at home he invariably passes Sunday evenings in hymn singing. He is sometimes a bit arbitrary as to the selection of hymns and tunes, and he never seems to be enjoying himself so much as when he is engaged in this or some other religious exercise.

***

Commodore Bourne of the New York Yacht Club has recovered his health and will be on deck during the cruise of the club. Sir Thomas Lipton is to be his guest a part of the time.

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Col. Archibald Rogers, whose house at Hyde Park on the Hudson is at present under quarantine on account of the illness there of his brother-in-law, Mr. Coleman, is a very well-known clubman. He belongs to thirteen clubs, including the Century and Knickerbocker. He is a Yale graduate of 1873, and one of the best-known yachtsmen in this country, among the fast yachts he has owned being the Wasp and the Bedouin. The Rogers place at Hyde Park is famous each Winter for its ice yachting. Large parties go up from New York to enjoy this sport, and on Sundays especially there are races on the river. Col. and Mrs. Rogers were to go to the Lodge, at Newport, which they rented a short time ago.

***

Louis E. Bruguière, who is to build a villa at Newport, is a young bachelor who comes from California. He is related to New York, but is no connection of the famous old-time Bruguière family. Mr. Bruguière suffered from concussion of the brain this Summer, and it was thought for a time that he would not recover. His mother came on from the West to nurse him. The Bruguière family have an additional "u" in their name. Louis Bruguière's brother, Emile, is a member of the Union and a graduate of Harvard in 1899. Their mother was a Miss Salter. This Summer the young men have leased a cottage at Newport.

***

One of the new villa owners at Newport this Summer is J. Mitchell Clark. His cottage is nearly finished, and it is expected that on his return from abroad he and his wife will entertain a great deal. She was Mrs. Bedine. Mr. Clark belongs to the Union, of which he has been a member since 1885; the Metropolitan, the Tuxedo, the New York Yacht, and other clubs. He was graduated from Brown in the year 1865. He is in business at 45 Wall Street.

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The Catholic Club in this city will take measures to have a meeting and memorial address on Pope Leo. Among the Papal Chamberlains who are club members of other organizations in this city are Charles Astor Bristed and Eugene Kelly. Mr. Bristed belongs to the Knickerbocker and is a descendant of the original John Jacob Astor. Eugene Kelly, who is abroad, belongs to the Union. John D. Crimmins, who is the recipient of high honors from the Vatican, belongs to the Manhattan and Metropolitan. Bourke Cockran, who was given the Laetare Medal last year, belongs to the Metropolitan, the Meadow Brook, the Manhattan, and a score of other clubs.

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F. Augustus Schermerhorn is among those who are cruising with the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Schermerhorn gives many parties on his yacht, the Free Lance, during the Summer, and he is so hospitable that the yacht itself has been nicknamed the Free Lunch. Mr. Schermerhorn divides his time between Lenox and the waters about Whitestone, L. I.—where he has a splendid property—and his residence on University Place, in this city.

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Lord Bagot, who is to marry Miss Lily May of Paris and Baltimore, and whose wedding has been postponed on account of the illness of his bride-elect, was considered in London as a confirmed bachelor, and match-making mothers gave him up as hopeless. The Bagots of Blithfield are among the oldest families in Staffordshire, and they held lands there long before the Norman Conquest. There is a legend which says that the founder of the family was a Welsh goatherd. The terms of the ancient entail to the property are that the Bagots have to keep a herd of goats forever in their park. They possess a magnificent breed of these animals—white with black heads and enormous horns. Lord Bagot has also a fine herd of red deer. There are ever so many legends of the family, which has been a powerful one since the days of William the Conqueror. The Queen of Oaks, the second largest tree in England, is in Bagot Park. Lord Bagot is very fond of all the old customs of Anglo-Saxon times, and at his country seat, Blithfield, he preserves many of these. Christmas and other festivals are celebrated with peculiar ritual. One custom, however, he has abolished. This prevailed until his father's death. The late lord had a stalwart drummer, who marched around the house beating a big drum, emblazoned with the family coat of arms, to announce dinner. At all great festivals a gold loving cup, many centuries old, is passed around to the guests.

***

The Prince Hatzfeldt, who married Miss Huntington, has made quite an impression on his English neighbors. He directs the estate which has been their country house since they have lived in England, with the true German spirit. He is very precise and quite an autocrat. His English, according to British ideas, is very American, although he comes from an old aristocratic German family. Everything is managed on the estate with Prussian military discipline.

***

Charles A. Baudoine, who is being sued by his former wife, Mrs. George Frederick Garr, for an increase of income for his son, who is ill in the Adirondacks, is a familiar figure on Fifth Avenue, in the Park, at the races, the various restaurants, and the Horse Show. He is a member of the New York Athletic and various riding and driving clubs, and at one time was a staunch supporter of the now defunct Tandem Club. He is wealthy. He and the present Mrs. Baudoine drive in various traps up and down the avenue at all hours during the season. They seldom if ever have any guests with them on their coach or at their box at the Horse Show. Mrs. Baudoine was formerly Mrs. Casper Whitney. The first Mrs. Baudoine was Miss Rutter, a daughter of the railroad magnate and a sister-in-law of Mrs. Nathaniel Reynal. After she obtained her divorce from Baudoine she married George Garr of the Union Club, one of the best-known men about town and a relative of the Marlis. Casper Whitney has also remarried.

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William B. Leeds, the owner of the Nuna, which will be one of the contesting yachts for the Lysistrata Cup on Tuesday, is a member of nearly all the fashionable clubs in Chicago, and has also a membership in Washington and Philadelphia clubs. In this city he belongs to the New York Yacht, the Seawanhaka, and several other yacht clubs. Yachting has always been his principal recreation. He has a handsome Summer place at Port Washington, L. I., and another at Bar Harbor, where he and his family spend the late Summer.

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A New Yorker who has become quite conspicuous in Europe recently by his affiliation with the Vanderbilt party and his presence at all the entertainments given by the German imperial family to the present owners of the North Star, is Edmund L. Baylies. To his friends he was once "Teddy" Baylies, but few will dare to call him thus now. He is a lawyer by profession, a member of the Knickerbocker, University, and other clubs, and a Harvard graduate of the year 1870. For some reason people will call him Edmund Livingston Baylies. His middle name is Lincoln, and he is very proud of it, as his ancestor, Gen. Lincoln, was a very distinguished man in New England. He is the son of Edmund L. Baylies, Sr., and his mother was Miss Ray, who was related to the Clintons and other well-known families. She lives in a beautiful house at 1 East Seventy-first Street and entertains a great deal during the season. For years the Baylies family lived in a handsome old mansion on Ninth Avenue near Twenty-second Street. It was thought then that the court end of town would be established there. A sister of Edmund L. Baylies, Miss Ruth Baylies, died within twenty-four hours of her début at the Patriarchs ball, at Delmonico's, from pneumonia. The occurrence threw a gloom over that season in New York society. In 1887 Mr. Baylies married Miss Louisa Van Rensselaer, the direct descendant of the original Killiaen Van Rensselaer. Mrs. Baylies has a dark beauty, a wonderful figure, and a most original style of dressing. In fact, her gowns are more discussed than those of nearly any other young matron in New York. At the death of Ward McAllister, when it was thought that New York must have a leader to succeed him, Edmund Baylies was said to be the man. It was also urged that he should have taken the Presidency of the Patriarchs, but that body chose the late Robert G. Remsen, who was the senior in years and membership.

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George De Forest Grant and his brother, R. Suydam Grant, both of the Union Club, have gone to Richfield this Summer. George De Forest Grant is one of the oldest of the young bachelors in town. He is very wealthy and is the uncle of the Countess of Essex. He has always had a penchant for keeping bachelor house in a very delightful manner. The famous Langtry residence on West Twenty-third Street was his property, and for years he and his brother lived in a very pretty house near Gramercy Park, where they entertained a great deal. One seldom passes the Union Club without seeing George De Forest Grant in the window. He has not been in the best of health this last year, and he therefore has gone to a quiet place for the Summer, although he never cared particularly for Newport.

Moments of History.

ELIZABETH was about to step on the cloak that Raleigh put down in front when a sudden thought struck her.

"Has it been sterilized?" she asked sternly.

It was evident by Raleigh's look of sudden dismay that he had been guilty of gross neglect.

"It only goes to show," said Elizabeth, stinging him through her lorgnette, as she was lifted over the puddle, "how even one who loves me so much may grow criminally careless."

NOT THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON

WHEN Francis Burton took unto himself a wife, the only notification of the important event received by his boyhood friend, Ross Gray, who had been studying medicine for three years in Paris and Vienna, was a very brief and hurried letter to the effect that he had at last "gone and done it," and he recommended that Gray go and do likewise at the very first opportunity.

Which Dr. Gray, as an expert in nervous affections, diagnosticated as meaning that Burton was daffy on the subject, but would probably recover in due time under ordinary treatment. In any event, he sincerely hoped that whatever else Mrs. Burton—her husband had quite forgotten to tell Gray what her maiden name was—did, she would insist upon Mr. Burton writing more satisfactory letters to her when she was away than he had written to him, Gray, on an occasion of such significance.

Then Gray promptly forgot Burton, matrimony, and all collateral interests, and plunged again into his studies, for he was an enthusiast and a worker.

Burton had married in March, and in June Gray had completed his course and returned to America. A week after his arrival in New York he was ready to start for Chicago to visit an uncle, and incidentally to look up his friend Burton and see for himself what kind of a prize he had drawn in the Great Lottery. He and Burton had talked many times of the choice of a wife, and he was interested in knowing the relation of theory to practice.

It is a day and a night, or vice versa, between New York and Chicago, and Gray had left New York in the evening, so that he had a full day before him when he arose next morning, and he anticipated enjoying it, for he had always found that one day in a Pullman furnished many subjects of interest outside and inside of the car, if the traveler were disposed to make the most of his opportunities. There was always something to see outside when he cared to look in that direction, and there was occasionally something even more interesting inside.

On this occasion Gray's chief interest lay outside until noon, when the personnel of the passenger list was visibly improved by the addition of a most attractive looking young lady. Thereupon external affairs lost interest to the passenger from New York, for of all the products of creation a pretty woman stood first in the estimation of Dr. Gray. As a natural sequence, therefore, he devoted himself to the study of what was most interesting to him.

But the object of his study did not reciprocate. Possibly she was aware of his presence in the car because she was not blind, and he sat directly opposite to her, but if she were she gave no sign. He was too well-bred to offer to put up a window for her, even if the window had not already been up as far as Pullman windows can rise in this world; or to offer her a newspaper or a book; or to resort to any of the well-known tricks of travelers under such circumstances. But he was none the less anxious to talk to her, and he was willing to take some risk in securing desired results. This risk consisted of furtive glances cast her way when he thought she was not looking; and once he thought he saw her shyly peep at his suit case covered with foreign hotel labels, as is the custom. Something she saw there must have given her a little more confidence, because after that their eyes met once or twice, but as quickly parted, and she gazed out of the window steadily, as if the scenery were not to be missed under any circumstances. It was quite apparent that each wished to remove the barrier between them, but neither dared make the first venture toward its removal.

Fate is kind sometimes, although ordinarily not when we want it to be so. In this instance it departed from its usual custom, and most opportunely broke a truck somewhere under the train with a sufficient jar to frighten every woman in the car to the point of instant flight to her male protector for safety. The attractive lady across the aisle having no visible male protector to whom she could fly, Gray at once flew to her, and in heroic fashion told her to have no fear. Which she evidently did not have, for she laughed in a way that made him feel almost as much ashamed of himself as if he had offered to put up the window for her.

The accident was slight, detaining the train for half an hour perhaps, during which time Dr. Gray had performed such valiant service for the unprotected lady that she invited him to sit beside her, and he was glad indeed that no inventive genius had yet produced an indestructible truck.

As the train whirled along again they talked quite as old friends, or rather as those who had been drawn together by some common danger, a most delightful basis of friendship.

"And the strangest part of it all is," she said with charming confidence, "is that you should be Dr. Ross Gray."

"Ah—um—er," he stammered, quite nonplused by this unexpected knowledge. "How do you know I am?"

"Your suit case told me," she laughed. He recalled having seen her look at it, and was no longer surprised. Nor was he quite pleased, because he felt that she was almost bold to seize upon his name in that fashion and use it without his permission.

"Oh, yes, I forgot that," he said, somewhat stiffly. "One must mark them so in Europe, you know, but it is not necessary in this country, where we have the check system."

"You have been in Paris and Vienna some time, I believe?" she went on.

Gray looked at her in amazement.

"Are you a sister of Sherlock Holmes?" he inquired in awestruck tones.

"No, nor his cousin, nor his aunt," she laughed. "Aren't you a friend of Mr. Francis Burton of Chicago?"

"Rather," he admitted, with a sense of relief. "We were boys together, but he was such a poor correspondent that I have almost lost him since I have been away. Do you know him? But of course you do."

"Oh, yes, and I have heard him speak oftener of you than of any other man of his acquaintance. That is why I became interested when I saw the name on your case, and wondered if it could be the same."

"Well, well," exclaimed Gray, dropping back into an easy position as if there were no longer need of precaution against an unknown foe. "How strange that we should meet in this way, and that Burton is the bond between us, for he is one of my dearest friends. I suppose you know he is married?"

"Oh, yes, I was at the wedding. I had only known him two years, but we were very good friends, and he was a great admirer of my father."

"Tell me about the girl he married," Gray said, so interested in his friend that he quite forgot the conventionalities and that his fellow-passenger was not an acquaintance of years. But that was to be expected, for she was of the type that inspires confidence and confidences. "Or do you know her? Yes? Well, you know I have often wondered what kind of a girl would captivate and capture old Burt. He and I used to do a whole lot of talking about marrying, and Burton always impressed me as a chap that had poor judgment in such things and was pretty sure to put his foot into it good and hard some day if somebody didn't come to the rescue. I'll bet she was some slip of a bread and butter specimen and old Burt thought she was Juno and Minerva and Venus bunched. He always seemed to have a weakness for magnifying small things."

"I don't imagine she is quite what you think she is, but, of course, opinions differ, and when you meet her you may sympathize with Mr. Burton."

"Well, she must have been a pretty good one to get old Burt. We had our doubts about women in matrimonial combination, at least as far as we were concerned, and we promised ourselves to be almighty careful in our selection, although we were never unwilling to submit to Fate if there were no other way. I believe thoroughly in the institution of marriage and I suppose I shall become part of it next, but I don't think any woman on earth can fool me, so I am expecting to marry and live happily ever after."

"I sincerely hope so, Dr. Gray, for I really believe that people may marry and be happier for it, if they will exercise a little bit of everyday wisdom before it is too late."

"That's what I say," said the doctor, with confidence. "If they are good friends, congenial and companionable, liking to work together and loaf together, it will be all right nine times in ten. And it won't be if they are not that way."

"I suppose not; and yet so many, many of the ill-assorted try to build substantial structures out of moonshine and candy."

"True enough," admitted Gray. "And still," he continued in a lighter spirit, "romance is not a bad thing. It is the peppermint we put into disagreeable medicine to make it palatable. Now take our meeting, for example. When I first saw you, and couldn't help looking over your way, you must have thought I was a brute. Then came the accident, and after it the romance of the knight to the lady's rescue, and here we are, talking as old friends, although we havn't known each other three hours."

The color showed faintly in her cheeks, and she looked out of the window. "One can never tell," she said softly, and with a little smile that Gray did not see.

Into what depths Gray might have plunged when she turned her face to him again and he looked into her baffling eyes will never be known, for as he dropped his voice into the deeper tones his companion manifested some degree of nervousness and told him she was going no further than the next station. Gray's face told his disappointment so plainly that she was almost sorry.

"But it will be all right," she hastened to assure him, "for I live in Chicago and you may come to see me to-morrow afternoon at 5."

"But how can I?" he cried in helpless fashion. "I don't even know your name, and I have been so interested in talking to you that I have quite forgotten to talk about you. If you will give me your card?" he said, half extending his hand.

She smiled that little half-smile which had before gone out of the window, and taking a somewhat worn card from her bag she gave it to him.

"It is rather soiled," she apologized, "but I have exhausted my supply of fresh ones."

The inscription in plain black on the card—Miss Mary Morris, 306 Erie Street—was prosaic enough, but Gray's eyes rested upon it adoringly as if it were a beautiful poem in letters of gold. He kept his wits, however, and until she left the train he talked quite philosophically, although on the subject of matrimony, and was insistent to the last that he knew women so well he could never make a mistake. Possibly he was somewhat conceited—there are such men.

"My parting injunction to you, Dr. Gray," she said, as they shook hands on the platform where she stopped, "is that you continue in cautiousness lest you be deceived at the last."

"Never," he responded fervently, gazing into her eyes as before he had gazed upon her card. "I know the right kind when I see one. She will never fool me, and the others cannot. I have—"

"All aboard!" shouted the conductor, and Gray jumped for the car, leaving his unfinished sentence with his late traveling companion.

The following afternoon, prompt on the minute, Gray was met at the front door of a handsome house in Erie Street by a pretty, pink-cheeked Swede.

"Is Miss Morris at home?" he asked, as if he did not know she was, for did he not have her invitation to call at that hour?

"I beg your pardon, Sir," replied the maid, surveying him suspiciously.

"I said, Is Miss Morris at home—Miss Mary Morris?" he explained, irritated somewhat, although there was no apparent reason for such a state of mind.

"Why, Sir," stammered the maid, "Miss Mary is married!"

"W-w-what? When?" gasped Gray. "Married, did you say? Are you sure?"

"Oh, yes, Sir. It was only three months ago, Sir. She married Mr. Francis Burton, Sir, and she lives around in the next street, at 967, Sir. She has been out of town, Sir, and only came back this afternoon, Sir."

"Oh! Ah—um—er," hesitated Gray, very much unbalanced. "I've been out of town myself and hadn't heard of it. I beg your pardon, really."

"Who shall I say called, Sir?" inquired the maid, half disposed to offer her heartfelt sympathies to some old sweetheart, as she suspected.

He had started away, but he came back almost within whispering distance.

"Here's a dollar, my good girl," he said coaxingly. "Don't say that anybody called. I mean, that it was no caller; merely a stranger who had rung the wrong doorbell. And I told her," he glowered fiercely to himself as he hurried away, "that no woman could fool me. Damn!"

At his uncle's, half an hour later, he found Burton waiting for him to take him to dinner.

"My wife said she had met you on the train yesterday," Burton explained after a cordial greeting which Gray resented in his soul, but tried to hide in his manner, "and I came right down here on the chance of finding you at the old place. Lucky, wasn't it?"

"Did your wife tell you how we met on the train?" asked Gray, in no happy mood.

"No, not in detail. She said there was a joke went with it which you would tell at the dinner table."

"Burton," said Gray mysteriously, "has that wife of yours got a sister who has no other engagement?"

"Why?" asked Burton, curiously.

"Oh, nothing much. Only I think I need a guardian!" and Burton understood why later.

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

Nicknames for Teachers.

"ABILITY to take a man's measure, or, as they say it themselves, 'to size him up,' is the possession of nearly every boy of school age," said an ex-pedagogue the other day.

"In the school where I taught the boys quickly hit upon 'Pep' as the correct name for their Principal, because they soon learned that he resorted to nothing more than a fatherly side talk as a punishment for school lawbreakers. The first assistant, however, impressed them in quite a different manner, for he was known in their private councils as 'Fiery Spike,' the first part of the name reflecting the possession of much temper, the last part a long, lean body. 'Rusty Harry' was a name which brought to the youngsters visions of a young man teacher whose hair was the color of oxidized iron and who was a terror to boys with a tarnished memory. Each teacher had an extra label, and each one of the labels fitted remarkably well."

The Trouble in the Case.

"What was the complaint against the women Immigration Inspectors?"

"Why, I believe they actually inspected."

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

THE PIAZZA HISTORY CLUB

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE

"PAUL REVERE is such a picturesque character in Revolutionary history, ladies," said the President of the Piazza History Club, "and there is so much of keen interest concerning him, that I trust you are all well up on the subject for the day."

"I have brought a picture of him," said the Fifth Vice President, producing an old print. "I must say he is something of a disappointment."

"Is he young?" asked the daughter of the hostess.

"You don't mean to tell me that that grizzly old man is Paul Revere," said the woman with the renaissance lace dress, as she regarded the picture. "Well, what a disappointment! He has always been one of my heroes."

"Mine, too," said the woman in the swinging seat. "How real intelligence does destroy one's ideals! I declare, I would rather not know about things."

"Our true ideals are what is left after the illusions are destroyed," said the woman who wrote poetry. "Illusions are like superstitions, only good to get rid of."

"Superstitions relieve the monotony, particularly if you have to live in one place and never see anything," said the woman who had just returned from abroad.

"What's your favorite superstition?" asked the woman who was crocheting an edge around a tumbler doily.

"Whenever I buy mucilage we always move," said the woman who lived in a flat. "I have got to the point now that whenever I buy a bottle of mucilage I generally order the van at the same time."

"How interesting," said the woman who wrote, and she made a note of it on her chatelaine tablet. "I should think the mucilage would make you stick."

"It is my most solidly founded superstition now, for it has proved up more than ten times," responded the woman who lived in the flat. "I need mucilage now the worst way, but I positively will not buy it, for I will not move this hot weather."

"Perfectly absurd!" said the woman with the red cheeks. "When I get low-spirited I always put dress braids on skirts. If there is anything that will haul me up out of the depths, it's doing dress braids. A fresh braid on a skirt will produce a joy wave when all else fails."

"Did any one say that Paul Revere was a superstitious man?" asked the hostess who had just come out on the piazza. "You must excuse me for leaving you for a few minutes, but I have a new girl, and she is such a trial."

"If she beats mine, then she does well," said the woman with the red cheeks. "Let me tell you about mine and how I got ahead of her."

"Yes, do!" said three women in concert.

"Well, yesterday I told her that I would bake a cake after luncheon, and she told me it would not be convenient, as she was going to scrub the kitchen."

"Such impudence," murmured the woman who was drawing threads, and without looking up from her work. "What did you say?".

"I simply told her that I would be but a few minutes, and she could scrub after I had finished. She made no reply, and I went to the kitchen about fifteen minutes after luncheon. I found the floor flooded with water. It looked as if the Fire Department had been playing on it."

"Mercy! What in the world did you do?" asked the woman in the swinging seat.

"What did I do? Just wait and hear! After glancing at the flood, I quietly ascended the back stairs, put on my husband's rubber boots, pinned up my skirts, and walked myself back to the scene of the flood and went quietly about my cakemaking as if it were the most natural thing in the world to do."

"Good!" said four women at once.

"Splendid!" ejaculated the President. "Then what did she do?"

"I expected her to leave on the spot," replied the woman with the red cheeks, "but she knew I was laughing at her, and she left her scrubbing and repaired to her room, where she wept all the afternoon."

"Good story," said the woman who wrote as she jotted it down on her chatelaine tablet.

"Speaking of Paul Revere," said the Recording Secretary, "have any of you seen the new Paul Revere lanterns?"

"How interesting!" said the woman who had a new house. "What do you do with them?"

"They are to hang on the piazza or to light a cosy corner, or to use in the place of a candlestick," said the woman who was informed. "You can get the genuine antique, or you can have one made at the tinsmith's. They're stunning. I wish I had brought mine. I fully intended to, because it would be so appropriate to our Paul Revere day, and then I forgot it. I'm always so forgetful."

"We are to have a paper on the subject of 'Paul Revere,' ladies, and also a poem, Longfellow's poem graphically describing 'Paul Revere's Ride.' The latter our gifted member, the Fourth Vice President, has volunteered to recite for us."

"I really couldn't, ladies, out here on the piazza," said the Fourth Vice President. "Some other time I will gladly give it, but really not at an out-of-door meeting, so I retire in favor of the reading of the paper."

"My paper is long, ladies, and it really is very late. Will some one move that we defer the the reading of it till another day?"

The suggestion was promptly received and moved and seconded.

"All in favor of postponing the reading of the most interesting paper on Paul Revere will signify it by saying 'Aye,'" said the President. "Contrary minded, 'No.' The 'Ayes' have it."

"I move that we accept the postponement with regrets," said the woman with the red cheeks.

"I just adore parliamentary ruling," said the Third Vice President. "It gives such an air of distinction to a club meeting."

"It certainly facilitates matters," remarked the President. "All who are in favor of postponing the paper with regrets signify it by saying 'Aye.' Ah! The vote appears to be unanimous. The Secretary will place it on the minutes."

"Thank you," said the lady who was to have read the paper. "You overcome me."

"Place that on the minutes also," said the President.

"How refreshing these history talks are," said the woman with the red cheeks. "Even if Paul Revere is old, it's pleasant to know about him."

"That's a beautiful thought," said the club poet. "I shall do a poem on it."

The hostess announced sherbet just as a hand-organ struck up a lively refrain.

"The music is part of the afternoon, I do believe," ventured the President. "Our hostess is such an original woman."

So the embroidery was put away, and there followed a lively chatter about everything, so that the familiar strains of "Mr. Dooley" were quite drowned out.

"I believe the informal part of our club meetings is the best, after all," said the woman with the red cheeks, "although the instructive portion of the meeting is by no means to be frowned upon."

A Trifle Mixed.

"Can you tell me about the naval battles of the war of 1812?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, ma'am," said the pupil, a little doubtful. "The naval battles were successful on the sea, but they were not so successful on land."

THE DENTIST'S GHOSTLY RIVAL

ALL I can say is that I don't believe in no such things, nohow," said the man with the one arm. It was in Deacon Trumbull's store at the Cross Roads. The rain was slashing against the windows and a chill wind was howling, and it was much more comfortable to sit on a box or a barrel and chat with one's neighbor than to "get along home." Somebody said that there was a story that "Skinflint" Martin's ghost had been seen around the place where the old miser was supposed to have buried the money that had not been found when he died, and there was a general swapping of ghost stories. Some of the younger men were looking uneasy as they thought of the long road to farms miles away, some of them, and they were grateful to the man with the one arm—Jake Morris, who "odd-jobbed around"—when he repeated:

"All I can say is that I don't believe in no such things, nohow. What do you say, Doc?"

The dentist lighted a Pittsburg stogie and said:

"I'm saying nothing, one way or the other. All I know is that one time, in a town not very far from this one, a ghost took a job of work away from me; or, if it wa'n't no ghost, I'd like some one to tell what it was. The man who was going to give me the work told me about it himself, and he wa'n't no liar."

"All I can say is—" began the one-armed man doggedly; but he was headed off, and a dozen voices said: "Go ahead, Doc."

"I had just set up in this town," said the dentist, "and of course I drummed up trade whenever I could. The druggist there was real friendly. He kept a store on Main Street, just over the railroad tracks, and I used to drop in there considerable, and one day he said to me, 'Why don't you get after young Henry Harris? He's got an awful set of teeth, and he's in here all the time for toothache drops and plasters. It's kind of spoiling trade for me to tell you about him, but I guess you need the work more than I need his trade, Doc,' says he, real friendly.

"So I went and saw young Henry Harris. But I soon saw that there was nothing to be done with him. He needed the attention of a dentist bad as any man I knew about, but he was one of those men—there are lots of them, and some of them in this company!—who are just out-and-out cowards when it comes to bracing themselves to stand up against a dentist. Henry was a rather soft sort, anyhow, and he had been tortured by a bungling dentist when he was a boy, and he just wouldn't face another.

"Henry was married to a real nice little woman, and she was always urging him to go to me; but, no, Sir! Henry was set on that point; he preferred the pain of the toothache. They lived in a little cottage at the end of Main Street. Henry did carpentering work. When he got home in the night, he and his little wife would sit in their tiny garden, and Henry would play on the flute while the little wife would look at him, and they were happy as clams until a fit of the toothache came over Henry.

"One night he came home mad with the pain. He couldn't eat a mouthful. He threw himself on the bed, where he tossed about and groaned, as even a big, strong man will do. Mrs. Harris was all distressed. 'Where are your drops? Haven't you got any?' she asked. He shook his head. 'I'll go right away to the drug store and get you some, Henry,' says she, 'and I'll be right back.' She hurried away.

"Henry fairly shrieked. He shouted out, 'Hurry up! Why are you so long!' He heard a train coming along. Henry said afterward that it sounded as though it were going through the room.

"His wife came back into the room and lighted the lamp. Henry smelled carbolic acid.

"'Here, Henry, lift up your head,' she said. She put a bit of cotton wool saturated with the acid into the tooth, as she'd done for him hundreds of times before. Henry dropped back on the pillow face downward. The pain went away at once.

"'Now, rest for a while, dear,' said she, and then in a very tender kind of voice, Henry says, she added, 'Good-bye, my darling husband!'

"What strange words, and what a strange voice, Henry thought. He lifted his head. The room was dark. There was no light in the room. There was the smell of carbolic acid, which quickly died out—nothing else—nobody else.

"'Mary!' cried Henry. No answer. He called again. He got up from the bed, his heart thumping, and the hair of his head astir. He said he thought about the games of hide and seek he used to play with Mary when they were children together, and he felt about in the dark, thinking she was playing a game on him, and he tried to say, with a laugh, 'Mary, where are you?' The words choked in his throat. There was nobody in the house. There was nobody in the little garden.

"Henry ran from the house, up the street. He crossed the tracks. There was a crowd of people staring into the drug store. They made way for him at once, and he elbowed his way in. His wife was there, but she did not speak to him. She did not even smile; it was all over. In one of her hands was a little bottle of toothache drops which she had bought before she ran out of the drug store. The train was making up time, and could not stop for her, and they had carried her back.

"Henry never came to me or any other dentist to have those teeth fixed. He said that whenever the ache came the thought of that night stopped it at once. But he never married again."

Deacon Trumbull scratched his head reflectively; the younger men sat with staring eyes fixed on the dentist, and listening to the rain beating on the glass in the silence.

"All I can say is that I don't believe in no such things, nohow," said the man with the one arm, and everybody jumped.

Willie's Whopper.

THERE is one small boy in Buffalo who is likely to find himself left out of his grandmother's will. The old lady, who is rich and lives in the country, visited her Bison City descendants recently. One day, from a street car, her grandson pointed out a large factory, the machinery of which, he said, was operated by the power of Niagara Falls.

"Oh, yes, Willie," said the grandmother, "I've seen many mills—sawmills and gristmills—operated by water power. But the water to run that mill must come through a very long race."

"The power," said Willie, innocently enough, "comes through wires like them," and he indicated some slender strands of metal stretching across a roof.

Grandmother looked at the wires and then at Willie, and seemed about to speak; but she compressed her lips and remained silent for the remainder of the ride. In about a week she was home in her own hamlet, and then she told her bosom friend all about it.

"I don't think," she continued, her gray curls dancing with indignation, "that I ought to encourage a boy who will tell his old gran'ma a whopper like that. The idea! As if I did not know water cannot be sent by wire."

"A QUIET WEEK" IN RURAL ITALY

By Minnie J. Reynolds

JANET and I had had words in the first place over going to Arenella, she insisting that we came to Europe for rest as well as novelty; to learn of the life of the people, and not, like all other Americans, simply to make a tour of the leading hotels and do tourist "stunts," and I claiming that a week in an Italian farmhouse would see the finish of both of us from ennui. It was I who gave in, naturally, being an American husband. But I fear I did it with rather a bad grace, having a constitutional dislike to being bored. And so came the beginning of our "quiet week in rural Italy." However, the place was not as bad as it might have been. A big, square, stone house, with a paved yard, clean swept; great vineyards sweeping all around, orange and fig trees about the house, chestnut and sycamore trees off on the hillsides; a pretty spot, overlooking the rippling waves of the bay of Pozzuoli, in a region soaked with the history of twenty-four centuries.

While Janet was getting into a dressing gown I strolled down to look around. In the kitchen I found a most beautiful girl; brown velvet skin, black velvet eyes, cameo features, a perfect type of South Italian beauty. She was as nice as she was pretty, and I don't know how any man could have helped being interested in her.

She looked rather sad to me. I sat down on the threshold of the kitchen door and tried some of my Italian on her. It seemed to relieve her sadness for the moment, although she was very polite about it. She told me that her name was Mariuccella; that she had a brother, Gennarino, who sang "come un amore" like a love; that her father was very proud of his house, which was the fruit of a long life of toil, together with other simple facts of a like nature. After a while the old man came up, and I was moderately surprised to hear him address me in a pulverized version of New York dialect. He had lived fifteen years on Bleecker Street.

After dinner young Gennarino came up on our porch with his guitar and sang to us at our request. He certainly did sing "like a love," to use their own picturesque phrase; little Neapolitan canzonettas and nice old Italian folk-songs, such as the contadini sing at the winemaking. I am willing to confess that I enjoyed it better than an opera, particularly with Mariuccella to explain what we did not understand.

Life continued on this simple, bucolic plane for three days. I had no desire to see a newspaper or get any mail. The scent of the opening orange buds, which filled the air every moment, seemed to get into my veins and serve in the place of lotus. Janet watched me loaf with a glint of triumph between her eyelids; but I refused to give her the satisfaction of admitting that she was right.

However, there was one matter for speculation in the Arcadian simplicity of the place. There was a mystery in the house, and it was connected with the girl, Mariuccella. I could not understand why a girl so young, so pretty, and so nice should be so unhappy. Furthermore, in the three days we had been there she had not set her foot outside the door. I had an idea at first that she was being oppressed or constrained in some way by the old people. But I dismissed this when I saw the very evident affection between them. They certainly watched her, but if there were any constraint it seemed to be a friendly one, and one to which she acquiesced. I had tried some tentative inquiries on the girl, and she had fended them off with such a distressed air that I saw plainly that there was really a mystery.

On the fourth day we were to go mushrooming—Mariuccella, Gennarino, Janet, and I. We were to take along a luncheon and make a picnic of it. There had been some difficulty about Mariuccella going. I could not understand why any trouble should be made over so simple a thing, and insisted with an approach to resentment, which brought the old people round. The old man took me one side, however, before we started, and asked me, in his dislocated English, to kindly take the girl under my special charge and see that no strangers approached the party. I made up my mind that the day should not pass without my getting some sort of explanation out of Mariuccella.

We started out as gayly as a lot of children. I think it was the first time that weather and scenery ever made me feel poetical. Out to sea the line of the water and the blue of the sky appeared to merge, and the boats seemed suspended between the two, like birds poised in the air. All around the land lay palpitating under the first kiss of Spring. The air was full of the scent of freshly turned earth and the delicate aroma of opening buds and blossoms. Those two beautiful children, Mariuccella and Gennarino, seemed like a pair of young wood nymphs, strayed out of ancient myth into the land of their primeval habitation. Janet was in her element, and as for myself, it seemed strange that a strictly money-making New Yorker could get so in tune with this little pastoral from the golden age.

It was a setting altogether too pretty and peaceful for the story that Mariuccella told me in the chestnut grove that day after luncheon. It was a simple little story enough; of a lover who had proved unworthy; of a lover whom she knew she could never marry, but whom she could not help mourning still. She didn't really love him any more, because she knew he was bad, very bad; but she couldn't help feeling sad yet.

"But how do you know he is so very bad, Mariuccella?" I asked.

"Because, 'Scellenz', he is a member of the Camorra," she replied simply, as if that ought to explain the matter to any intelligent being.

I knew the Camorra was in Naples what the Mafia was in Sicily, and I began to pay more attention. It seemed the girl had met her Ciccillo while on a visit to her godparents in Naples. When they walked out with a party of friends in the evening he would walk with her. She stayed only a few days, but it was quite long enough to inflame the fiery Neapolitan temperament on both sides. There was plenty of opportunity for those fierce pressures of the hand, that meaning gaze into the eyes, by which the Neapolitan can tell his passion well enough, even without the hasty words whispered into the ear. They had never seen each other alone, but before she came home he had found opportunity to tell her that he had a good trade, that he could give her a comfortable home, and that he would follow her shortly to Arenella to speak to her father.

He never did so, but he came out and hung around the little country church, and lay in wait for Mariuccella when she went to service with a girl friend from the next farm. The girl friend would hang discreetly back, and Ciccillo would make fierce love to Mariuccella, and urge her to run off with him and be married in Naples. This the girl had steadfastly refused to do, and was much troubled at his trange reluctance to speak to her father. She felt that there was something wrong, but she was still much in love.

Finally the whole thing came out. Somebody saw them and told her father. The old man went to Naples, saw the godfather, and looked up Ciccillo's record. It was bad enough. No wonder he had kept away from his prospective father-in-law. He had no trade, he was never known to work, and it was very well known, though never spoken out loud, that he was a member of the Camorra, which was nothing better than an organized band of thieves, with plenty of murders to its credit.

When Mariuccella heard this it was enough for her. The fate of an older cousin, who had run away and married a Camorrista, had become a tradition in the family. The husband had beaten her frightfully, and forced her to support him in ways that won't bear describing. So no more Ciccillo for Mariuccella.

Yet, though her love had perished in the horror of the discovery, she could not help regretting the dream, so bright while it lasted. This was the first time in two months that she had stepped beyond the kitchen garden. They were afraid of the amiable Ciccillo, and all her parents' watchfulness had been for her protection. I could see that the girl was consumed with fear. She had become morbid over the thing.

I privately considered this great nonsense, and resolved that the rest of my stay should be devoted to bringing a more cheerful, common-sense atmosphere into the house. We finished the day gayly enough, and went home with our luncheon baskets filled with mushrooms, which later appeared in most delectable form on our dinner table.

It was in pursuance of my plan that I insisted that Mariuccella should go with the rest of us to the Feast of Madonna del Carmine, in Naples. Matteo had not intended that she should go. But I had a talk with him, and pointed out that he could not keep the girl a prisoner like this indefinitely, and that in the crowd, with him and me and Gennarino all to protect her, she was safer than to remain in the house alone. The old man and his wife had strong hopes of keeping us at Arenella all Summer, and it was to please us that he at length gave a reluctant consent. That fact has not got over troubling me yet.

There is no room in this screed to describe the feast. "That's another story." Suffice it to say that Janet and I, who when we are at home live at a very low number on one of the fifty streets, drove in to the celebration with Matteo and his family, and we never had a better time. The Grand Hotel seemed a long way off, and we speculated joyfully as to the possibility of meeting certain people from home that we knew were in Naples. And that night, as we stood in the Piazza del Carmine watching the display of fireworks, a long, lean arm wormed its way through the crowd like a serpent; a hand slipped through between my head and Matteo's, next to my very face. There was the flash of a razor, a dreadful shriek from Mariuccella, and the poor girl fell, weltering in her own blood.

I thought she was dead when I picked her up. Her face was absolutely drenched in blood, and it soaked up into the roots of her hair and ran down over the bosom of her dress. But when we got her to the godfather's house, which fortunately was not far, we found that the wound was not mortal. It might almost as well have been, for a woman. It was a horrible slash down one side of her face, from forehead to chin. Poor, velvet-eyed Mariuccella would be pretty only on one side for the rest of her life. Ciccillo had done the common trick of the discarded low-class lover in Naples—slashed down the face to spoil her looks forever.

A miserable sense of my own responsibility in the matter bound me to the unhappy family. I got Mariuccella to the best hospital in Naples. I got an eminent English surgeon whom I knew to be staying in Naples at the time to sew up the cut and take charge of the case. Then I joined the family conclave at the godfather's house.

I found the old people in indescribable misery, but, strange to say, it was not over Mariuccella, but Gennarino. Mariuccella's life, they knew now, was not in danger. But Gennarino had not been seen since the assault. It was evident that he was in pursuit of Ciccillo, and everybody concerned was perfectly sure that he would never be seen alive again. A hundred stilettos of the Camorra would be at Ciccillo's back. They had contented themselves with disfiguring the girl. They would kill the boy. Old Maria especially was in agony. Gennarino was her first-born, and Italian mothers of this class always think more of their boys than of their girls. She was in a terrible fit of screaming that was very hard to listen to.

I had intended to put the matter in the hands of the police immediately. But to my astonishment I found myself met with blank refusal. We argued the matter pro and con, and I got a new light on the Camorra. The Police Commissioner, they said, owed his appointment to a Camorrist Deputy. He would not allow Ciccillo to be arrested. Supposing he did, both the Magistrates before whom the case would come, and the Prosecuting Attorney who would conduct it, were former members of the Camorra. It would be as much as their lives were worth to sentence a Camorrista. The Camorra stood in all around. Justice was an iridescent dream. Furthermore, if they moved in the matter, revenge would be further meted out to the family. The house would be burned, or old Matteo would be killed. The upshot of the whole matter was that they would do nothing. The Camorra had them terrorized.

This view gave me a turn. I had had enough hand in bringing trouble on these people. I could not risk going against their judgment again. But I could not give the boy up to his fate as they did. If he were not already killed, they said, he would be before morning, and I thought this extremely likely, for he had evidently gone straight into the haunts of the Camorra, hunting for Ciccillo. They could suggest no way to save him except to go to his rescue. But who was to go?

I will do Matteo the justice to say that I do not think he was afraid. But he was an old man, and there were his wife and daughter to think of. The godfather was friendly, but prudent. They could suggest no other person. It was evident that they had no friend whom they could depend upon to brave the Camorra.

As for myself, I was hot to go, but I was not a fool. I did not see how I, with my ignorance of the city and the language, could do detective work in the slums of Naples.

I got up and took a turn around the room. The thing gave me a queer feeling at the pit of the stomach. I felt helpless; and that is a feeling I have never been accustomed to.

Suddenly an electric flash shocked my brain.

"Matteo," said I, "have you got your naturalization papers?"

Yes, he said, he had always kept them, in case he should want to go back to New York again some day.

"And was Mariuccella eighteen when you took them out?"

"Oh, no, 'Scellenz'; Mariuccella was not born then. Gennarino was only a year old."

It was all I wanted to know, and enough. It made both the children citizens of the United States.

I won't detail the rest of the events of the night. They moved too fast. I hustled the old man out to Arenella to get his papers by the best livery rig in Naples—which isn't saying much, though their poor old hacks go better than you would believe by looking at them.

Then I got to the United States Consul as fast as four legs would take me. Now I don't say that our good Uncle Sam would have been particularly anxious to exercise his paternal care over his naturalized children returned to their own olive trees, in an ordinary case of this kind.

But Frank Carpenter and I had been classmates at Yale, and helped one year to give Harvard its annual licking. And Frank Carpenter was United States Consul at Naples. And between us we had every string working that money, influence, or nerve could pull within three hours.

Carpenter knew all that I didn't know. He knew the town, the language, the law, the officials, and the intricacies of the Italian nature. And between us we worked a big game of bluff. We threatened exposure of the corruption of Neapolitan government in the press of the world. We threatened international complications. We used the names of members of Congress and the President freely. I think we mentioned J. Pierpont Morgan.

We pulled officials out of their beds at midnight. We bluffed and we swore right and left, and we bribed when it was necessary.

I had not a moment's doubt from the time Frank Carpenter came into the game that we would ultimately secure satisfaction for the assault on the girl. But what we wanted was action right away, that night, to save Gennarino.

It was probably the greatest specimen of American hurry-up that ever blew into Naples. At any rate, we got a posse of military that went down into the Camorra quarters with us that night and combed it with a fine-tooth comb.

We found Gennarino lying in wait near a certain cellar door on the Vico della Stella, watching for Ciccillo to come out. He told us that Ciccillo was in the cellar, and that most of the Camorristi of that section were with him.

making a night of it. They felt perfectly safe, having no reason not to, in the peculiar state of Naples politics.

Having had the place pointed out to us by Gennarino, we left that young man, who was seeing red and dangerous, in charge of two officers, and went in and cleaned out the cellar. There were gun-play, and knife-play, and razor-play; but we got the man we wanted; and I am glad to say that before they took the amiable Ciccillo off to jail I gave him a horse-whipping with my own hands; while Frank Carpenter stood by and explained to him, in choice Italian, that that was what Americans did to people who cut women's faces open with razors.

Altogether, it was one of the most interesting nights I ever spent, and when I walked up to our rooms in the Grand, where I had sent Janet, in the gray light of dawn, torn, bloody, and with a bandaged wrist, I went over and kissed the dear girl and said:

"Well, my honey, I think your quiet week in the country was a great success."

A Brief Acknowledgment.

LAST night as I lay on a richly wrought rug,
The smoke from my narghile curling,
I dwelt in a dream of those halcyon days,
Those days when fond fancy went girling.
And I thought of those favored magi of the East,
Who conjure from fumes of the Hhyndah,
The pearly pink outlines of fair Lalla Rookha,
Though none half so fair as my Linda,

My old sluggish brain had been quickened to life
By a letter, received about seven,
And I soared to my eerie up three flights of stairs
To peruse it, that much nearer heaven.
"I shall keep that dear letter 'for ever and aye,'
In arabesque gold I will bind it,"
I would answer at length—but, confound it, somehow
I just at this moment can't find it.

JUSTIN FRIVOLE.

THE SARTORIAL BLUFF

BY R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

ALTHOUGH there are all kinds of skeptical people in the world, it cannot be truthfully said that there are many who actually believe that a well-dressed man can possibly be financially stranded. If there is any indication of affluence among the many who do not think or reason it is a fine exterior appearance. An eighty-dollar suit of clothing wrapped about a man who in turn is wrapped about a ten-cent continuous restaurant meal is the combination that establishes credit and makes an impression that cannot be removed with a hatchet. The man who is so sharp that he cannot be fooled by the average "ism" or "ology" of the day, and who will not look down a gun barrel or blow out the gas, will gaze with an expression of imbecile reverence and wonder on a well-dressed individual, fully convinced that his clothing is paid for and that the owner is disporting on the crest of fortune's highest wave. He does not see through the ruse or even suspect that the well-dressed man is casting the sartorial bluff, which is probably the hollowest and emptiest of all the transparent bluffs extant. He doesn't know, although he fancies he knows everything, that when a certain type of man is knocked off his financial pins he rushes to the tailor, the only architect who, he believes, can restore his shattered fortune.

"Dressed up to the nines," whatever that may mean, is the condition that means everything to the observer who should know that millionaires are, as a class, usually indifferent to their outward personal appearance and affect an air of poverty that they may not fall into the clutches of endowment-hunting college Presidents and scouts out to sell strawberry festival tickets that a fund may be raised to plug hat the Fiji Islanders. So many jokes are printed from time to time referring to the cheap impressed habiliments of the average millionaire that it seems more than passing strange that well-dressed people who are on the deckle edge of despair should not profit by these astute observations and doff their imperial togs and go to work, and by so doing impress the unsuspecting that they are moving along all right, which impression they could easily create by assuming a haughty indifference to the criticism that might be directed at their garments, which sartorial departure would but be the means to a solid substantial end—the end of their misery and trouble.

I once knew a commuter who, contrary to his custom, suddenly came out in a silk hat and the finest kind of broadcloth. In fact, he went to business dressed as if en route for a fashionable wedding. He took to playing golf in a red coat and wearing doeskin gloves in the hottest kind of weather. He was a thing of sartorial beauty and a joy all day long to look upon. Every one supposed that he had discovered a gold mine or a Scotch whisky spring under his furnace, and that he would shortly blossom out as a magnate. No one could fathom him or gain a clue that would lead to a satisfactory explanation of his sudden good fortune. The village seers and sages gave it up in despair, and the 5 o'clock tea tanks held up their hands in dismay and almost shed tears in the impotence of their fury. About a year later he went back to his former style of slouchy dressing, and about that time he told me:

"I am out of the hole now, and can dress for comfort and ease once more."

And then he laughed and continued:

"It is a fine thing to be so well off that you can dress as you please. About a year ago I was on the verge of ruin, and I made up my mind I would have to dress like an Eastern potentate and tog my family in a similar manner. The bluff worked, as it always does, and I pulled out all right by and through my sartorial false front and by becoming a living fashion plate. When these people around here thought I had found an artesian well of Scotch whisky in my cellar and I was following the hounds and playing polo in a red jacket and whirling at assembly balls in the latest London dress suit, I was living on fishballs à la Morristown and canned beans à la Mock Orange, N. J. My uniform won the battle for me."

After a while people of standing who are fighting to recoup their shattered shekels of gold and silver may look with favor on the methods of the millionaire and wear old clothing that has faded from brown to yellow and then to green, and has no shape or style, to show that they are above and not amenable to the laws of conventionality. And, on the other hand, tramps may take to dressing like promoters and pugilists, in honor of the universal method which might be correctly and appropriately called the sartorial bluff.

The Only Way.

IT WAS high noon in one of our most bustling business offices as a thin, nervous, wiry young man with an abnormally bright eye made his way rapidly into the private office of an elderly gentleman, who looked up in some surprise at the entrance of his visitor.

The young man lost no time in explanations.

"I, Sir," he said, briskly, "am the young man who for the past six months has been making love to your daughter, and I've come in to ask your advice. I've sat up with that girl night after night, losing my sleep, and I can't get her to respond in any way. What's the matter with her? I'm losing my health. I don't know what to do. Can't you give me a pointer?"

The father of the girl looked at him pityingly.

"Young man," he said, "take my advice. If you want to make good with Ethel, try blowing in some good, hard cash on her."

THE ONLY THING ON THE BEACH.

Mrs. McGinnis on "Moral Suasion"

"'Till just wan week, th' day," said Mrs. McGinnis, reflectively, "since Father Torrence, he sez, sez he.

"'Mrs. McGinnis, an' phwy don't yes be afther thryin' moril swashun in yer dealin's wid Pathrick?' sez he.

"'Moril swashun is ut, yer Rivirence,' sez I. 'An' phwat may th' likes o' thet be? Is ut a new kind av a club?' sez I, 'an' is ut a sewtable weppin' fur a harrud wurrkin' woman to be usin' to diffind herself wid, agin th' aunslaughters av a lazy, loafin' like like me Patsy!'

"'Moril swashun, Mrs. McGinnis,' sez his Rivirence, 'is no weppin. But be th' same token 'tis a weppin thot ofttimes succeeds whin harrusher meshures has failed,' sez he. 'Ut means greethin' a man wid a bright shmile an' a pleent warrud, instid av a poke i' th' eye an' a tongue threshin', whin he comes home a bit undher th' influence,' sez he. 'Ut means havin' a bit av somethin' good an' warrum, an' 'tis yerself well knows how to put it together, Mrs. McGinnis,' sez he, 'an' hittin' him in th' face wid th' likes av thot, instid av wid th' flat-iron or th' rollin' pin. Ut means holdin' yer tongue, an' kapin' yer timper, Mrs. McGinnis,' sez he, 'which he th' powers ain't such an easy job for a woman,' sez he, 'an' settin' a betther example till th' nayhors,' sez he.

"'An' phwat might yes be manin' be th' latther insinoosshun, yer Rivirince?' sez I, pleent an' soft like.

"'Shure, Mrs. McGinnis,' sez he, fallin into th' thrap like a babby, 'tis this fightin' and warfarin' does be bad fur th' nayborhud,' sez he. 'Isn't ut Mrs. Rafferty down th' block, whin I sez to her, sez I, "Mrs. Rafferty, 'tis yerself is threadin' th' down'ard path, niglectin' yer Churruch an' confishun, an' dispinsin' altogither wid yer rillgion," phwat does she up an' tell me?' "Shure, yer Rivirince, an' isn't ut paple no farther away than th' ind av th' block, phwat goes t' their churruch twict av a Sunday, an' all th' rist av th' time do be scandalisin' th' naybors wid their goin's on?" sez she. "Shure, if ut's churruch goin' makes paple thim kind av Christchians, then ut's mesilf, yer Rivirince, manin' no disrispict to yer Rivirince, wud bettther kape on bein' a haythen."

"'Yer Rivirence,' sez I whin he finished, 'I do be willin' to thry phwat moril swashun will do wid me Patsy, but don't fur th' love av hivin ast me ta be tryin' ut on th' naybers, leastways,' sez I, 'not till th' opporchunity has offered to rethurn to Mis' Rafferty some av th' compilmints an' bowkets she's bin flingin' round so promiscus,' sez I.

"This was av a Tursday. Moril swashun wurruked like a charum av a Friday fur th' rasin thot Patsy wus broke, an' he' does he as gintle as a sphring lamb undher thim same condishuns. Satterday mornin,' whin me man started fur th' job, sez I soft as butther:

"'Patsy, me dear,' sez I, ''tis straight home yes'll be comin' th' night, an' bringin' me th' bit av pay.' 'An' sez he, 'Nora, me jewl,' sez he, 'th' man isn't burrun that cud timpt me to sthop an th' road, t' spind th' wurruth av a tin cint piece,' sez he.

"At five be th' clock, th' bit av warrum supper was smellin' an' frizzlin'. At siz ut began to sphile fur th' want av somebody t' ate ut. At sivin,' 't was me thot sat down be mesilf, an' made me furrust meal av moril swashun. At tin, Patsy's best clothes wint intil a bundil, an' 'twas mesilf carried 'em t' th' pawnshop, an' borried a bit on 'em.

"'Twas midnight an' afther be th' clock whin Patsy kim tumblin' up th' sthairs. He opened th' dure ixpictin' to git wan i' th' head wid th' thing thot happin'd furrust to me hand. But he was disappinted. Niver a weppin nor a wurrud did I fling at him.

"'It's thired an' cold, yes must be Patsy, me honey,' sez I, soft an' wheedlin' like. 'Will I be after gittin' up an' fixin' yes a bite to ate, or is ut to bed yes had rather be goin'?

"'Is ut yerself is in bid, Nora, me darlin,' sez Pat, whin he cud opin his face. He tried harrud t' walk a straight line so's not to be afther lettin' me see how he was loaded. 'Shure, an' I wuddn't be disturbin' yes to git enny supper fur th' likes av me,' sez he. 'Lay still in yer bid,' sez he, 'an' git a good shlape,' sez he, 'an' th' saints be wid yes,' sez he.

"'Twas mesilf laid sthill enuff, till Patsy's shnoring began. Thin I crawled out av th' bid, an' wint thru his pockets. T'ree dollars lift from th' week's pay, an' Sunday comin' an' nawthin' doin' but loafin' at th' corner gramill. I turrned on th' wather in th' tubs an' whin they was full I put me man's wurrukin' duds to th' soak. It's mesilf does be agin washin' av a Sunday, but moril swashun wud be needin' some help belike, to kape Patsy from th' gramill in th' marnin'.

"'Twas mesilf waked up bright an' airly an' cooked th' bit av bacin, an' fixed a cup av coffee, an tuk it in till Patsy's bideside.

"'Yes don't be feelin' nawthin' extra th' marnin',' sez I perswadin'ly. 'An' ut's in th' bid yes had betther be stayin',' sez I.

"Me man ate his grub, an' lay down a sphell. Be dinner ting he began to git ristless.

"'Im thinkin' I'll be getthin' up,' sez he, 'an' go down to th' corner a sphell,' sez he, 'an' git a mout'ful av frish air,' sez he.

"'Yes wuddn't be goin' down th' block wid nawthin' on yes but yer undercloths?' sez I.

"He peeked round th' fut av th' bid where he had dhropped his duds.

"'Twas mesilf was thinkin' I'd betther be afther washin' an' mindin' thim ivryday pants,' sez I, 'thinkin' 'twud be a good chanst, th' while yes were undher th' weather,' sez I quiet like on top, but quakin' turrible down be me knees.

"'Thin I'll be puttin' on me good pants, an' a biled shurrut fur wanst,' says Patsy.

"I lifted up me hands, an' sez I, horrur sthruck like: "'Tis mesilf, Patsy McGinnis, is th' careless woman. Didn't I carry th' good suit round th' corner an' berry a bit on ut t' buy th' day's dinner? An' shure I'm afther fergittin' phwat I be doin' whin I put th' old rags in th' washtub. 'Tis yersilf has niver a pair av pants till yer name, Patsy, me jewl,' sez I, 'an' 'tis here yes'll have to be sthayin' till th' old pants bees dhried an' minded,' sez I, 'fur th' pawnshop does be shut av a Sunday,' sez I, 'an' thim two pair av pants bees all yes hov in th' wurruld,' sez I.

"Patsy sat up in his bid lookin' at me keen an' suspishus like, but me soft wurruds had put him off av his guarrud, an' 'twas mesilf kep' th' innocent face on me an' sez:

"'If 'tis a dhrop av mixed ale yes do be wantin',' sez I, ''tis mesilf bees so faint an' thrimblin' wid all th' excitement,' sez I, 'that a thimblefu wuddn't be afther hurtin' mesilf,' sez I. 'So I'll just shlip down to th' carner wid th' growler,' sez I, 'an' we'll be havin' ut nice an' sochbul bechune us,' sez I. 'An' Patsy agreed wid me fur wanst.

"So I'll be afther tellin' his Rivirince whin he calls that this moril swashun does be a good thing, if yes know how to wurruk it, an' provided yer man don't own but two pair av pants."

Why Ezra and Cindy Went to the Sea Shore

CINDY, they are coming next week; the old home comers are getting ready to swoop down upon The Corners again with sharpened appetites so they can enjoy good feeding when they hit us. Cindy, do they hit us this time!"

"Ezra, I have had a weak sort of a cough since they were here last year. I think it is growing upon me. Your rheumatism is bothering you again, I see; I heard you hunting around in the pantry last night after the liniment that always helps you when the weather is a little—"

"Rheumatism? Did you hear me, Cindy? I haven't had a touch of it since four years ago."

"Yes, you have; you know you have had it bad—especially since you read about the old home comers coming this way. So has my cough been getting worse. Ezra, I think I need sea air."

"Sea air is bad for rheumatism; and it's like taking your life in your hands to go there if you have a cough. You and I are between the deep sea and the dev—I mean the home comers. They are coming next week. Cindy, will you and I be on hand to give them the warm hand and welcome greeting?"

"We will not be here, Ezra. You and I will be down to Asbury Park sitting on the shore watching the waves trickling through the blonde and brunette tresses of the merry maidens in the surf. You and I will be loafing back under our umbrellas while the little boys and girls with bare legs play in the damp sand. It will do my cough good, and you will get great relief from your rheumatism, see? There, that's all there is to it."

"And the old home comers will not find us at home, eh?"

"The padlock will be on the smokehouse door and the cider barrel will be sealed up tighter than a drumhead; the cellar door will be barred from the inside, and the hens will be watched by a neighbor who cannot get away because of the twins. Our front door will have a nice big card tacked upon it, and upon the card will be written very plainly in large letters:

GONE FOR THE SEASON.

"Ezra, why do you and I do this?"

The old man chuckled as he gazed upon the eyes sparkling with merriment behind the glasses. Then he snickered, next he thwacked his thigh, and lay back in his chair and roared; he roared until the shingles danced, roared until the cat raised her back and made a dive for the door, roared until Cindy said sternly:

"Ezra, that will do. You should be ashamed of yourself for making light of a weak cough and—and the rheumatism. I am surprised at—"

"Ha, ha, ha! Cindy, you beat all I ever read of. Weak cough, you? Why, I haven't even heard you snuffle."

"But I do—especially when a draught like the coming of the old home comers strikes me."

"I don't suffer with rheumatism—"

"Yes, you do; I said I heard you hunting in the pantry for the liniment bottle last night."

"Cindy, it wasn't the liniment. I thought I felt a little, just a little bit of a husky feeling in my throat, and—and I was looking after the bottle of rock and—"

"Shame on you, Ezra Spriggins! But, honestly, why do we go away to the sea shore before next week?"

"To get away from the crowd of home comers, that's why. They stayed over their time last year, some of them did; they lived off this community that didn't want them, hanging around in the way doing nothing but getting up appetites for good food. I notice that when any of The Corners folks go to visit that crowd in their city homes they are not over and above welcome. Anyhow, there is no reason for their coming here to bother The Corners. The Corners is only ten years old. It is too young a colt of a settlement to be bothered with. After it is fifty or a hundred years old the old home comers will be welcome to come and swim in the old swimming hole, drink out of the old oaken bucket that hangs in the well, hunt up the old nooks in the lane under the shady maples, and sit down at the old familiar table under the old root tree."

"Yes, Ezra, that's just why you and I get out before they reach us. The Corners is a colt yet; there is no shady lane of maples; there isn't a swimming hole in sight not water deep enough for a ten-year-old boy to dive in. Besides, Ezra, the bucket is too new; and there isn't such a thing as a bucket hanging in the well in The Corners. Last year we got the crowd; this year—"

"The crowd will not get us."

And that is the reason why the old home comers with their appetites in tow found the following card tacked upon the front door of the Spriggins house:

GONE FOR THE SEASON.

HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

The Affinity of Curiosity.

TWO utter strangers were gazing into the window of a Broadway store, looking at the object beyond the glass. Strange, but curiosity makes all men acquainted.

"Queer thing, that," ventured one.

"Very."

"Wonder what it is? Looks like some Chinese god, one of those things the 'Chinks' kow-tow to in the land of the peacock."

"Looks to me like some fetish; one of those diabolical things the blacks of Central Africa prostrate themselves before when they want either rain or sunshine, want to win a battle, or want any other old thing." The speaker adjusted his glasses and pressed his nose closer to the glass.

"Ever been in Africa?"

"Never been further west than Syracuse, never further south than Baltimore, Boston the furthest east, and Albany north. I take it you have traveled, eh?"

"Never beyond Yonkers."

"Let's go in and see what that thing is." The pair of suddenly acquainted men went in and asked the shopman what the strange object was.

"To me it looks like a Chinese god," ventured one.

"And to me it looks like an African fetish," said the other.

"Oh, you mean my cocoa kulu? Only a cocoanut with the hair on, carved by a friend. Great card, eh?"

The curious gentlemen passed out and separated without a word.

A Composition on Rembrandt.

THE following comprehensive biography of the artist Rembrandt was written by a small lad living in Mount Vernon:

REMBRANDT VAN RHYN.

Rembrandt van Rhyn lived in a mill and his father was a miller. he had a little room in the mill with only one window in it and it was here that he painted most of his pictures. his father did not wish him to draw and he sent him to a school to learn latten and after school he would stay in an draw and the other boy would laught at him he would draw himself and he alsow liked to draw old people and queer looking people and after a while he lived in a palace and he sold lots of his pictures. at one time a war was held between his country and another and all the people were so excited that they did not pay any attention to him so he shot himself up in a closest and he draw (00) pictures of himself, and his thought were to paint and he would succeed his father died and also his mother and wife died while he lived in a palace. He is now throught to be one of the most famous artiss in the world.

An Excess of Nerve.

"I like to see a young man energetic and able to push himself," said the old banker sadly. "But when he borrowed the money from me to buy an automobile in which to elope with my daughter, it was carrying things a little too far."

MISS COULTER'S QUEER CLOCK

SUPERSTITIOUS fancies were disclaimed by the whole party. The landlady was particularly earnest in her protestations of unbelief.

"Of course, I don't take any stock in such nonsense," she said, "still—"

Her pause was suggestive of interesting mental reservations. One of the younger women began to probe for a revelation of the incident which, notwithstanding the landlady's denial, had clearly brought her to the point where she did believe in "such nonsense."

"Out with it, mother," she said. "You've got something up your sleeve. You might as well tell us what it is about."

"It is about two women who occupied the second-story front room of the house I used to run down on Twenty-third Street," said the landlady. "The women were sisters. One was a widow, named Mrs. Bellows, the other was a Miss Coulter. Miss Coulter was engaged to a man who traveled for some big photographic concern. His business took him pretty much all over the world, and the young women's room was cluttered up from floor to ceiling with mementos he had sent them from the various countries he had visited. Among these curios was a very peculiar clock that he had picked up somewhere in Southern Europe. Miss Coulter was especially proud of that clock. She said she thought it the rarest treasure James had found anywhere, and I guess it must have been pretty valuable, because I know for a fact that some dealer down on Fourth Avenue heard about it and offered her $150 for it. But of course Miss Coulter would not sell the clock, and the way things turned out afterward it was mighty lucky for her that she didn't.

"Along in July of the year they were with me the two women planned a month's vacation, but before they could get away Miss Coulter was taken sick. She was sick four days. On the morning of the fifth day she died. I remember the time to the second. It was just ten minutes past 9 o'clock. I was in the room when the end came, and Mrs. Bellows was there, and the doctor and two servants. The minute we saw it was all over Mrs. Bellows made a dash for that clock.

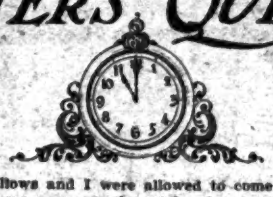
"'I must stop the clock,' she said. She opened the door and caught hold of the hands of the clock, but it never stopped ticking. So long as she held the hands they could not move, but as soon as she let go they hurried on to mark the number of seconds that had been ticked off while they had stood still.

"Mrs. Bellows got frightened. 'What in the world ails this clock?' she said. 'I can't stop it.'

"The doctor came and tried to stop it, and I tried and the girls tried, but no matter what we did the clock kept on ticking. We turned it upside down; we laid it on its face; we did everything, in fact, except break it, but it ticked, ticked steadily away. When night came that clock developed another crazy freak. It was built to run only twenty-four hours without winding. Eleven o'clock at night had been Miss Coulter's time for winding it, and Mrs. Bellows said that when that hour came around it would surely stop of its own accord, because the clock had never been known to run five minutes over the twenty-four hours. But that night it broke the record. It did not stop at 11 o'clock. It ran all night and all the next day. By that time Mrs. Bellows was half crazy with grief and superstitious fear. The funeral had been set for 1 o'clock on Thursday, but when the time came Mrs. Bellows would not allow the undertaker's men to take the body of her sister away.

"'The persistent ticking of that clock in the face of all natural laws means something,' she said, 'and I am not going to have Nannie buried till I find out what it is.'

"So all day Thursday and Friday we kept Miss Coulter in the second-story front room and all the while that clock on the mantel beside her kept up its everlasting ticking. Saturday morning about 10 o'clock I happened to be passing through the second-story hall and I heard a hair-raising shriek let out by some one in the front room. I rushed in and found Mrs. Bellows just on the point of fainting, while Miss Coulter lay on the bed with her eyes wide open and her lips twitching as if she wanted to say something. I fainted, too, but before I did it I managed to scream loud enough to bring everybody up from the parlor floor and the kitchen, and they all set to work to revive Miss Coulter. Mrs.



Bellows and I were allowed to come to of our own accord, and by the time we were fully braced up the doctor had come and had taken Miss Coulter in hand. He was scared almost as badly as we were when he found Miss Nannie was not dead, but he worked over her all that day, and by night she seemed so much improved that he had hopes of her recovery.

"At 11 o'clock that night the clock stopped. Miss Nannie was conscious, and she noticed when it stopped ticking. She asked her sister to wind the clock. She did wind it, but it wouldn't run. It never did run again. We did as many things to get it to go as we had previously done to get it to stop, but not all the winding and coddling we could give it would ever persuade that clock to start up again. Miss Nannie was very much disappointed about that, but when she got well enough to understand how the clock had behaved during her trance she didn't have the heart to feel very hard toward it for stopping as soon as she got well."

The landlady tilted her head back and closed her eyes as if her story were ended.

"But what made the clock keep on running all that time?" asked the young woman who had insisted upon hearing the story.

"I don't know," said the landlady. "Nobody ever found out. It is because its strange freak was never explained that I am superstitious now, at bottom, even though I always say I am not."

An Automobile Problem Solved.

OF ONE of this year's Normal School graduates, who went West at once to take a position for the Summer, a story is told of her experience with one of her pupils in algebra. She set this problem:

"A and B are 300 miles apart. A travels in his automobile at the rate of 10 miles an hour, and B travels in his at the rate of 15 miles an hour. When and where will they meet?"

The pupil whose turn it was to solve the problem finally reported that, "A would meet in thirty hours and B in twenty hours."

The teacher tried to explain his mistake to him. He was a little piqued, however, and did not let her get very far. "Oh," he exclaimed. "I see. They will meet at the same place, of course, but not at the same time."

Speaking of the Kids

IF YOU want a mental and spiritual portrait of pa and ma, watch Willie and Susie at their play for a half hour or so.

Brown says it is strange that his Charlie tells so many wrong stories; but I am able to control my surprise—I have had some business dealings with Brown.

My Tommy and Mary played keeping house the other day, and I noticed that a large part of their play consisted of pretended bickering between the head of the family and its foot. Now I wonder where they got such reprehensible ideas of domestic life?

Peters contends that there is nothing in heredity, but even he admits that he never knew a mongrel dog to give birth to a high-bred Gordon setter.

A good and great man may be born of the slums, as One came out of Nazareth, but it is just as well to remember that a gold mine rarely is found in a mudhole.

If your boy or girl betrays no desire for forbidden fruit, try a liver regulator—something is radically wrong.

If the man who wrote a book entitled "The Innocence of Childhood" had listened to the conversation of some group of youngsters on the street of an evening he might have added several valuable chapters to the book, but they probably would have demoralized its general plan to a considerable extent.

I frequently punish my child for being too accurate an imitation of his pa—and so do you.

My children are not perfect, but, then, what could you expect? Their mother is a nice girl, but she has her little faults.

Brown says that he feels pained when he observes the selfishness of his children. I sympathize with Brown; but I have not caught him in the act of hunting for places of need in which to give away some of his money.

If George W., Jr., is inclined to "paint things red," don't be too severe on him. Remember what his father was, and judiciously endeavor to convince him that there is paint of a mildly pink shade that costs less in the long run.

After all, the world does not alter us as much as we imagine. The boy who lost his ball and wept bitterly grew into the man who lost fifty thousand dollars on 'Change and immediately went into an attack of the doleful dumps—and a barroom.

You admit that your Jimmie is very bright, but have you noticed any of the neighbors rising to second the motion?

You can't always tell, anyway. One of the dunces of our school has since been a Congressman. Still, do you consider that there is any proof that his mental characteristics changed as he grew older?

And, again, you can't always tell. Sadie vowed that she would be an old maid, and you ought to see her seven kids!

If ever the gods on high Olympus enjoy themselves in these days, it must be when they hear a Wall Street broker telling his little son that it is wrong to play marbles for keeps.

It is dollars to nickels that your boy knows his father's peculiarities better than you know his.

Nature sets her own stamp. If your child was born to be a hoodlum, no fine raiment will conceal the fact very long.

If a school teacher does not feel pretty well acquainted with some parents whom she never met, she (or he) should retire from the business. She (or he) lacks the deductive reasoning faculty essential to a successful teacher.

The child is father of the man, but a good many of him has no particular occasion to be proud of his progeny.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

The Wreck and the Cottage.

A WRECK half buried in the sand at the seashore looked up sympathetically at the trim little cottage that gazed perpetually out to sea.

"I see," observed the wreck, "that of late you have been troubled with human beings."

"Very much so," replied the cottage. "At times they give me terrible cramps. Why, I was up all last night with a pair of lovers."

"I used to be that way," half mused the wreck. "I never really had a good long rest until I was up against that reef yonder."

"But," said the cottage, "surely you must envy my present lot. You are so useless."

"And yet," said the wreck, "I am much more important now than ever before. Once men used me—now they admire me. Once I was merely practical. Now I am an object of art."

"Will I ever be like you?" asked the cottage eagerly.

"I fear not," replied the wreck. "As a ruin you would never be a success. To be a competent ruin—one with a future—you need a good past. Now, I have traveled. When man look at me I stir within them poetic thoughts. What tragedies may have been enacted in my bosom. I am linked with Vikings. What deeds of heroism may I not have witnessed. I have a soul."

The cottage wrinkled up its cheap little front in anger, and was about to retort when the sound of voices was heard. The voices belonged to the owner of the cottage and his wife.

"Look, my dear!" said the owner's wife, "what a fortunate thing we had a good fireplace put in. On stormy days it will be fine, and we can use that old wreck for a driftwood blaze."

The owner laughed in grim satisfaction.

"Splendid!" he cried. "I'll have it cut up right away."

And then the cottage with a fine sneer cried out to the wreck:

"There! Now I'll get even with you for what you have said."

But the wreck was unmoved.

"It is only a proof of my immortality," it said at last, "to be misunderstood by such as you."

T. M.

The First Half Hour of the Day.

THE first half hour of the day is often the hardest part of the whole twenty-four hours, particularly to working women. Many awake depressed and insufficiently rested. It seems almost impossible to rise and go about the duties of the day. The hours drag, and work which should be done easily is a burden, because the day was not rightly begun.

A business woman who is a tremendous worker and who always seems equal to her tasks was recently asked how she managed to do so much and yet keep so well.

"It is all owing to the ounce of prevention which I take in the morning," she replied. "Believe me, it is better than a pound of cure taken later in the day. I always make it a point of starting the day right. I never hurry in the morning, no matter how much I may rush during the day, and I always have something to 'stay my stomach,' as the old-fashioned people say, before I get up."

"Do you have your breakfast in bed?"

"No, indeed, but I do take my ounce of prevention in bed—that is, I take a cup of clam bouillon or beef tea. Who brings it to me? you are about to ask. Nobody. I get it myself without rising. No, it isn't very much trouble. The necessary arrangements are made before retiring. On the little table at the head of my bed I put an alcohol lamp, a tiny saucepan, a bouillon cup, a teaspoon, a box of bouillon capsules or a bottle of clam juice, salt, pepper, and a tin box or a covered cracker jar holding some dry wafers.

"In the morning when I awake, if it is anywhere near my time for rising, I light the lamp and set the water to boil. I have to cross the room to get the water, but that takes only a moment. Then I put a bouillon capsule or a dash of clam juice into the cup, pour in the boiling water, and stir briskly. The bouillon capsules which I use are already seasoned, but the clam broth needs the addition of salt and pepper. I drink my bouillon as hot as I can, eating two or three dry wafers with it. Then I lie down again for fifteen minutes, after which I am ready for my bath, and let me add that it is always a salt one.

"The whole expense is not more than 4 or 5 cents a day, and the trouble amounts to almost nothing. I have been a different woman since I learned to begin my day right. I eat my breakfast with a relish instead of forcing down a few mouthfuls as I used to do. Try my plan and see if I am not right."

Honor.

A highly honored name he bore,
Although his crimes were rank;
He had the dust, and so his name
Was honored at the bank.

A MAN OF LETTERS.

BOB DANNETT'S DINNER PARTY.

BOB DANNETT and his wife Lady Betty kept house in the tidiest, coziest little apartment on Washington Heights. Lady Betty did all her own tea cups and prepared the food, and had the daintiest, housewifely schemes that can be imagined, and constantly said Bob that her work was a labor of love, for there wasn't money enough in the bank to pay her for doing the tea cups and the cooking as she did it day after day and expected to continue to do it right along through their married life. Bob believed her and appreciated her, and was a most inspiring person, who knew the very moment when he should be enthusiastic over certain dishes, and thereby reinforce Lady Betty's culinary zeal. They never had much company, for Washington Heights is a good ways out for car travel by trolley, and, anyway, Lady Betty kept house for Bob and herself and not for outsiders, as she frequently assured herself as a solace for the fact that her friends would not travel beyond One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and so had finally ceased to receive invitations.

"I met Ned Huntley on the street to-day, dear," said Bob one evening at dinner. "Remember Ned? Don't you know he used to be dramatic critic on The Daily Mail? He remembers you well. I haven't been so glad to see any one in years as I was to meet Ned. We took luncheon together and we had a great visit. Wants us to go camping with him and his wife, and I asked him up here to dinner next Sunday, and he said he'd come and fetch his wife."

"What did you have for luncheon that made you so confidential?" asked Lady Betty with the trace of a smile that bore significance and understanding.

"Ned is one of the most interesting men I ever knew in my life," continued Bob, without noticing the interruption. "We talked fishing and hunting and camping, and I've got a book here in my pocket with the maps of several choice, desirable places, and he's coming up to dinner so that we can talk it over and decide. He seemed to be delighted that I invited him to bring his wife. I told him all about you, and what a jolly little housekeeper you are, and he said they'd be sure to come. They have a little daughter, and he said they'd have to bring her if they came, as they had no one to leave her with."

"I shall be happy to meet them, I'm sure, Bobbie," said Lady Betty with gentle enthusiasm, as she mixed the salad dressing. "But don't you think it would have been wise if you could have arranged to have the ladies in the affair meet before having a dinner party? We might not get on, you know, and one does hate to get into a strained affair."

"Oh, I'll trust you for that, dear," said Lord Robert jovially. "Of course, I've never met Huntley's wife, but I'll trust to his good taste. Huntley is the best company in the world. Everything will go all right where he and I are. Don't you worry, dear little woman. Just trust to me. It'll go off all right."

"Yes, of course," said Lady Betty, responsively, and then, like the thrifty little housekeeper she was, no sooner was dinner over than she began to count up her linen and plates and collect ideas about how many courses she would have, and if she better start in with clams, or leave that course out, and whether she better have red wine or Sauterne, and whether Camembert or Roquefort or Brie with the coffee.

"I think I'd better try to get the daughter of the laundress to come to help and to wait on the table," said Lady Betty cheerfully two or three nights later.

"You don't have to put on any lugs for Huntley," replied the self-elected host; "just have any old thing, the same as you do for dinner every night. That's what people like best. Huntley was the most pleased man you ever saw when I asked him to bring his wife here to dinner, and then when I said to bring the little girl he almost embraced me. I wouldn't bother about any maid to help. You can do so finely yourself, Betty, that no one will notice there is no waitress."

"Well, now see here, Robert, there are certain amenities that are not to be overlooked when you give a dinner—"

"Give a dinner! Who said anything about giving a dinner. Women are so queer. I'll wait on the table myself. Huntley and I don't need any one to wait on the table. You just trust to me," said Bobbie, in his most mollifying, reassuring tones.

"Do I quite understand you, that you are to wait upon the table at our dinner party?" and there was unmistakable scorn in Lady Betty's voice.

"Oh, well, if there's to be such a dence of a trouble about asking a man to come to my own house to dinner, why, then, we'll cut it out," said Bobbie with annoyance.

"There's no trouble if you will not interfere with my arrangements and permit me to manage affairs," replied Lady Betty with dignity. "I was going to say that we shall have to get some more soup plates."

"What's the matter with our soup plates?"

"We have only four, and we need five," said Lady Betty.

"How do we have to have five?"

"Did you not say that the little daughter was coming? That they couldn't leave her at home?"

"Oh—yes—so I did. Well, don't have soup. No one wants soup in hot weather."

"Very well, then, we will have to have clams; and I haven't enough dishes for both clams and the salad, too. You see, I can use the same plates for each."

"I didn't suppose it was going to turn the earth over to ask Ned here to meet you, and incidentally have dinner. I'll tell him not to come."

"Indeed you will do nothing of the sort, dear. I love to entertain your friends. It's good to have company once in a while. It brushes one up a bit. I have had my best table cloth done up, and to-day I polished all the silver. Friday a man is coming to dust all the rugs and to oil the floors, and to wash the windows. I sent my lace curtains to the laundry this week as soon as you told me they were coming."

"Great heavens! Such a row about a little company."

"But, Bobbie dear, don't you know that women notice? I should never forgive myself if I permitted Mrs. Huntley to think me a slack housekeeper," and Lady Betty wound her arms around her husband's neck and kissed him six times on the bald spot on the crown of his head. "By the way, dear, I think I should have written Mrs. Huntley a note of invitation. You know women are often very loath to accept invitations that come through men. I like them to think we at least know what to do as far as courtesy is concerned, don't you? So to-day I wrote a little note to her, and if you will address it, we will mail it at once."

"Right again. You are always right," said Mr. Bobbie with alacrity. "Queer I overlooked that point. Is this it?" and Lady Betty placed a dainty sheet in her husband's hands and listened as he read:

Dear Mrs. Huntley:

Mr. Dannett and I shall be so happy if you and your little daughter will accompany Mr. Huntley to our home on Sunday next. We dine at 5, and as I shall perform the onerous duties of cooking dinner at that time, we beg that you will come early that we may have an opportunity to become acquainted before the hour of preparing for the function. With pleasurable anticipations, I am very sincerely, yours,

ELIZABETH DANNETT.

"A very clever note, Mistress Betty," said Bobbie with a ring of pride in his voice. "I don't know how I came to be such a lucky dog as to have you to adjust matters for me so gracefully."

"I'm glad if you think it's all right," said Lady Betty with a pleased smile. "Now that we have gone into the thing, one has a certain pride in doing it like city people."

"Naturally so," assented Mr. Bobbie.

Lady Betty looked at her husband quizzically, and with the feminine instinct that is keen she felt a premonition that his enthusiasm was waning. She said nothing, however, and it was not until Saturday evening that he again evinced unmistakable symptoms of a change of heart regarding the dinner for the Huntleys, as Lady Betty had begun to call it. It was a warm, sultry evening following one of the hottest days in the month, and Mr. Bobbie was making himself comfortable by sundry changes of attire after dinner, when he remarked:

"By the way, Betty, I have called the dinner off, or at least, I'm going to. I made up my mind to-day that it's a whole lot of d—— nonsense to put ourselves out such a dence of a lot in this hot weather, and so I shall send Huntley a message and postpone the affair."

"Postpone the affair!" repeated Lady Betty with surprise. "Well, I like that!" sarcastically. "If you do not consider your guests in this matter, Mr. Robert Edward Dannett, I'll have you to know that I am to be considered. I've hazed around this entire week, and now they are just coming, and I wish you to distinctly understand that."

Whenever Mr. Bobbie was told by his wife that she wished him to distinctly understand anything, he always knew she meant it. Like a wise man, he said not a word.

"Of course I should be very much relieved, Robert," she added, "and I presume they would be quite as much relieved as we are. But we cannot do it at this late hour. What could you say or give as an excuse."

"I should simply send a message saying I was out of town, or that you were ill; either would do."

"Don't say that I am ill, please, after I sent the note. Oh, mother! I wish I hadn't sent it," and Lady Betty almost wept, she was so vexed.

"Don't worry about the note, dear," said Mr. Bobbie, who was only too glad to see that his wife was about to give in. It was just at this very moment in the discussion that the doorbell rang and a telegraph boy handed in a message.

"Compliments and sincere regrets," read Mr. Bobbie aloud after studying the telegram for half a minute. "Am obliged to go out of town over Sunday. Ned."

"There!" exclaimed Lady Betty. "I told you they would be as glad to get out of it as we are. Now we will have to go to call upon them and square ourselves."

"We call on them? Not much," responded Bobbie. "They have to call upon us. The idea of their declining at the eleventh hour."

"Dear, dear! If I only hadn't written that letter. How foolish it must have sounded, and I don't know in the least what kind of a woman she is."

"Don't bother about the letter, Sweetness," said Mr. Bobbie, who all at once felt in a fine humor. "We'll have the nice little dinner all by our lonelies and lose all day, the same as we always do. It's all nonsense to have a lot of people around on the only day in the week I have at home. Sunday is my only day, you know."

"Yes?" said Lady Betty, with a slight elevation of her eyebrows and a trace of real sarcasm in her voice.

Monday night, when Bobbie came home, he announced with the unmistakable glad note in his voice that stood for a fulsome luncheon at 3 at the downtown club:

"I saw Huntley to-day. Lunched with him and talked over the camping scheme. He squared himself on the dinner yesterday by taking me to luncheon."

"Did you mention my note?" asked Lady Betty. "I somehow prickle all over when I think how I sent that note."

"Don't worry about that note, precious one, for I forgot to mail it," confessed Bobbie, extracting the offensive note from his pocket.

"Well," said Lady Betty with the logic of her sex, "then no wonder they didn't come. The very idea! What did you say? How did you square yourself?"

"I squared myself all right," said Mr. Bobbie, as he lighted his pipe; "they're coming next Sunday."

HARIOT HOLT DEY.

MERELY A SUGGESTION.

Helen (pique)—I really do not know what to make of you, Jack.

Jack (blandly)—Er—why not try a husband?

Trivialities of Life.

"IT ALWAYS makes me mad when I see a man half-light his cigar."

"Did you speak?" inquired the man on the right.

"Yes, Sir. Ever notice how some men go about lighting a cigar? Take that fellow down there in a straw hat as an example; only half lighted his; will be hopping mad in a moment, and swear the weed is no good—at it now, rolling it between his fingers, crushing the thing and breaking the wrapper, of course, because it will not draw—good heavens! Wetting the thing from butt to ash; disgusting habit some vulgar men have. If he'd lighted it properly, he'd be enjoying a good smoke at this blessed moment instead of swearing like a pirate. Notice that chap in a brown hat? Trying to break in a new pipe; trying to smoke it the first time, and fills it to the muzzle. He'll never in all his life—or as long as he owns that pipe, enjoy it—"

"Oh! Won't he?"

"Never; only one way to break in a new pipe. Put in a pinch of the weed at first, and smoke it all; another pinch, only larger than the first; smoke it all out; clean the pipe; gradually you can fill the pipe to the muzzle, and finally be able to smoke her all out clean as a whistle. Some folks never pay any attention to the trivialities of life; go on through life with their eyes shut, so to speak. Ever notice how some men make work of smoking? Ever pay any attention to the fellow who puffs the daylights out of a cigar; pulls it like a steam engine—"

"Can't say that I ever gave the subject much attention; I never smoke—"

"Oh!" And the other passed on, whistling a soft little refrain as he disappeared in the distance.

MIDSUMMER GOWNS

ALL-OVER lace coats, all-over embroidered silk and batiste coats, both very open in patterns and worn over silk slips, came out in full force in a modish restaurant at the dinner hour on a recent evening. One such gown had a foundation slip of dull and pale blue taffeta; the long, tight-fitting coat worn over it was of pale blue batiste embroidered in small but open-leaf designs. This coat produced the princesse lines so much admired, as there was no girdle. It was open in front from the waist down, and the width between its skirts increased rapidly until there was a space of fully eighteen inches at the hem between the two sections. Extending from under the front edges of the skirts of the coat were folds of the taffeta laid on in plait fashion, these following the lines of the coat. At intervals there drooped from the edges of these folds short blue crystal ornaments. The full bishop sleeves were cut into the sagging puff shape instead of being plaited or gathered in at the wrists, and the narrow cuffs were quite loose.

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Another costume was of white accordion-plaited chiffon, with a coat of Irish lace, that ended a little below the knees. The lace oversleeves were very wide from the elbows down and showed the pleated chiffon undersleeves. The body of the coat was so cut that it pouched a little in front above the waistline. It also opened in front to show a V-shaped plastron of Irish lace inserted like a vest. There was no collar.

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Mrs. Jules Vatable, when in town a few days since, appeared at a dinner in a princesse robe of heavy white linen, having numerous large medallions of heavy linen lace scattered thickly over its surface. The frock closed in the back and trained a trifle. A yoke piece of the linen came down over the back perhaps a third of the way to the waistline. Mrs. Vatable, who is quite stout again, wore with this gown a white hat.

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One of the new small hats, or caps, being worn in Paris and the distinctive trimming of which is the perennial Prince of Wales feathers, was seen at Delmonico's one evening. The wearer was in black lace over white taffeta, a princesse gown with trailing skirt, and a small black affair more like a bonnet than a hat topped her brown locks. At the left rose three small, black Prince of Wales ostrich tips. As her face was small, with delicate features, and she carried herself with dignity, the chapeau suited her admirably. The stout woman and the one with a large face or features should never under any circumstances be inveigled into wearing this latest fad in headgear.

This white cloth evening coat is embroidered in white and silver, the fringe being white with threads of silver.

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Mrs. Harry Redmond wore while dining in one of the Fifth Avenue restaurants an elaborate toilet of blue chiffon and spangled lace. The trailing skirt of ciel blue crêpe de chine, the color of her eyes by the way, had a border of panne velvet of the same shade. An extremely wide band of blue lace sparingly spangled with fine pearl and steel beads formed irregular points on the panne velvet of the skirt's edge and the crêpe de chine that formed the upper part. The tight French coat had its skirts separated at the back, the width between them at the bottom being, however, only about six inches. This coat was bordered with a spangled band of the blue lace and had medallions of the same lace. The lace medallions were of such a close pattern that no foundation other than the crêpe to which they were attached was used. The sleeves and body of the coat were also rich in the spangled lace. The sleeves hung loose from the elbow. This costume was completed by a large round chiffon hat trimmed with a wide ostrich plume on each side and a wide and flat marabout scarf, the ends of the latter being separated into clusters of the soft plumage. Both hat and scarf matched the hue of the gown. An immense sapphire, diamond-set, glittered on the front of the coat.

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Mrs. Richard Mortimer has a dark blue mohair walking costume that is novel in that its coat is made of blue and white shepherd's plaid and is bordered with the plain blue, instead of being solid blue throughout. The skirt clears the ground about two inches and is so plaited that it hangs quite full at the bottom, especially in the back. The plaided or checked coat is box-shaped and has the blue mohair for a two-inch border. This border goes around the kimono-shaped neck and the bottoms of the modified kimono sleeves. Between the inner edges of this band and the checked material a narrow strip of open-work blue silk braid is applied. This braid is also applied in an odd fashion on the coat under the arm, where five or six gold-inch strips terminate at both ends in small circular loops. The outer strips alone, but the inner ends are seen only when the wearer raises her arms.

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Mrs. H. Carroll Brown of Baltimore, who has been in New York visiting her sister, Mrs. James W. Gerard, is wearing some striking but simple Summer gowns. Some of the belts worn with the frocks have original touches. One of these gowns is a dark blue and white French gingham, the background white, and the plaiding done in blue. The bodice is fitted rather closely, and extending over each shoulder and half way down both the front and the back are inch-wide straps of blue and white embroidery. The design of these embroidered bands is large blue polka dots shading into white. The sleeves are close at the tops and hang in gathered puffs at the wrists, where they are finished by strips of embroidery. The belt is formed of a fold of the gingham piped with blue and is tied in the centre back in a modified butterfly bow. With this gown she wears a flat hat of rough dark blue straw trimmed with blue wings and draped with a blue chiffon veil.

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Mrs. James W. Gerard's white taffeta gown barred into half-inch blocks by pin stripes of black, is both cool and smart looking. It has bertha ruffles outlining a yoke, and ruffles finish the bottom of the skirt and are also used on the sleeves. Another of her smart frocks is a heavy white linen, with a trailing skirt and loose-fitting bodice, both embroidered in large white flowers and scroll-like leaves.

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Some novelties in parasols or parasol handles are worth describing. Mrs. James W. Gerard is carrying a white taffeta parasol having grapes and grapevines embroidered in black and white silk floss at the outer edges. The handle is long and is solidly incrusted with fine jets and an occasional large oval of polished jet studs the surface. Another parasol of plain lavender taffeta has a long white handle ending at the grip in the head of a swan bent forward on the stick. Both the bill and the eyes of the swan are of colored material. Some of the parasols seen in the smart shops have very long handles terminating in realistic owls' heads of considerable size. Others are done in dog and parrot heads.

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Mrs. S. H. Osgood Pell is wearing a white linen frock that is as pretty as it is simple. The skirt comes to the floor and has two inward turning side plaits down the front to the hem. The waist is devoid of tucks but has a pointed garland of clover leaves and stems embroidered so as to outline a yoke. The sleeves, which are of the mannish shirtsleeve type, have three-inch cuffs joined to them by beading, the cuffs having a turned-back edge an inch wide embroidered in fine clover leaves. With the frock she wears a white straw hat draped with a long white chiffon veil sprinkled with white silk polka dots.

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A pretty white linen gown has a skirt that just touches the floor, and a strip of white antique lace fully ten inches wide as a panel in the front; while in the back, and each side of a six-inch strip of the linen, is another of these bands of antique lace. The bodice is composed of the linen gathered slightly into the wide linen belt. Down the centre front of the bodice is a band of the lace and the linen of the bodice proper is brought over this panel in jacket fashion. A deep cape made of several joined bands of the antique lace is united to this jacket portion of the bodice and forms a cape that comes two-thirds of the way to the belt in the back, dropping over the sleeves nearly to the elbows, and forming a shawl front on each side of the centre panel. The sleeves have insertions of the lace just above the cuffs, the latter being also of lace. The hat topping this frock was formed of antique lace over a frame of white silk covered wire. A border of this lace droops over an accordion-plaited ruffle of white mull. White taffeta ribbon is tied around the crown and forms a wide, flat bow at one side.

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Miss Margaret A. Porter wore a black taffeta street costume, with a skirt laid in stitched accordion plaits, and closing the ground. The Eton coat is cut in battlements at its edges, including the neck, and under them Monday a wide lace border is laid, the lace flowers showing between the battlements. An edge of the lace also projects all around the battlements. The sleeves flare at the bottom and are finished in battlements and lace to match the coat. A white chiffon underblouse and a large saucer-brimmed hat of heliotrope satin straw trimmed with flowers of the same color complete the costume.

***

Some of the new and small wristbags of gun metal have fringes terminating in small baroque pearls. Others have pendants formed of tiny imitation moonstones set in circles of the gun metal.

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Mrs. Hugh Porter, who sailed for Europe on Wednesday, wore the week previous to her departure a walking costume of black and white checked taffeta. The skirt was laid in stitched box-plaits and the Eton coat was cut rounding in the front at both the top and the bottom, and was finished by stitching only. The sleeves were plaited from the shoulder seams to the elbows, where the plaits were released and flared out, but terminated in plain hemmed edges several inches above the wrists. The underblouse worn with this was a simple one of pale blue mull. Her round turban was golden brown straw, trimmed with knots of narrow red velvet ribbon and cherries.

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The material of this gown is the finest of white voile embroidered in black. Black velvet ribbon forms the girdle and the sleeve knots. The white hat is trimmed with a long black ostrich plume.

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Many of the new neck chains for fans or other toilet accessories are run through balls of amethyst, topaz, coral, or other stones, or imitation stones, instead of having small oval or circular-shaped stones set in the metal of the chains.

MARIE WELDON.

A costume of pale blue trimmed in lavender and blue lace leaves. Lavender tiles is used in applique the leaves to the blue foundation. The pale blue parasol is bound with battlemen.

Fault of the Audience.

"DO YOU know," said Mrs. Somebody, as she jammed the darning egg into the corner of a perforated sock, "I believe women, all women, have to be born actresses."

"Now why," retorted Mr. Seldomhome, as he shifted his glance from the market page to the baseball scores, "why do you say that?"

"Because," she replied, softly, "they have to act to let their husbands think they are happy."

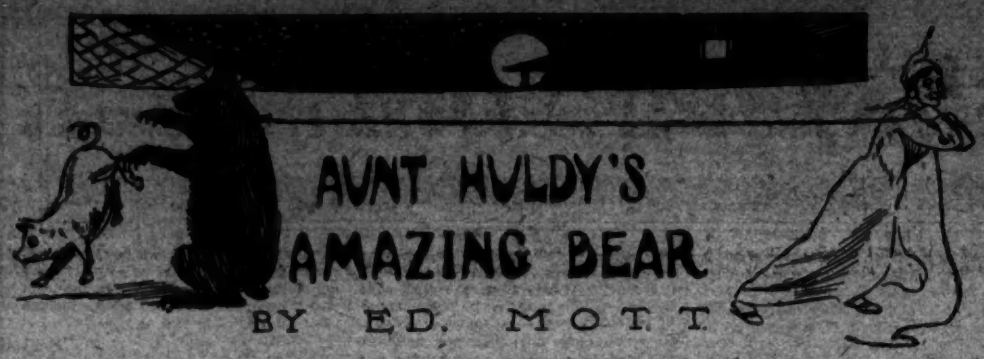
"Is that so?" said he, rising, and leaning on the mantel. "Well, all I can say is that most married women are bad actresses, at least so far as their husbands are concerned."

"No, my dear," she murmured softly, "it isn't the fault of the acting. Look at the poor audiences most of them have."

And Mr. Seldomhome went out on the back porch and kicked the tautly cut all the way across the yard.

Forced to Draw the Line.

"It wasn't so much the coat with many colors," said Joseph's brother, discussing the pit incident. "But when he showed up with red golf stockings, a pink hunting coat, and auto goggles, it was necessary to take severe measures."



AUNT HULDY'S AMAZING BEAR

BY ED. MOTT

AUNT HULDY had some amazin' p'ints," said the loquacious and reminiscent man from the Knob country. "So had that b'ar. He was a genuine specimen o' what the Knob country could turn out in the way o' b'ars when it set out to do it, that b'ar was, and he had been takin' the very old Ned amongst the pigs and farm produce generally for so long, and had kep' so regular and aggravatin'ly shet of all the traps and tricks that was set and tried to waylay and circumvent him, that at last what did old man Mose, over to the Eddy, do but declare he would give $20 in cash for that b'ar fetched in dead, or $30 if anybody'd run him in and hand him over alive.

"'Alive!' folks hollered when they heerd of it. 'Anybody that tries to fetch that b'ar in alive,' they says, 'will more than likely find their ownselves bein' fetched in dead!' they says; but folks didn't know it all, and they hadn't stopped to consider Aunt Huldy.

"'Jeptha,' says Aunt Huldy to Uncle Jep one day, jest about that time; 'Jeptha,' says she, 'seems to me that if I was you I'd sort o' take a holiday this arternoon and wander over to'rds Big Injin Swamp. Mebbe you mowt run foul o' that pesky b'ar. Of course,' says she, 'you can't hardly expect to git him alive, but all things being mortal here below,' says she, 'you mowt accidentally git him dead. If you do,' says she, 'it'll be $20, and $20 will buy a cow,' says she.

"Uncle Jep didn't see but what that'd be a proper idee, and he knocked off stump-grubbin', took his old smooth-bore rifle, and started out.

"'Jonas went and borried that other gun o' mine, ding his pictur, and hain't brung it back yit,' says Uncle Jep, as he started. 'And it's jest the gun I want for goin' out ag'in that b'ar with,' says he.

"'The b'ar 'll fetch jest exac'ly as much if you git it with the smooth-bore as it will if it had come a tumblin' down before the gun that Jonas borried,' says Aunt Huldy. 'So don't waste your time grumblin',' says she. 'Go look for the b'ar.'

"So Uncle Jep went, sayin' that if he got on to the trail o' the cunnin' old varmint he'd foller it if he had to camp on it all night. He got over jest this side o' Big Injin and hadn't see no sign o' that b'ar or any other b'ar, and was beginnin' to think that if him and Aunt Huldy didn't git a cow till they got it with the price o' that b'ar they'd never quarrel about who'd do the milkin', when he heerd somethin' snort. He turned, and there he see the b'ar, standin' right out in plain sight, and actin' as if he was afeard Uncle Jep was goin' on without seein' him. Uncle Jep knowed it was him, 'cause that b'ar was the only one in the hull Knob country that had a white spot on its brisket. And as the b'ar stood there, teeterin' and grinnin', Uncle Jep said, the impudentest kind, Uncle Jep took that white spot on the b'ar's chist for an easy mark to shoot at, and pulled up and took aim.

"'This is the first time I ever was to a shootin' match for a cow!' says Uncle Jep, and the idee tickled him so that he had to take his gun down from his shoulder till he could git through his laughin'. 'A shootin' match for a cow,' says he, and he hauled up ag'in and whanged away at the white spot on the b'ar's chist.

"The b'ar give a start, felt of his chist with one o' his paws as if somethin' was ticklin' of him there, and then turned a look on Uncle Jep, as much as to say:

"'Look a-here, now! What a' you handlin' that gun so ding keerless around here for?'

"The b'ar looked mad, too, and Uncle Jep was so took back at the unmitigated critter's not tumblin' and givin' his dyin' kick that the b'ar was comin' for him hot-foot before he had even thought o' loadin' his gun. And the b'ar kep' him dodgin' and skirmishin' 'mongst the trees for half an hour before he could git a load into his gun. And then see what that b'ar done. Soon as he see that Uncle Jep had his gun loaded, the aggravatin' bruin begun to dodge amongst the trees himself, and he done it so slick and quick that Uncle Jep couldn't git his gun onto him no way, and the first thing he knowed, the b'ar had dodged out o' sight.

"'If that ain't a dirty, mean trick I wouldn't say so!' says Uncle Jep. 'Sneakin' away like that, you pig-stealin' thief o' the night, you!' says he. 'If I'd had the gun that Jonas borried and hain't brung back yit, I bet you wouldn't a-done it, consarn his pictur! But sence I'm on your trail I'll foller it, by cats, and show you some tricks that maybe you hain't heerd on yit!' says Uncle Jep, and he follered the b'ar till night, and then bunked in at Eli's, t'other side o' the swamp, so's he could be on hand early next mornin' to show the b'ar them tricks.

"Aunt Huldy woke up in the night some time and heerd the pig squealin'. She jumped out o' bed and run to the winder. The moon was shinin' bright as day. Aunt Huldy jest give one look, and then says:

"'B'ar arter the pig!' says she. 'A sockin' big b'ar, and he'll have that pig pen smashed down in less than a jiffy,' says she. 'And there ain't a gun in the house! If there was,' says she, 'I'd sneak out and blow the top o' that b'ar's head off,' says she. 'The idee o' Jeptha lendin' his one gun to Jonas, who hain't brung it back yit, and then goin' off with t'other one and campin' all night on a b'ar's trail! Consarn that Jonas! If I had him here I'd—no, I wouldn't, neither!' hollers Aunt Huldy, who'd been lookin' out o' winder all the time she was talkin'. 'No, I wouldn't, neither!' she hollers, clappin' her hands. 'It was a smilin' Providence that made Jeptha lend that gun to Jonas and kep' Jonas from fetchin' of it back!' she hollers, and then she scooted down to the kitchen, grabbed her clothes line, tied a slippin' noose in one end of it, and started out on a run to'rds the pig pen.

"The b'ar stood on his hind feet bangin' away at the pig pen, and the splinters was flyin' tremendous. Then the door went smashin' in, and the b'ar reached in an' yanked the pig out. He hadn't much more than done it, though, when from round the barn Aunt Huldy come a rushin'. She give a yell. The b'ar dropped the pig like a hot p'tater, and 'fore he could turn and see what it was that had skeert him Aunt Huldy dropped the noose end o' the clothes line down over his head, pulled it tight, and jumped behind the big pine tree that stood jest a comfortable jump away.

"'It was a smilin' Providence,' says she, 'that made Jeptha lend his other gun to Jonas and kep' Jonas from fetchin' of it back,' says she, 'for otherwise me and Jeptha would be out jest ten dollars!' says she.

"The b'ar come to himself and sprung after Aunt Huldy. He slung his big fore legs around the tree to ketch her where she stood, holdin' on to the rope, and in less time than it took him to fetch a good breath Aunt Huldy had circled round that tree enough times to bind him to the trunk as snug and lastin' as if he'd been a knot growin' there, and she kep' right on windin' the rope around him and the tree till the rope was all used up and the b'ar was a prisoner at the stake.

"Then Aunt Huldy went back to bed and was soon snorin' away as if nothin' more had happened than only jest gittin' up to give the baby peppermint. 'Long in the forenoon o' next day Uncle Jep come a struggling home.

"'Huldy,' says he, 'if it hadn't been fer Jonas borryin' that other gun o' mine and not a fetchin' of it back, I'd 'a' killed that pesky b'ar dead, yisterd'y, an' won them $20,' he says, 'ding his ugly pictur's!' he says, meanin' Jonas.

"'Well, Jeptha,' says Aunt Huldy, 'it's an all-pervadin' good thing that you didn't do it,' she says.

"'What fur?' says Uncle Jep, hardly believin' his ears.

"'Why, 'cause if you'd 'a' killed that b'ar dead yisterd'y,' says Aunt Huldy, 'I couldn't 'a' ketched him alive last night,' says she.

"Arter Aunt Huldy got through laughin' at Uncle Jep standin' there starin' at her with his mouth wide open and his eyes almost bulgin', she took him out to t'other side o' the pig pen, and there, sure enough, was the rampagein' old b'ar that was worth $30 alive tied so fast to the big pine tree that he couldn't hardly holler. Uncle Jep didn't say nothin'. He couldn't. He jest chopped down the tree, trimmed the limbs offen it to make it a log, hooked the steers to it, and drug it and the b'ar over to the Eddy. Old Mose forked over the $30 only too quick, and $10 besides fer the pine log, so that Aunt Huldy and Uncle Jep didn't only git their cow, but they had quite a snug figger to stuff in the old coffee pot fer future reference, besides. And what did Aunt Huldy do? She made Jonas a present o' the borried gun and thanked him fer borryin' it and not fetchin' of it back.

"'Though I dunno as I ought to thank you, neither,' she says to Jonas. 'It was a smilin' Providence that done it,' she says."

Dick Drudgery's Holiday Outing

DICK DRUDGERY'S big family of little ones went for their long-promised "outing" last Sunday afternoon. I saw them returning in the evening. They were crowding every available bit of window space in the ramshackle old four-wheeled cab with their chubby laughing faces. But a glimpse of the interior showed me the mother sitting back and sobbing, heedless of their merriment.

And Dick was not with them.

Dick Drudgery kept a little store at which I bought my Sunday newspapers and occasional cigarettes. He also sold kindling wood, coal, candles, and anything on which a cent or two of profit might be turned. Strictly speaking, the store was run by Dick's wife, who was never seen without an infant in her arms. The store was also continually overrun by a swarm of half-clad urchins, whose ages ran the gamut of the units up to seven.

Through the week Dick was employed as porter in a dock side warehouse, but previous to going to his work at 7 o'clock he always found time to secure his supply of morning newspapers, fresh from the press, at 4 A. M., and carry them a couple of miles upon his shoulders so as to save carfare. When his work was done, at 7 in the evening, he would while away the time by carrying out orders for coal and wood, filling in any brief intervals of rest which might arise by playing with the children, "like as if he was a horse or an elephant," in the little living room back of the shop.

When he had put the bairns to bed and shut up the shop it was a handy time for cobbling up their little worn-out shoes and putting patches on their scanty clothing, so as to make them last a little longer. If none of these duties demanded immediate attention an excellent opportunity was afforded Dick to take a bit off his wife's heavy burden by washing out a few things for the baby before he went to bed.

The only day Dick really had to himself was Sunday, when the warehouse was closed. After he had trudged up to town with his extra heavy load of Sunday papers, he was absolutely a man of leisure, except that he invariably cooked the Sunday dinner, when there was any to cook; minded the store and studied the advertising columns of the newspapers in search of schemes for "increasing your income by home work, without interfering with present employment."

It was on Sundays that now and then I had a chat with Dick, and thus I learned that the one ambition of his life was to take his family for a Sunday holiday outing. He was concerned about their health. He was worried lest his wife should fall sick from overwork. He was afraid that there was precious little pleasant in the lives of those lusty little ragamuffins who were so dear to him.

He wanted to see them scampering over the green fields, chasing butterflies, or climbing trees in search of birds' nests, as he remembered to have done himself, when a boy.

And each successive week, each month, each year, he planned this great Sunday treat, when they were all to ride far from the town, in a carriage, or something, and revel in a real good time amid the birds and flowers, and where the smell of kindling wood and stale candy and illuminating oil and the smoke and noise of the foundry across the street might for a brief period be forgotten.

But always something happened to defer this long-looked-for outing. Either it was a temporary slackness in the financial department, owing to rent day's appalling regularity, or it was the pressing demand for some new articles of dress. Now and again the advent of a new baby or the mumps and measles among the older ones interfered with Dick's pet project. Something always came to relegate that rural trip into the dreamy realms of a far-off future.

As the genial glow of Springtime penetrated even that squalid street where Dick's little home was situated, the honest fellow talked more and more of the holiday outing which he and his family were soon to enjoy. And each Sunday morning, as I stopped to chat a while with him, I made it a point to ask him: "Will the famous outing be to-day, Dick!"

One Sunday Dick was nowhere to be seen. And there were no Sunday newspapers on his stand. The youngsters played around the store as usual, but the mother, with the infant in her arms, sat like one dazed, sobbing and wiping her reddened eyes with her apron.

"Where's Dick?" I said.

She silently pointed toward the back room, which constituted the whole of their little home. I entered.

Dick was laid upon the bed, breathing heavily, pale as the sheets. But when he saw me he held out his hand, and a feeble smile overspread his features. The hand I grasped was burning with fever—fever for want of rest—and I realized that the man was dying from overwork.

"No, Sir; the holiday outing ain't to-day," he grimly gasped. "It's set down for next Sunday, certain, Sir. The association doctor says as how three days'll see the end, and that'll bring it nicely round to Sunday.

"The club burial fund owns a plot at the cemetery, Sir, I'm told," said the brave fellow, with a smile, "and maybe, if it's a nice, fine day there may be butterflies about for the little chaps to chase. They're not quite old enough to understand just how it comes about, but I've promised 'em a Sunday outing often enough, and they'll know that Daddy kept his word."

I saw them returning last Sunday evening. Their chubby, happy faces crowded every inch of window space in the ramshackle old four-wheeled cab.

As they reached their wretched home only the youngest boy asked:

"Why ain't Daddy with us, mamma? This is Sunday. He ain't working to-day, is he?"

WALTER BROWNE.

O THE LANDLORD girded his apron on
In the Tavern by the Sea,
And he spake to the Thirsty Citizen
"What wouldst thou have of me?"

"A drink, a drink, thou jolly Host!
Of good ale it must be:
And serve it soon and serve it cool
In thy Tavern by the Sea!

"O I have traveled a long, long road,
(There were others on the car)
And the weather is warm, and my thirst is great—
Now get thee behind thy bar!"

Then spake a man with a coat of blue,
(And a portly man was he,)
"Hast thou come from afar to get a meal
In the Tavern by the Sea?"

"Nay, nay," said the Thirsty Citizen,
Who had come full many a mile,
"I have not the hunger nor yet the price
For a meal at the Happy Isle."

"Then I am here," said the portly man,
"To protect the public weal
By seeing that when thou drinkest thy drink
Thou shalt chaw upon a meal.

"Look ho! thou Landlord, and mark me well,
For thou lookest a man of sin!
If thou servest the drink and not the meal
I will surely run thee in!

"For the one must sell and the other must eat;
But why these things must be
Ye must ask of him who made the law—
John Raines, of the North Countree."

"But I will appeal," said the Thirsty Man,
"To thy Chieftain of High Degree,
And ask Lord Francis that I may drink
In the Tavern by the Sea."

"Ye may drink and drink," Lord Francis said,
"If ye keep within the law,
Which it says that ye shall have nowt to drink
Withouten a bit to chaw."

"Lord Francis, Lord Francis! I want a drink,
In the Tavern by the Sea!"
Lord Francis he frowned, and he shook his head,
But he winkit the ither ee.

"Thou mayst buy with a cent," Lord Francis said,
"A sandwich baith small and thin;
Then call it a meal, and wash it down
With as much as thy purse may win."

"Lord Francis, Lord Francis, I have no cent,
Thou Chieftain of great renown!
But a nickel I have for the foaming beer,
And a nickel to get to town!

"Lord Francis, Lord Francis, I have no cent,
In the Tavern by the Sea;
But I want a drink, and I have a vote:
Lord Francis, it's up to thee!"

"Thou shalt order a cracker and eke some cheese,"
Lord Francis undaunted said,
"And for the same, if thy Host agrees,
Thou shalt pay him nary red."

Then up rose Host and up rose Guest
In the Tavern by the Sea,
And with loud acclaim to the Chieftain's name
They shouted and sang with glee:

"We will drink and drink and obey the law,
Of the men of the North Countree;
But we'll keep the law with never a chaw,
In the Tavern by the Sea!"

THOMAS MILBURN UPP.

The Undoing of Willie Wise.

IT WAS suddenly announced in the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. and at the Sunday school where he was librarian, the other day, that Willie Wise had gone on a vacation. A few friends with whom Willie had promised to take a walking trip in early September thought this very strange, and were decidedly annoyed at his change in plans.

At Willie's office, in Cedar Street, where a letter from his doctor was considered necessary for Willie to retain his situation, the clerks are grinning with ghoulish glee, and thinking of some nice things to say to Willie when he gets back. Incidentally the vacation schedule has been arranged and the enforced absence of Willie Wise just now will deprive him of his vacation later on.

Last Winter Willie became very much interested in physical culture. He started out mildly enough with dumb-bells and pulley weights on a system, but very soon began to buy books on boxing and to playfully square fists with his fellow-clerks when the boss wasn't looking. In order to be the real thing and get at the science of pugilism Willie took a course of boxing lessons. He paid in advance for twelve lessons from a retired pugilist. At the ninth lesson Willie got a little gay, and his teacher, quite by accident, he afterward explained, knocked him out. By way of compensation he taught Willie the knock-out blow; but Willie never went near him again.

After that he was worse than ever. He punched his associates in the ribs at the office and came very nearly getting ruled out of his gymnasium because of his rough work. Said his father: "You'll get a fine old trouncing some day from a quarter you least expect it." Now Mr. Wise, Sr., smiles when he looks at Willie, bandaged up in bed, and tells Willie's tearful and forgiving mother that he always knew he was the seventh son of a seventh son, ergo, a prophet.

It happened thus: In Rutherford, N. J., lives a pretty typewriter who works in the same office building with Willie, and of whom he is much enamored. Her name is Frances. Now Willie has not only won the affections of Frances, but also of her brother, who goes to Rutgers College, and who delights to engage in feats of prowess with Willie on the lawn of his home, to the great edification of the neighbors.

The other night this brother came to New York with Willie, intending to remain with him and go to Poughkeepsie next day to see the boat races. In the ferry house was an inoffensive looking milkman, who didn't look as though he knew anything about the science of boxing, but who knew how to knock about milk cans. Nobody understood just how it happened, but while waiting for the boat, the milkman dropped his cans and began to knock about Willie Wise. The brother of Frances undertook to help his friend, but another milkman said:

"Don't get into the mix-up, young feller, or I'll take care of you."

The way that milkman got in upper cuts, cross cuts, jabs, and swings that Willie's teacher hadn't told him anything about was a caution. The policeman on the pier who called the match off said he was quite ready to take the milkman to the police station, but he should have to lock Willie up, also, as a witness. Willie weakened, and decided to let the matter drop. He took a cab on the New York side and went to an all-night drug store to be patched up. The clerk advised him to go right home and send for a doctor.

"Oh, yes," said that cheerful person, as he surveyed his bebandaged patient after an hour's work. "We'll have him out of bed in two or three weeks."

And that is why Frances's brother went to the boat races alone.

A Maryland Vulcan.

THE storm was severe, and almost everybody in the place was reminded of meteorological disturbances as bad or worse. Freaks of wind, hail, rain, and lightning were described with that attention to detail which stamps the brand of truth on all narratives. Old Swallow, however, remained quiet until the flood of reminiscences ceased. Then he remarked:

"I hate liars."

The general movement in his direction was checked when he continued:

"I'm not hitting at any one here. I was thinking of a blacksmith I knew down in Maryland. You fellows think you can tell storm stories. Why, one of his tales beats all of yours put together. He told me that he was standing in the door of his smithy once when a thunderstorm came up. He was idle at the time because, unexpectedly, he had run out of a certain kind of iron he needed to make a set of shoes for a trotter called Mabel R., entered in a big race to be run the next day.

"The lightning, he said, was nothing out of the ordinary, although it was pretty sharp. All at once he was struck. He declared that he did not know where the bolt hit him, but claimed that he was not even stunned. The bolt dropped to the floor, and he was seized with an idea. Picking up the bolt with his tongs, he hastened to work, and before it cooled he forged it into a set of shoes for the trotter."

"Of course you don't believe that," said a listener.

"Of course not! How could he handle that bolt quickly enough to forge four shoes out of it before it cooled? I do hate liars."

The Jolly Sojourner.

THE stout, jolly sojourner was about ready to quit his job of Summer loafing and get back into the traces of hard work. This he mentioned the last evening of his stay after he had whittled his hemlock shingle to a point, poised it upon his finger, and finally flitted it away to one side regretfully.

"Yes, must be up and doing, boys. Life is not all one grand holiday, I assure you. I quit you in the morning—and I hate to do it. I've soaked myself so full of pure old ozone, fish stories, coon yarns, fox hunts, and things of that sort that I'll be good for nothing in the way of deals for two weeks after I get back to the city. Really, I'll have to take a spin down to Portico Rico and back before I get the fairy lore out of my head."

Perkins's steadies almost fell off their perches when the jolly chap in a check suit thus delivered himself. He had been a good thing from the start, had scattered his wealth right and left and made himself otherwise agreeable. They hated to lose him. Abe Pembrook started to ask a question, but refrained when Perkins gave him a cautionary wink.

"Boys, you have treated me nice, and I shall never forget it of you. I am glad I came. You will be glad also. You have fished me, dined me, and wined me, so to speak. Mr. Perkins has trusted me for hooks and lines, not to mention crackers and cheese; also he has loaned me the key to the cherry brandy keg in the back room behind the pile of codfish. I have soaked myself to the limit with cheer, joy, and happiness. Perkins, about how many inhabitants does this place consist of?"

"Just forty-nine—"

"Wrong, Perk; it's an even fifty since this noon. It is a girl, as usual," uttered Abe Pembrook with a sigh.

"Good boy, friend Pembrook! That means another thousand dollars in your wallet, it does."

"I dunno 'bout that. It costs money to bring 'em up. I got 'leven now—all gals, too," said Abe with a curious look.

"Money in your pocket, friend, just the same. The fact of the thing is this. I want to leave behind me a slight gift for you all, simply as a token of my good will and high esteem. See? I might build a library and fill it full of books; or give a few thousand to the little church, build a schoolhouse, or something of that sort. But I have hit upon a better plan—at least it seems so to me. My plan is this: after I leave, which is in the morning, a friend of mine will come up from Utica and distribute my gift among you. I took a little flier in cotton a couple of weeks ago and raised my ante. See? Every man, woman, and child in this settlement gets an even thousand dollars. No thanks; it's all right, and I am the happiest man on earth. Good-bye."

The jolly sojourner passed out of sight before the steadies could draw a full breath. Abe Pembrook jumped down from the stoop, went back into the potato patch, sat down with his back leaning against Perkins's woodshed, and with his long legs stretched out he gave himself up to deep and heavy thought. The rest whittled away in silence. Thought was too heavy for words. Perkins jumped about like a colt—he weighed 350. He was the happy father of four children; with them and his wife he was good for $6,000.

It was a trifle late, for the cherry brandy suffered in the meantime, when the boys went out to the potato patch and lifted Pembrook to his feet. He was so dazed he staggered as he went down the quiet street toward his home. And he never said a word to the others as he left.

"Boys, there goes the richest man in these parts. Abe has got 'leven—no, twelve, kids, all girls, too. With himself, his wife, and kids Abe is due to get $14,000 of the good thing's gift, b' gosh!"

As Si Snow, the lonesome old bachelor, delivered himself of the foregone before he started home to his quiet shack he fairly kicked his own shins because of certain things. The next day the money was divided, and Abe Pembrook was the happiest man in Oneida County.

HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

HOW THE MONKEY LOST HIS JOB.

This sign ought to do the trick. I did charge 5 cents for a drink, but now I'll get more by this scheme.

Hippo—Say, Monk, is that on the level?

Hippo—Wait till I get through and I'll talk to you.

Hippo—I think I'll cool again; it's a cinch.

FROM THE FEMININE STANDPOINT.
Ethel—What is the trouble, Harry?
Harry—I'm afraid the boiler's burnt out.
Ethel—Well, never mind. It doesn't show, does it?

A Likely Match.

LAST night our Susie married, an' they took the train at noon
To-day, with bag an' baggage, fer a six-weeks honeymoon;
The place I can't remember, quite, t' where their tickets' good—
A lucky thing, because I couldn't spell it if I should!
We're puffed up with importance, though, an' puttin' on some airs;
The papers style the weddin' "One of Jonesport's swell affairs,"
So I'm excused fer boastin' with poetic feet that's lame,
Since Susie's wed a feller with a hyphenated name!

We pinned our hopes t' Susie from the very first, an' vowed
When she should up an' marry, why, we knew she'd do us proud!
Two older girls had wedded, an' I'm very frank t' say:
One son-in-law's a butcher, an' the other drives a dray!
But Sue she studied music, an' she dabbled some in art,
She read Bill Shakespeare's drammys 'til she had 'em all by heart;
She allers thought dish-washin' an accomplishment most tame,
So Susie's wed a feller with a hyphenated name.

My honest, frank opinion of the whole affair is this:
Her life won't have more sunshine er a bit more wedded bliss
Than either of her sisters, fer the things that wealth'll buy
Don't satisfy one's heart, but jes' one's vanity, says I!
Yet mother's proud as Lucifer at "Susie's lovely catch,"
An', since I'm full expected t' be boastful of the match,
I've tried t' tell in verse, though my poetic feet be lame,
How Susie's wed a feller with a hyphenated name!

ROY FARRELL GREENE.

His Fad.

HE is a Yale junior and a mighty man of valor on the gridiron. Strange to relate, he shines also in the classroom. No one, indulging in the wildest flights of imagination, would ever think of calling him a "Miss Nancy" sort of fellow; but he has one very feminine trait—he loves to embroider. While other men play billiards for recreation, he works roses or clover blossoms and leaves on centrepieces and doilies, which he presents to the young matrons of his acquaintance. His friends among the young ladies have dresser covers and five o'clock tea cloths worked by him. He is considerably over six feet in height, and his hands are as big as such a man's hands should be, but his work is as dainty as if he had rose-leaf fingers. He always smokes while he embroiders, and to see him coloring his meerschaum and at the same time shading a delicate rose is a truly entertaining spectacle, so say the few choice spirits who know of his fad.

Soliloquy.

I AM a ballot box. Where I came from I do not know, and whither I am going I do not know. I was born under the eyes of Kings, who tried to crush me, but the more they tried the stronger I became. Now I reign almost supreme. Almost, but not quite. The only master I recognize is spot cash. During my time I have been visited by many men. Indeed, some of them have called upon me twice in the same day. I sleep for long periods, and then it is as if I didn't exist, but at intervals I wake up, and when I do, look out! I may change the face of the map. I am quite likely to turn a great many rascals out, and to put a great many new ones in. In my time I have disappointed a great many, and those in whom I have confided have often felt that their trust in me has been violated.

But I will try to be fair to all, and if the poor will only stick by me, they will find in the long run I'm the best friend they have.

At Aix-les-Bains.

RENT and labor are the only things I have found on this side of the water that are cheap," writes a woman who is summering at Aix-les-Bains, "but they are wonderfully reasonable, according to our American standards. Imagine this, for instance, as existing at an American watering place. We are paying $380 for the five months we are to be here, and see what we have for house and ground. The house has sixteen rooms, without counting the garret and cellar, the latter very large and divided into small cellars. There is a toilet room on each of three floors, and the water for the whole house is pumped from the cellar into a tank in the garret.

"The house is very nicely furnished, including linen, china, glass, and silver everything for the dining room and kitchen, and we found the whole house spotlessly clean. We have good-sized grounds, at least 500 feet square, a lawn with trees and flowers, any number of grape vines, and all over the grounds are little benches with awnings, tables, and chairs. We also have a fine vegetable garden. Our cook and chambermaid are each paid $10 a month, and the cook gets a sou on every franc's worth of provisions she buys, including wine, coal, and wood. She is an excellent cook, but does not know how to make bread and rolls."

Conceited.

"He seems to be quite conceited."

"Yes, indeed. He imagines that he is alone when riding in a New York street car."

One Telephone Nuisance.

WHEN the tall man asked for No. 412 of a down-town telephone exchange the half dozen people who were ranged alongside the soda water fountain paid but little attention to him, but when he began to say, "What's that?" and "I can't hear," and "Talk louder," they sipped their beverages more slowly and cast sympathetic glances toward the wrestler at the wire. Presently the prescription clerk took a hand in the matter.

"Need any help?" he asked.

"Hold the wire," shouted the tall man to the martyr at the other end of the line. Then he turned to the clerk. "What's that?" he asked.

"Need any help?" bawled the clerk again. Still the tall man could not understand. Twice did the clerk repeat the question, and each time he put enough lung power into his voice to carry it through a pair of stone-deaf ears. Finally the tall man nodded appreciatively.

"Tell that fellow on the wire," he said, "that that bottle of tonic he sold me last week is no earthly good. Ask him if I can get my money back."

The clerk delivered the message, and took down the reply.

"He says he can't refund the money," was the answering communication.

When the tall man had gone out the soda-water devotees took their turn at making the clerk's life miserable. "Wasn't he deaf?" asked the woman on the end seat.

The clerk groaned. "Deaf as a post," he said, "and the worst of it is he comes in here regularly two or three times a week to telephone to somebody down town. If I had my way there would be a law passed prohibiting the use of telephones by people whose hearing is not good. Some such restriction is needed. At present the telephone seems to have no terrors for them, but they must certainly strike terror to the souls of the people they call up. That man who just went out is an intolerable nuisance, and there are plenty more like him. It worries me to hear them, and if they get onto my nerves, they must be doubly annoying to the people they try to talk to."

Hard on Dad.

A CROWDED street car was standing at the corner of Broadway and First Street on the Fourth when some enthusiast threw a torpedo in that direction. The explosive struck the window ledge, making a terrific noise and scattering its load of tiny gravel stones into the face of a man sitting near. The unlucky passenger, evidently in great pain, quickly covered his face with his hands, and the whole car was in a solicitous silence, when the victim's little son jumped to the seat beside him and called out of the window:

"T'row anudder! Pop got that un!"

A Suggestion.

Cacophonous and dissonant music in New York places of refreshment has become too prevalent. Many an eating house and barroom now sadly needs the poultice of silence to heal the blows of sound.—Daily Paper.

WHEN I do eat where music strikes upon the ear,
I would the masters of the band would bear in mind,
Some measures sound much more harmonious and clear,
With certain courses than with some of other kind.
Give Offenbach
With Spanish Mack;
Your Bizet pass
With demi-tasse;
Great Gounod's soul,
En casserole;
Mascagni's swish
En chafing dish;
Rossini's "pops"
With peas and chops;
Grand Verdi's whoops
With purée soups;
Dear Mozart's scores
With petit fours;
My Wagner I
Would have with pie;
And sundry airs like "Bamboo Trees"
I'd serve with bar le duc and cheese.
If they who play will fitly choose their notes,
How much more glad would be our table d'hôtes!

Told Out of School.

THE infant terrible is always with us, and in making trouble runs a close race with the wagging tongue of scandal. Accompanied by her young hopeful a woman was calling on a friend who happened to live in one of a row of houses of exactly the same appearance.

"The great objection to living in a row of houses," remarked the hostess, "is the liability of making a mistake. Do you ever have any difficulty, my dear?"

"Oh, no," replied the little fiend, breaking in unexpectedly. "Ma says she can always tell your house by the dirty windows."

The Only Way.

I SEE by the papers," remarked Mrs. Waggles, "that Pike County is so overrun with rattlesnakes that a bounty of a quarter of a dollar is paid for each skin."

"That looks like a rather dangerous way of making money," commented her husband.

"But there must be some safe way of getting the skins."

"Yes; there is, my dear."

"How's that?"

"Wait until the snakes shed them."

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Walter Baker's
BREAKFAST
COCOA

The FINEST COCOA in the World
Costs Less than One Cent a Cup
Forty Highest Awards in Europe and America.
Walter Baker & Co. Limited
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The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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WEEK ENDING JULY 18, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 18, 1903.

Range for Year 1902. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1903. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 18. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended July 18, 4,527,000.	Par of Share.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 18. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 18, '03.
230	190	253	Feb. 11.	220	Feb. 11.	221	224	..	Adams Express Co.	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '03.	34	SA	223½	223½	223½	223½	200	25
21	18	22	Feb. 10.	19	June 3.	12	12½	— ½	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..	200
79	52	79⅝	Mar. 12.	46½	July 16.	47½	47⅝	— 2⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,897,900	May 25, '02.	½	Q	50	50⅝	46½	47⅝	65	200,900
30	20	32½	Apr. 23.	28	Jan. 5.	28	28	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	..	..	..	28	28	28	28	..	100
37⅝	29¼	41⅝	Jan. 10.	33	June 10.	35	35¼	..	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '03.	1	Q	34⅝	35⅝	34	35	32⅝	60,600
90½	35½	91	Jan. 6.	85¼	July 17.	87	87⅝	— 1⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '03.	1¾	Q	87⅝	87⅝	85¼	86	92	1,000
67½	30½	46¼	Feb. 20.	32	June 10.	33	35	— 3⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,257,100	June 1, '03.	2	SA	35	35	33⅝	33⅝	52⅝	2,450
101½	88	93	Feb. 13.	90	June 10.	90	91	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '03.	3	SA	92	92	90	92	97½	400
203	210	225	Feb. 6.	175	July 15.	180	190	+ 1½	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '03.	4	SA	183½	185	179	185	220	1,500
12⅝	9⅝	11½	Jan. 2.	4½	July 15.	4½	5	— ½	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	..	..	..	4½	4½	3⅝	4½	..	500
21½	9½	11½	Jan. 20.	5⅝	Mar. 16.	6½	7	— ⅝	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,200	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	11	2,170
67	52	42½	Jan. 20.	23	July 15.	25	27	— 4	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,227,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	28½	29½	25	26	20	1,650
26	14	19⅝	Jan. 6.	9⅝	May 29.	10	10½	— ⅛	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	..	..	..	10½	10½	10	10	22⅝	200
54	39½	48½	Jan. 6.	32	July 14.	32	36	— 1	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	33	33	33	33	51½	100
30½	23½	31⅝	Feb. 17.	19⅝	July 17.	19⅝	20	— 1	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	..	..	..	21	21⅛	19⅝	20	33	8,530
100½	80	92⅝	Feb. 17.	87	July 17.	87	89½	— 1⅝	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '03.	1¾	Q	89	89	87	87	93	1,613
7⅝	5	5⅝	Feb. 26.	2⅝	Mar. 10.	2⅝	4	— ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	..	..	..	3⅝	3⅝	2⅝	3⅝	6⅝	100
29	21	24½	Feb. 17.	17	June 3.	17	19	— ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '90.	1¾	..	18½	18½	18	18	..	200
49⅝	38½	52½	Feb. 17.	41	July 16.	42½	42⅝	— 1⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	..	..	..	44½	44½	41	42⅝	46½	28,745
100⅝	87½	99⅝	Feb. 19.	91	June 23.	91½	92⅝	— ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 1, '03.	1¾	Q	91	92⅝	90	92⅝	97½	1,420
135	40½	128	Mar. 4.	100	July 14.	90	120	—30½	American Snuff Co.	100	11,931,700	July 1, '03.	2½	Q	100	100	100	100	..	100
101	85	99⅝	Jan. 10.	86	July 15.	88	95	— 2	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '03.	1½	Q	88	88	88	88	99½	150
15	12	20	Jan. 12.	11	May 22.	11	12	..	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,000,000	..	..	..	10	12½	10	12½	..	70
70	59½	69½	Feb. 18.	50	July 14.	56	60	— 5	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	June 1, '03.	1½	Q	50	50	50	50	..	100
165⅝	113	124⅝	Jan. 5.	114⅝	July 15.	115⅝	116½	— 7⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '03.	1¾	Q	117½	118	114⅝	116	123	36,112
122	118	121	Feb. 15.	118	June 5.	....	....	— 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '03.	1¾	Q	119	119	118½	118½	118⅝	245
....	....	6⅝	July 3.	5	July 15.	....	....	..	American Tel. & Tel. rights.	..	....	..	..	..	5½	5⅝	5	5⅝	....	2,334
181	160⅝	189	Feb. 18.	129⅝	July 14.	131	133	— 2	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	100,700,100	July 15, '03.	2½	Q	129⅝	130	129⅝	130	....	200
151½	140	148	Jan. 20.	138	July 15.	138	140	+ 2	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	May 1, '03.	2	Q	139	140	138	140	....	300
17½	12	14⅝	Feb. 26.	9⅝	June 22.	9	10	— 1	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,000	..	..	..	10	10	9	9	....	300
80⅝	73	81	Jan. 31.	70	July 15.	70	73	— 2	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '03.	1¾	Q	70½	72	70	72	79	664
146	60	135½	Feb. 23.	79½	July 15.	82	84	+ 2½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 16, '03.	003	SA	80⅝	84	79½	83	105	4,870
71½	62½	66	Jan. 10.	60	July 16.	60	65	— 3	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	..	..	..	60	60	60	60	70	100
90⅝	74½	89⅝	Jan. 10.	62½	July 13.	65	69⅝	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '02.	2	SA	62½	66½	62½	65	89⅝	294,685
106½	85½	105½	Jan. 10.	87½	July 15.	87⅝	89	— 2½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,190,500	Feb. 2, '03.	2½	SA	90	90½	87	88	101⅝	44,802
118½	92⅝	104	Jan. 9.	79½	June 10.	82½	83⅝	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	126,262,000	Mar. 2, '03.	2	SA	82	84½	80⅝	83⅝	110⅝	185,761
99	92	99⅝	Feb. 11.	90	May 25.	92	92½	— 1½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	100,365,900	Mar. 2, '01.	2	SA	92	93	91⅝	92½	98½	1,010
72⅝	54⅝	71½	Feb. 17.	46½	July 15.	51½	51⅝	— 3½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,090,000	..	..	..	54	55⅝	49½	51½	72½	88,565
252	210	225	Jan. 2.	190	July 15.	195	200	— 2½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '03.	2	Q	200½	200½	190	198	....	3,110
14⅝	7⅝	15½	Jan. 20.	6⅝	July 14.	6⅝	7½	— ⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	..	..	..	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	12½	600
222	130	156	Feb. 4.	124	Jan. 5.	135	145	— 8	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 16, '03.	2½	SA	140	140	140	140	....	200
62	41	62	Jan. 6.	45	June 26.	44	46	..	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	June 1, '03.	1	Q	45	45	45	45	....	200
97	71	78½	Jan. 5.	60	July 11.	60	62	+ ½	Canada Southern.	100	13,000,000	Feb. 2, '03.	1	SA	60	62½	60	60½	97½	1,100
146½	112½	139⅝	Feb. 19.	117½	June 10.	122½	122⅝	+ 2	Canadian Pacific.	100	34,900,000	Apr. 1, '03.	2½	SA	119⅝	124⅝	118	122½	135⅝	161,600
196	165	190	Jan. 19.	160	July 13.	161	164	+ 3½	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	127,415,800	May 1, '03.	2	Q	161	163	160	163½	198	1,125
37½	25⅝	37⅝	Feb. 10.	32½	July 15.	34½	35	— 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,542,100	Nov. 26, '02.	1	A	35½	36⅝	32½	34⅝	55½	17,506
29⅝	20½	25½	Jan. 7.	24	July 15.	24⅝	25½	— ½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,152,500	..	..	..	24½	25½	24	24½	41	11,355
79	62	73⅝	Jan. 7.	66½	July 15.	66½	69⅝	— ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '03.	3	SA	66½	69⅝	66½	66½	77⅝	3,900
151	123⅝	132½	Jan. 20.	128½	July 13.	130	134	— 5½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,890,700	July 1, '03.	1½	Q	128½	128½	128½	128½	..	100
26	22	20⅝	Jan. 8.	16⅝	July 15.	17⅝	17⅝	— ½	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,921,000	..	..	..	17⅝	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	31	10,750
90½	81½	83½	Jan. 9.	71	May 26.	72½	74	— 2½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,272,400	Feb. 28, '03.	2½	SA	73½	73½	72	72½	....	1,040
51½	32	46⅝	Feb. 5.	31	June 10.	33½	37	+ 2⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	8,480,100	..	..	..	34½	36⅝	33½	36⅝	49⅝	1,250
190½	150½	182½	Jan. 7.	139½	July 15.	141⅝	142	— 3½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,100	Apr. 22, '03.	3½	SA	143	145	139	141⅝	185⅝	329,700
200⅝	156	194½	Jan. 6.	169	July 15.	173	177	— 4⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,328,400	Apr. 22, '03.	3½	SA	172⅝	173	169	171	195	708
271	204½	224½	Jan. 14.	161½	July 15.	164	169½	— ⅝	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,315,400	July 1, '02.	3½	SA	164½	166	161½	164½	201⅝	11,155
274½	230	300	Jan. 7.	196	July 10.	....	....	+ 1⅝	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,886,100	July 1, '03.	3	Q	200	202⅝	200	202⅝	....	300
170½	140	165	Jan. 10.	117	July 14.	120	130	—15	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,403,200	Feb. 10, '03.	3	SA	120	125	117	125	....	1,425
24⅝	15	18⅝	Jan. 8.	12	June 10.	12⅝	12½	— ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	12½	12½	12	12½	22⅝	1,600
44	29	26	Jan. 8.	19½	July 15.	20	22	— ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	..	..	..	21½	22½	19½	20	30½	5,000
22	10⅝	17½	Jan. 12.	3.	May 23.	4½	5	+ ⅝	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	4	4½	3½	4½	17½	2,600
109⅝	92	99⅝	Jan. 6.	75½	July 16.	76⅝	77½	— 3½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	3	SA	80	81½	75½	76⅝	107⅝	5,960
90	77½	97	Jan. 5.	75	July 15.	79	80	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	15,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1½	..	75	75	75	75	....	100
110½	72½	82⅝	Jan. 6.	62	July 15.	63	65⅝	— 6½	Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.	100	24,032,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	62½	62	62	62⅝	97½	19,040
35⅝	14½	31⅝	Jan. 14.	13	July 15.	14⅝	15	— 2	Colorado Southern.	100	30,905,000	..	..	..	15½	16½	13	14½	34⅝	6,180
85⅝	58½	72	Jan. 8.	52	July 15.	53	55½	— 2½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '02.	2	SA	53	53	52	53	77	3,142
48½	32	46	Jan. 8.	22	July 15.	23	23⅝	— 2	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	..	..	..	24⅝	26½	22	23⅝	49⅝	4,365
24½	14½	23½	Feb. 18.	15	June 5.	15½	16⅝	— 1½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.	100	6,924,400	Mar. 31, '03.	½	..	17	17	15	16⅝	18	2,700
230⅝	206	223	Jan. 7.	181½	July 15.	185	186	— 8½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,917,100	June 15, '03.	2	Q	187½	188½	181½	185	223½	25,480
95	80	90	July 17.	80	July 17.	75	85	..	Consolidated Coal Co.	100	10,250,000	Feb. 1, '03.	2	A	80	80	80	80	....	100
120½	114	119	Jan. 2.	102½	July 15.	106⅝	107	— 2½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '03.	1¾	Q	106½	108½	106⅝	108⅝	122½	1,619
34½	21⅝	33	Mar. 28.	27½	July 15.	29	30½	+ ½	Corn Products Co.	100	35,215,500	May 1, '03.	1	Q	29	30	27½	30	32	6,875
97	85⅝	85½	Jan. 13.	78½	June 5.	79½	80½	— 1	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,340,700	July 16, '03.	1¾	Q	79½	80½	79½	79½	93	2,620
196½	152½	185½	Feb. 2.	161	Apr. 4.	168	169	+ ⅝	Delaware & Hudson.	100	34,407,100	June 15, '03.	1¾	Q	167½	170⅝	161½	168½	180	10,120
321	231	270½	Jan. 8.	236	July 15.	245	248	+ 2⅝	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Apr. 20, '03.	1¾	Q	244	250	236	247⅝	290⅝	5,100
31⅝	25½	43	Feb. 4.	24	July 15.	25½	30	..	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	23,000,000	..	..	..	24½	28½	24	26	45⅝	3,600
49⅝	34⅝	50½	Feb. 5.	78½	July 15.	79½	80½	— 1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	34,345,800	July 15, '03.	2½	SA	80⅝	81	78½	79½	97½	1,010
18	12	17½	Jan. 8.	27	Apr. 14.	39⅝	40	— 2½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	3,283,100	..	..	..	37	39⅝	37	39⅝	....	1,200
28	12	20⅝	Jan. 2.	11½	July 15.	13	13½	— ⅝	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	..	..	..	12½	13⅝	11½	12	21½	1,400
46½	28	33⅝	Jan. 7.	20	July 15.	20	21	— 1	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,600,000	..	..	..	21	23	20	21	40½	715
97	73	83	Jan. 6.	64⅝	June 10.	70	72	— 2⅝	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '03.	1	Q	70½	72⅝	68⅝	70⅝	79⅝	1,250
37	27	34⅝	Jan. 8.	28	June 10.	29⅝	32	— 2	Distillers Securities Corporation.	100	28,054,700	Apr. 27, '03.	1	Q	30⅝	32	29	30	....	1,000
24	10	16⅝	Feb. 16.	9⅝	June 5.	11	11	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	10	10	9⅝	10½	15	100
25⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Feb. 16.	14	July 15.	14	14⅝	— 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	15½	15½	14	14	31½	1,595
44⅝	28⅝	41⅝	Jan. 8.	30½	June 10.	30⅝	31	..	Erie.	100	112,372,000	..	..	..	30⅝	31⅝	30½	30⅝	39	129,430
75⅝	57½	74	Feb. 3.	62½	Apr. 13.	66⅝	67	+ 1½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,092,400	Feb. 28, '03.	1½	SA	66	67½	66½	66⅝	76⅝	40,285
46⅝	41⅝	48⅝	Feb. 3.	47½	Apr. 13.	48	53½	— 1½	Erie 2d pf.	100	19,000,000	..	..	..	55½	56	53⅝	53½	64½	21,720
60	52	71	Jan. 6.	49	June 10.	50	51½	— 2½	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	50	52	50	52	52	3,000
104⅝	82	91	Jan. 6.	85	Apr. 15.	84	90	— 6	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 15, '03.	2½	SA	85	85	85	85	....	150
103	98½	101	Jan. 6.	98⅝	July 13.	99½	100	— ⅝	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	9,419,000	July 1, '03.	1½	Q	98⅝	98⅝	98½	98½	....	100
224	170	204	Feb. 18.	157	July 16.	165⅝	167	— 7½	General Electric Co.	100	42,943,100	July 15, '03.	2	Q	171½	173	167	165½	190	13,402
229	181½	205	Jan. 22.	170	July 16.	170	180	—10½	Great Northern pf.	100	136,000,000	May 1, '03.	1¾	Q	170	170	170	170	190	100
100	66	100½	Feb. 20.	77	July 15.	78	79	— 2½	Hocking Valley.	100	11,000,000	July 18, '03.	1½	SA	80	81½	73	78	91	2,530
96⅝	81½	96⅝	Mar. 2.	85	July 15.	85	87½	— 5½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18, '03.	2	SA	87	87	85	85	91½	1,200
173½	132	151	Jan. 28.	128⅝	July 15.	130	130⅝	— 1½	Illinois Central.	100	193,040,000	Mar. 2, '03.	2	SA	130⅝	131½	128⅝	130⅝	162	18,080
25⅝	16⅝	17⅝	Jan. 5.	12	July 15.	12½	13⅝	— ⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,800	July 1, '03.	1	..	13½	14⅝	12	13⅝	20	8,125
80⅝	64	74½	Feb. 18.	57½	July 15.	57½	60	— 1½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	12,383,000	July 1, '03.	1¼	Q	67½	68	67½	67½	74	600
110	65	73	Jan. 12.	57½	June 5.	58½	60	— 2½	International Power Co.	100	9,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	47½	47½	46½	46½	70	600
57½	40	46½	Mar. 5.	36	June 5.	....	40	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,800	Apr. 1, '03.	1	Q	40½	40½	40½	40½	52½	100
90	62	85⅝	Jan. 12.	75⅝	July 15.	....	77	+ 4	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '03.	1¾	Q	76½	76½	72½	74	....	400
51⅝	35½	46	Jan. 12.	22	July 15.	22	22½	— 4½	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,800	..	..	..	22½	23½	22	22½	49⅝	3,090
80⅝	68	77⅝	Jan. 12.	38	July 15.	38½	39½	— 7½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,678,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	43	43	38	38½	58⅝	1,100
60½	35⅝	47½	Jan. 5.	30	July 13.	27	28	— 1	Kanawha & Michigan.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	31	33	30	33	49	600
84	73	83⅝	Feb. 26.	69	July 15.	69	73	— 2⅝	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	12,510,000	July 1, '03.	1	Q	72	73	69	71	88	4,220
38	18	30⅝	Jan. 12.	18	June 10.	19	21½	— 1	Kansas City Southern.	100	28,888,500	..	..	..	22½	23	21½	21½	35½	1,000
44	41	48½	Jan. 12.	34½	June 10.	40	41	— 1	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	..	..	..	41	41½	40	40	61	2,100
42	13	27½	Mar. 18.	20	July 15.	20	20	— ½	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,000	..	..	..	20½	20½	20	20	34⅝	1,000
8	4	5	Apr. 28.	2	July 14.	2	3	..	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,500,000	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	....	100
71½	40	38	Jan. 8.	23⅝	June 10.	28	29	— 1	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,000,000	..	..	..	27½	27½	28	28	85	600
158	122	112	Feb. 6.	97	July 15.	97	102	— 4	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,000,000	July 15, '03.	2	SA	100	102	97	97	....	400
71½	59½	66	Jan. 1.	50	June 10.	51	53	— 6½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	1	..	52	52	50	50	59	200
108½	102½	120⅝	Jan. 5.	96	July 15.	100½	107	— 1	Louisville & Nashville.	100	48,000,000	Feb. 2, '03.	1½	SA	105	107½	100	107	142½	26,781
200	122	139½	Jan. 14.	109½	July 15.	125	133½	— ½	Manhattan Elevated.	100	36,000,000	July 1, '03.	1¾	Q	132	132½	125½	132	153½	32,400
134½	108⅝	129½	Jan. 6.	76½	July 15.	76	79	— ½	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	[illegible]	..	..	..	78	79	76	78	128½	2,400
174	135	142⅝	Jan. 6.	111	July 15.	112½	118½	— ⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	32,000,000	July 15, '97.	1¾	Q	118½	122½	111	118½	150½	14,040
31½	20⅝	29	Mar. 31.	20⅝	July 15.	20⅝	20⅝	..	Mexican Central.	100	47,853,100	..	..	..	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝	35⅝	7,000
172	150	185	Jan. 15.	107	May 30.	112	125	— 8	Michigan Central.	100	14,755,000	Jan. 20, '03.	2	Q	112	112	112	112	....	125
64	50½	75½	Jan. 16.	49⅝	June 24.	50⅝	57	+ ½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie.	100	14,000,000	..	..	..	52	55⅝	52	55⅝	80⅝	4,600
139	93	122½	Feb. 17.	109½	June 5.	120	128	+ 6½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	125	128	125	128½	125½	1,400
35⅝	22½	30½	Jan. 8.	18⅝	June 10.	20⅝	21½	+ ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	16,100,700	..	..	..	20⅝	21	19⅝	20½	30	3,600
50⅝	31	43½	Feb. 26.	41½	July 15.	42	42½	+ 4½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	19,947,000	..	..	..	42	42	41½	42	61⅝	13,710
100⅝	90⅝	110½	Feb. 20.	92⅝	July 15.	92⅝	99⅝	— ½	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,400,000	Jan. 20, '03.	2½	SA	99⅝	101½	92⅝	99⅝	114½	309,000
125	89	114	Feb. 16.	98	July 15.	98	100	— 6	Nashville, Chat. & St. L.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1	..	98	98	98	98	135⅝	100
135½	98	118	Feb. 17.	97½	July 15.	98	99½	— 2½	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,238,000	July 15, '03.	1	Q	97½	97½	97½	97½	140	100
109⅝	101⅝	109⅝	May 11.	99½	June 24.	99½	100½	— 1	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,000,000	May 20, '03.	1¾	Q	100½	100½	100½	100½	126½	300
....	....	30	Mar. 26.	22	July 15.	27	30½	— 1	National Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,441,800	July 1, '03.	1	..	28	28	22	22	....	200
....	....	51	June 11.	32	July 15.	33	35½	— 1	Nat. Enam. & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,826,600	July 1, '03.	1¾	Q	33	33	33	33	....	100
28	18⅝	25⅝	Feb. 5.	15½	July 15.	15½	16⅝	— ⅝	National Lead Co.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '03.	1	..	16	16⅝	15½	16	23⅝	2,100
55	45	54	Jan. 6.	48	July 15.	48	51	+ 1⅝	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '03.	1¾	Q	50½	51	48½	50½	78½	400
31⅝	14½	26⅝	June 30.	18	July 15.	18	22	..	National R. R. of Mex. 2d pf. v. t.	..	....	..	..	..	18	22	18	22	....	400
24⅝	11½	17⅝	Mar. 27.	14½	Mar. 2.	15	40	— ½	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	24,000,000	..	..	..	40½	40½	39⅝	39⅝	49⅝	800
158	145	171	Jan. 2.	140	July 15.	144	149	— 7½	New York Air Brake Co.	100	8,012,500	July 15, '03.	2	Q	151	152	148	147⅝	170⅝	2,000
160⅝	137	155	Jan. 16.	112⅝	July 15.	117⅝	118	+ 2⅝	New York Central.	100	182,388,000	July 15, '03.	1

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 18, 1903—Continued.

Range for Year 1902. High.	Low.	Range for This Week. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Quotation, July 18. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Change For Past Week.	BONDS.	Interest Period.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 18. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close Prev. Week. Bid.	Ask.	Sales for Week.
146½	140	145½	Feb. 5	140	July 16	140½	141	-1	Pennsylvania Railroad consols		19,000,000				140½	141½	140	140			3,700
117½	97	97	Jan. 7	97	Jan. 7	97	98		Pennsylvania Company 3½s		10,000,000	Feb 15, '03	1½	Q	97	97	97	97			200
110	97	97	Jan. 7	97	Jan. 7	97	98		Peoria & Eastern		1,000,000										
100½	92	114	May 7	92½	Apr. 14	92	93		Pittsburg, C. C. C. & St. L.		19,141,100	Feb. 15, '03	1½	SA	92	92	92	92			2,000
100½	100½	101	Jan. 2	99½	Jan. 16	99	101		Pullman Car Co.		12,000,000	May 15, '03	1½	Q	100½	101	99	100½			1,000
100½	100½	101	Feb. 18	98	July 16	99½	100		Pullman Car Co. pf.		12,000,000	May 15, '03	1½	Q	100½	101	99	100½			1,000
200	200	200	Jan. 14	200	Jan. 14	200	204		Pullman Co.		25,000,000				200	200	200	200			100
100	98	98	Feb. 25	98	Feb. 25	98	99	+1½	Railway Steel Spring Co.		10,000,000				98	98	98	98	97½		1,000
100	90	90	Feb. 24	90	July 16	90½	92	+1½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	June 15, '03	1½	Q	90	90	90	90			200
100	90½	92½	Feb. 5	84½	June 10	84½	85½	+1½	Reading	4	80,000,000				84½	86½	81	85½	81		201,600
100	90	92½	Jan. 6	84½	Feb. 24	84½	85	+½	Reading 1st pf.	50	40,000,000	May 1, '03	2	SA	84½	85	84½	85	84½		1,000
		90	Jan. 6	84	Feb. 24	84	85	+½	Reading 2d pf.	50	40,000,000				84	84	84	84	84		100
		205	Apr. 21	204	July 16	202	204	-4	Remington & Sons		10,000,000	April, '03	4	SA	204	204	204	204			100
100	100	100½	Feb. 21	100	July 16	100	101		Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	20,000,000				100	100	100	100	98		10,000
100	100	100	Feb. 17	71½	July 16	71½	72½	-2½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 1, '03	1½	Q	72	72½	70½	72	75½		5,600
100	100	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	101	-2½	Rock Island	100	18,477,000				100	100	100	100			100,000
100	100	100	Feb. 9	100	Feb. 9	100	101	-2½	Rock Island pf.	100	51,190,200	May 1, '03	1	Q	100½	71	69	69½			2,670
100	100	100	Feb. 12	100	Feb. 12	100	101	-2½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	1,000,000	July 15, '03	1½	Q	100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Feb. 12	100	Feb. 12	100	101	-2½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	1,000,000	June 15, '03	1½	Q	100	100	100	100			100
100	90	90	Jan. 5	90	Jan. 5	90	92	-1	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,000,000				90	90	90	90			100
100	100	100	Jan. 5	100	Jan. 5	100	101	-1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	1,000,000	June 15, '03	2½	SA	100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Feb. 24	100	Feb. 24	100	101	-1	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	10,000,000	July 1, '03	1	Q	100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Feb. 24	100	Feb. 24	100	101	-1	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	10,000,000	June 1, '03	2	Q	100	100	100	100			100
		100	July 16	100	July 16	100	101		St. L. I. M. & S. C. & R. R. L. and ctfs.	100	7,000,000				170	170	170	170			110
100	100	100	Jan. 7	100	Jan. 7	100	101	-1	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Jan. 7	100	Jan. 7	100	101	-1	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	16,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Jan. 14	100	Jan. 14	100	101		Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Feb. 18	100	Feb. 18	100	101		Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	5,700,000	July 1, '03	1½	Q	100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Feb. 9	100	Feb. 9	100	101		Southern Pacific		127,882,100				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Mar. 10	100	Mar. 10	100	101	+2	Southern Railway, preferred	100	150,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Mar. 10	100	Mar. 10	100	101		Southern Railway pf., converted	100	30,000,000	Apr. 15, '03	2½	SA	100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Mar. 10	100	Mar. 10	100	101		So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	6,000,000	Apr. 1, '03	1½	SA	100	100	100	100			100
8¼	4	4½	Feb. 13	3½	Apr. 7	3	4	+1	Standard Rope & Twine Co.		12,000,000				3½	4	3	4			8,100
100	97½	97½	Feb. 21	95	July 16	95	96	-1	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	15,000,000	Nov. 1, '02	5		95	97½	95	97½			700
100	100	100	Jan. 7	100	Jan. 7	100	101	-1	Texas Pacific		20,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Jan. 7	100	Jan. 7	100	101		Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	6,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	120½	Jan. 21	112½	July 16	112	113	-1	Third Avenue		10,000,000	Nov. 26, '02	1½		112½	112½	112	112			1,000
100	100	100	Jan. 13	100	Jan. 13	100	101		Toledo Railways & Light Co.		12,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Jan. 13	100	Jan. 13	100	101		Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	5,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Jan. 5	100	Jan. 5	100	101		Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Jan. 21	100	Jan. 21	100	101		Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	12,500,000	May 15, '03	1½	Q	100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Jan. 16	100	July 17	100	101	-1	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	10,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Jan. 5	100	Jan. 5	100	101	-1	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Apr. 1, '03	1½	Q	100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Jan. 7	100	July 17	100	101	-1	Union Pacific	100	103,172,000	Apr. 1, '03	1½	SA	100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Feb. 11	100	Feb. 11	100	101	-1	Union Pacific pf.	100	30,549,100	Apr. 1, '03	1	SA	100	100	100	100			100
100	100	110½	Feb. 16	100½	Jan. 14	101	102	-1	United Fruit Co.	100	12,572,000	July 15, '03	1½	Q	100½	101	100	101			100
100	100	100	Jan. 12	100	Jan. 12	100	101	-1	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Jan. 4	100	Jan. 4	100	101	-1	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	July 1, '03	1½	SA	100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Apr. 29	100	July 16	100	101		U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,100,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Mar. 24	100	Mar. 24	100	101	-1	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '03	1	SA	100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Jan. 7	100	Jan. 7	100	101		United States Leather Co.	100	32,500,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	May 12	100	July 15	81½	82	-1	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	32,500,000	July 1, '03	1½	Q	82	82	79	82			100
100	100	100	Jan. 2	100	July 17	100	101		U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	10,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Jan. 2	100	July 17	100	101	-2½	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	July 1, '03	1½	Q	100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Feb. 10	100	July 16	100	101	-1	United States Rubber Co.	100	21,000,000	April 15, '03	1½	Q	100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Feb. 10	100	July 16	100	101	-1	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	21,000,000	Jan. 1, '03	1½	Q	100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Jan. 7	100	July 16	100	101	-1½	United States Steel Corporation	100	360,493,300	June 15, '03	1	Q	100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Jan. 7	100	July 16	100	101	-1½	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,324,100	May 31, '03	1¾	Q	100	100	100	100			100
110	100	100	Feb. 12	40	July 13	40½	40½	-2½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	27,000,000	June 1, '03	1½	Q	40½	41½	40	40½			10,000
100½	100	125½	Feb. 12	111½	July 16	112	115	-2	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	July 15, '03	3	Q	112	112½	111½	112½	120		700
100	100	100	Jan. 22	100	Jan. 22	100	101		Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	6,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Jan. 14	100	Jan. 14	100	101		Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	1,000,000	Apr. 20, '03	1½	Q	100½	100½	100½	100½			100
100	100	100	Feb. 21	100	Feb. 21	100	101	-½	Wabash		7,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Feb. 24	100	Feb. 24	100	101	-1	Wabash pf.	100	20,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Feb. 6	100	Feb. 6	100	101		Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	2,000,000	July 15, '03	3½	SA	101	101	101	101			100
100	100	100	Jan. 14	100	Jan. 14	100	101	-½	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	97,000,000	July 15, '03	1½	Q	100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Jan. 7	100	Jan. 7	100	101		Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	6,000,000	July 15, '03	2½	Q	170	170	170	170			100
100	100	100	Jan. 7	100	Jan. 7	100	101	-22½	Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf.	50	6,000,000	May 15, '03	1½	Q	170	170	170	170			100
100	100	100	Feb. 18	100	July 16	100	101	-1	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	May 21	100	July 16	100	101	-1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Feb. 10	100	July 16	100	101	-1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Feb. 7	100	July 16	100	101	-1½	Wisconsin Central	100	14,000,000				100	100	100	100			100
100	100	100	Feb. 4	100	July 16	100	101	-1½	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	12,000,000				100	100	100	100			100

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1902 and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Jan. 3	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$14,190,070
Jan. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1902, 1901, and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
July 19	$[illegible]	$21,[illegible]	$24,[illegible]
July 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1903	$12,[illegible]		$[illegible]
1902	[illegible]	1898	[illegible]
1901	[illegible]	1897	[illegible]
1900	[illegible]	1896	[illegible]
1899	[illegible]	1895	[illegible]
1898	[illegible]	1894	[illegible]
1897	[illegible]	1893	[illegible]
1896	[illegible]	1892	[illegible]
1895	[illegible]	1891	[illegible]
1894	[illegible]	1890	[illegible]
1893	21,372,000		

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1896, $[illegible], Feb. 8, 1896; minimum, (deficit,) $[illegible], Aug. 15, 1896; maximum since 1893, $[illegible], Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $1,622,[illegible], Sept. 26, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks for each week of the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 3	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Jan. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Maximum deposits, $1,019,[illegible], Feb. 21, 1902; minimum since 1896, $[illegible], Aug. 15, 1896; since 1900, $[illegible], Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $[illegible], Feb. 21, 1903.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 19	$1,[illegible]	$[illegible]
July 26	[illegible]	[illegible]
*July 31	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
*May 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Feb. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Dec. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Nov. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 26	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 19	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 12	1,017,[illegible]	[illegible]

*Five days.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 18 telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1903.	1902.	P. C.
New York	$1,117,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	+ 0.5
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 4.3
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 5.4
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	+10.4
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 6.6
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	+12.8
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	+26.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	+ 0.9
Other cities, 5 days	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 2.6
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	+ 0.8
All cities, 1 day	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 4.8
Total all cities for week	$1,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	+ 0.1

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday, somewhat earlier than usual, showed as follows: Reserves on all deposits increase $5,270,000, reserves on deposits other than United States increase $5,[illegible], loans decrease $2,[illegible], specie increases $4,190,200, legal tenders increase $1,[illegible], and deposits increase $2,[illegible].

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Loans	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	$[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legal tender	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total res.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Req. reserve	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surplus	$13,[illegible]	$13,[illegible]	$[illegible]
Ratio reserve to deposit	36.9%	36.1%	37.3%

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Exports, New York, July 13 to 18.

14..Philadelphia	London	S. E.	$[illegible]
14..Philadelphia	London	G. C. (Mexican)	[illegible]
15..New York	San Domingo	G. C. (United States)	[illegible]
15..New York	San Domingo	G. C. (United States)	[illegible]
15..Boston	Hamburg	G. C. (United States)	[illegible]
16..Boston	Hamburg	G. C. (United States)	[illegible]
16..La Lorraine	Havre	G. C. (Mexican)	[illegible]
16..Fred. Bismarck	Hamburg	G. E.	[illegible]
16..Fred. Bismarck	London	G. E.	[illegible]
16..La Lorraine	Havre	G. E.	[illegible]
16..Cleveland	Demerara	G. C. (Mexican)	[illegible]
17..Etruria	London	G. E.	[illegible]
			$[illegible]

Imports, New York, July 11 to 17.

GOLD BULLION—		
Allegheny	Porto Colombia	$[illegible]
Allegheny	Curaçoa	[illegible]
Valencia	Curaçoa	[illegible]
Cherokee	Porto Plata	[illegible]
Saratoga	Panama	[illegible]
Capri	Barbados	[illegible]
AMERICAN GOLD COIN—		
Mazapilo	Curaçoa	[illegible]
Caribbee	St. Kitts	[illegible]
Patria	St. Miguel	[illegible]
FOREIGN GOLD COIN—		
Vigilancia	Havana	[illegible]
New York	Monty Cristy	[illegible]
FOREIGN SILVER COIN—		
New York	Monty Cristy	[illegible]
Seguranca	Colon	[illegible]
		[illegible]

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 18.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Premier Construction Company, New York; capital, $[illegible]. Directors—Urich Cummings, New Canaan, Connecticut; E. H. Potter, T. W. Little, New York.

Kore Rose Supreme Company, New York; capital, $[illegible]. Directors—E. C. Kore, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; Rose M. Johnson, A. W. Lefebre, New York.

Prudential Brothers Company, New York. (Silver wearing apparel); capital, $[illegible]. Directors—Louis M. Prudential, Nathaniel W. Hart, Simon Wolff, New York.

The Stalking Automatic Novelty Company, Buffalo; capital, $[illegible]. Directors—A. J. Stalking, Jessie Hammond, Sylvester B. Rye, Buffalo.

New York Mining and Gelite Company, New York; capital, $[illegible]. Directors—Frank Lester Green, Harlem, Wis.; M. L. Mendelsohn, H. H. Reid, New York.

The Financial Mercantile Agency, Floral Park, Nassau County; capital, $[illegible]. Directors—William C. Hickmott, New York; P. H. Van Tuyhen, Bellis, Queens County; D. R. Sarsman, Brooklyn.

Bridget Chemical Works, Brooklyn; capital, $[illegible]. Directors—Margaret T. Madison, Margaret D. Madison, W. H. Hahn, Brooklyn.

The Manhattan Press Company, New York; capital, $[illegible]. Directors—H. L. Sale, W. J. Sachs, D. J. F. Buckley, Brooklyn.

Old Hill Realty Company, New York; capital, $[illegible]. Directors—R. R. Park, W. J. Park, G. W. Lawrence, New York.

The Skin and Cancer Sanitarium, New York; capital, $[illegible]. Directors—A. F. Marble, Adelia Glass, L. T. Flora.

H. and R. Brotta Company, New York. (Indian wearing apparel); capital, $[illegible]. Directors—Jacob Brahlowsky, Daniel Sauer, Martha Brotta, New York.

SENSITIVENESS OF METALS.

Hindu Scientist Says Iron is as Irritable as Humanity.

In a book recently published a distinguished Hindu scientist—Jagadis Chunder Bose, Professor of Science in the Calcutta University—maintains that the true test of life is an object is its capacity to respond to external stimulus; in other words, its irritability, its sensitiveness.

And according to this test he proves that there is no essential difference between animals and metals; in fine, that a bar of iron is as irritable and sensitive as the human body! More than that; he proves that a bar of metal can be killed just as the human body can be killed.

If, as he maintained, metals under normal conditions showed visible signs of sensitiveness, then by certain acts it ought to be possible to destroy that sensitiveness for ever. Now animal life can be killed in many ways, but most suitably and certainly by means of poison (even an isolated animal nerve can be thus killed); moreover, if the action of the poison be arrested in time by means of an antidote, then the life of the animal matter can be saved.

Prof. Bose tried a series of experiments to see if metals likewise would betray the same visible phenomena. A piece of metal in a healthy condition was taken; it showed the full vigor of sensitiveness. Then it was treated with a fair dose of a powerful poison, (cyanic acid.) Immediately there was a characteristic flutter; the sensitiveness grew feebler and feebler—till it almost seemed to die away. Now a powerful antidote was applied; slowly and gradually the sensitiveness began to revive, and after a while the metal returned to full activity.

Next, Prof. Bose took another healthy piece of metal, and gave it a strong dose of the same poison. After the initial spasm the sensitiveness was extinguished quickly, till it vanished altogether. Then after a suitable pause to make quite sure that all signs of life had really disappeared, Prof. Bose tried the antidote. In vain! The piece of metal was killed forever!—Pearson's Magazine.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1903 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Bid. July 18.	Asked. July 18.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend.		Range in 1903. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Albany & Sus.	$6,000,000	July, 1902	4%	*[illegible]	Mar. 4	*[illegible]	Mar. 4	*[illegible]	Mar. 4, 1903
[illegible]	[illegible]	Allis-Chalmers pf.	12,250,000	May 1, 1902	1¾	27½	Feb. 20	20	May 5	28	Mar. 28, 1903
[illegible]	20½	Am. Agri. Chemical	12,815,000			22½	Feb. 10	18	Jan. 5	18	Mar. 24, 1903
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Agri. Chemical pf.	14,132,000	Apr. 1, 1899	1	48½	Jan. 12	34½	Jan. 27	34½	Mar. 27, 1903
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Bias Paper pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1899	1¾	95	Feb. 20	85	Feb. 20	85	Feb. 24, 1903
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Bicycle	27,703,300			⅝	Jan. 2	⅜	Jan. 21	⅜	Apr. 27, 1903
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Bicycle pf.	24,000			2	Jan. 2	⅝	Jan. 21	⅝	Apr. 27, 1903
200	250	Am. Anthracite Coal (100)	1,500,000	Mar. 2, 1903	5	210	Jan. 11	200	Mar. 9	210	July 3, 1903
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. District Tel.	4,015,000	May 12, 1899	1	41½	Jan. 7	30½	Jan. 23	30	Jan. 23, 1903
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Grass Twine	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1899	¾	10½	Jan. 7	6½	Jan. 19	9	July 3, 1903
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	12,546,300			27½	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 11	24½	Jan. 24, 1903
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Spirits Mfg.	2,000,000			[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	Dec. 31, 1902
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ann Arbor	9,200,000			35	Jan. 10	25	May 15	25	Mar. 2, 1903
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Brake Shoe 1st pf.	3,000,000	July 15, 1902	1¾	95	Apr. 9	85	Apr. 27	[illegible]	May 1, 1903
		Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	May 1, 1902	3					*151	Nov. 24, 1902
112½	130	Atlantic Coast Line	20,000,000	July 15, 1898	2½	*150	May 27	*125	May 27	*125	May 27, 1903
		Beech Creek (100)	3,995,000	July, 1902	1					*184	Jan. 24, 1902
[illegible]		Boston Air Line pf.	1,450,000	Apr., 1902	2					*[illegible]	Dec. 31, 1902
135	150	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 16, 1903	3	160	Feb. 9	145	Jan. 13	145	Jan. 13, 1903
		Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1, 1902	1½	120½	Jan. 7	120½	Jan. 7	120½	Jan. 7, 1903
		Cent. Coal & Coke	5,132,000	Apr. 15, 1902	10					20½	Oct. 31, 1902
172	200	Chi. Bur. & Quincy	111,142,200	July 1, 1902	1½	*184	Mar. 31	*161	Mar. 11	*184	Mar. 31, 1903
		Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000							3½	Apr. 24, 1903
67½	68½	Chi. Gt. Western deb.	27,377,000	July 15, 1902	2	69½	Jan. 12	66½	Jan. 1	68½	July 7, 1903
		Chi. Ind. & Louisville	10,520,000	June 27, 1902	1½					71	Nov. 13, 1902
		Chi. Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Sept. 27, 1902	2					93	Feb. 4, 1903
		Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	74,700,100	July 1, 1902	1½	200½	Jan. 9	188	Jan. 9	200	Jan. 26, 1903
170	180	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 16, 1903	3½	194	Jan. 5	190	May 11	190	May 11, 1903
		Chi. Stock Yards	4,000,000	July 1, 1902	2					100½	Mar. 26, 1903
		Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,400,300	July 1, 1902	1½					94½	Mar. 24, 1903
34	35	Chi. Union Traction pf.	15,000,000	Oct. 25, 1899	1	40½	Jan. 14	34	Apr. 15	39	Feb. 2, 1903
109	115	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	16,000,000	Apr. 25, 1902	1½	110	Jan. 27	112½	Jan. 5	112½	Jan. 5, 1903
70	80	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	3,000,000			100	Jan. 5	80	Mar. 6	80	Apr. 6, 1903
100	110	Cleve. & Pittsburg (50)	11,245,700	June 1, 1902	7½	191	May 5	186	Mar. 27	191	May 5, 1903
100		Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	7,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1	120	Jan. 2	120	Jan. 2	120	Jan. 2, 1903
155	160	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1902	1	170	Jan. 20	162	Feb. 17	162	Mar. 1, 1903
		Crucible Steel	25,000,000							6½	Jan. 26, 1903
		Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	June 30, 1900	1¾					30½	May 27, 1903
		Denver & Southwestern	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	10	May 21	10	May 21	10	May 21, 1903
		Denver & Southwestern pf.	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	10	May 2	10	May 2	10	May 16, 1903
		Des M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	100,000	Aug. 1, 1902	4	197	Jan. 12	195	Jan. 11	197	Jan. 12, 1903
		Detroit City Gas (50)	1,400,000	June 15, 1902	4					75½	Aug. 29, 1902
132	134	Diamond Match	16,000,000	June 15, 1902	2½	140	Jan. 10	132	Jan. 23	132	Jan. 23, 1903
40	60	Distilling Co. of America pf.	1,522,011	Apr. 15, 1902	1	45½	Jan. 4	42½	Jan. 6	45½	Jan. 4, 1903
		Electric Storage Battery	1,000,000	July, 1899	2½					42½	Mar. 31, 1903
		Electric Storage Battery	14,750,700	May, 1902	1½	45	Jan. 13	45	Jan. 13	45	Jan. 13, 1903
50	60	Ft. Worth & Denver City	4,325,000	Apr. 1, 1902	4	54½	Feb. 24	50	Apr. 15	50	May 1, 1903
		Ft. W. & R. G.	4,100,000							95	Jan. 6, 1903
		Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.	2,000,000			75	Feb. 26	60½	Jan. 5	80	Mar. 27, 1903
65	70	General Chemical	7,410,300	June 1, 1902	1½					75	July 1, 1903
		Great Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 2, 1903	4					20½	Apr. 2, 1903
		Gold & Stock Tel.	1,000,000	July, 1902	1½					*100½	Dec. 24, 1902
		H. B. Claflin Co.	1,820,100	July 15, 1902	2					*107	Dec. 23, 1902
		H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,000	May 1, 1902	1½	*98	Apr. 16	*93	Apr. 13	*93	Apr. 16, 1903
		H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,970,000	May 1, 1902	1½	*88	Apr. 16	*83	Apr. 16	*83	Apr. 16, 1903
		Homestake Mining	21,040,000	June 24, 1902	20c	84	Feb. 9	82	Feb. 9	84	Feb. 9, 1903
101		Ill. Central leased line	10,000,000	July, 1902	2					*105	Sep. 2, 1902
		Keokuk & Western	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1902	1	*40	Feb. 17	*40	Feb. 17	*33	Jan. 29, 1903
		Kings Co. El. & Power	4,120,000	June 1, 1902	6					*[illegible]	Feb. 27, 1902
		Kingston & Pembroke (50)	2,291,000							15	Mar. 13, 1903
		Kingston & Pem. 1st pf (50)	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1901	1					13	Oct. 31, 1902
		Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	1,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1					13	Oct. 31, 1902
		Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf.	2,000,000	July 15, 1903	2	40	Mar. 5	40	Mar. 5	40	Mar. 5, 1903
		Lacledo Gas	3,500,000	Mar. 15, 1902	2	110	Feb. 26	94	Jan. 7	99½	Mar. 14, 1903
		Lacledo Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 22, 1902	3½	119	Mar. 4	117½	Jan. 21	117½	Jan. 21, 1903
		Lake Shore	49,446,000	Jan. 20, 1903	2½	234½	Jan. 5	224½	Jan. 5	224½	Jan. 5, 1903
8½	12	Manhattan Beach	3,000,000			12	May 18	9	Jan. 26	9	Jan. 26, 1903
120	125	Maryland Coal pf.	1,870,000	July 1, 1902	3½	140	Feb. 26	100	Jan. 7	110	Mar. 2, 1903
		Mergenthaler Linotype	15,000,000	June 30, 1902	2½	192	May 12	185	May 11	*190	July 10, 1902
19	22	Met. W. S. El., Chicago	7,498,700			26	Jan. 5	22½	May 19	22½	May 19, 1903
42	65	Met. W. S. El., Chicago, pf.	4,000,000	Feb. 28, 1903	1½	65	Jan. 29	65	Jan. 29	65	Jan. 29, 1903
		Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,000,000	May 1, 1902	2½					116	Apr. 17, 1903
77	85	Minneapolis Gas	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903	2½	110	Jan. 9	70	Jan. 19	85½	July 7, 1903
		Minn. & St. Louis pf.	6,000,000	July 15, 1902	2½	118	Feb. 27	108	Apr. 16	110	July 3, 1903
		Morris & Essex (50)	15,000,000	July 15, 1903	2½	180	Jan. 22	160	Mar. 6	160	Apr. 28, 1903
		National Linseed Oil	2,000,000							5½	Jan. 3, 1903
		Nat. R. R. of Mexico	22,947,000			17½	May 13	17½	Mar. 9	22	Jan. 29, 1903
19½		New Central Coal (50)	1,000,000	Mar. 2, 1903	2	30	Jan. 13	27	Jan. 3	27	July 17, 1903
67	80	N. Y. & Harlem (50)	5,025,000	July 1, 1902	7	414	Jan. 9	411	Jan. 9	414	Jan. 9, 1903
		N. Y. Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1902	1½	*135	Feb. 17	*135	Feb. 17	*135	Feb. 17, 1903
		N. Y. Mutual Gas	2,500,000	July 15, 1902	5					*[illegible]	Oct. 2, 1902
156	165	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	12,500,000	July 15, 1902	1½	160½	May 7	150	Jan. 16	160	Jan. 24, 1903
		Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 15, 1902	2					18½	Nov. 28, 1902
		Northern Central (50)	21,428,600	Jan. 15, 1903	1					245	Nov. 28, 1902
60½	80	Norfolk & Western pf.	12,000,000	Feb. 15, 1903	2	80½	Feb. 2	80½	Jan. 12	*71½	July 1, 1903
		Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	3,000,000	June 1, 1902	1					*24	Dec. 13, 1902
		Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	20c	6½	Feb. 7	3½	Apr. 4	5½	Apr. 21, 1903
		Oregon R. R. & Nav.	18,319,400	July 2, 1902	1					*85	Nov. 21, 1902
		Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,118,500	July 1, 1902	2					78½	Oct. 7, 1902
90	105	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,618,300	May 1, 1903	1½	100	Feb. 19	98	Jan. 5	100	Feb. 19, 1903
75	80	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 16, 1903	1	80	Jan. 13	67	Jan. 3	80½	Mar. 23, 1903
		Philadelphia Co. (50)	26,903,000	May 1, 1902	1½	51½	May 5	44½	Jan. 5	51½	Jan. 30, 1903
		P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1902	3					117	May 14, 1903
92	100	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	22,040,200	July 20, 1902	1½	116	Jan. 17	110	May 21	110	Jan. 17, 1903
182	190	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi.	10,714,200	July 7, 1902	1½	190	May 1	190	May 1	*190	July 9, 1902
		P., McKeesport & Tough. (50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1903	6					140	Sep. 11, 1902
		Quicksilver	2,700,300			3	Jan. 13	1½	Jan. 26	1½	Jan. 26, 1903
		Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 2, 1903	¾	5	Feb. 18	4	May 19	4	May 19, 1903
75	90	St. L. Sou. III. Cent. ctf.	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1903	3	92½	Feb. 20	85	Mar. 30	92½	May 21, 1903
130		Rome, W. & Ogdensburg	16,000,000	May 16, 1902	1½	132	Jan. 2	132½	Mar. 4	132½	Mar. 4, 1903
		Rutland pf.	9,027,000	Jan. 15, 1903	1	73	Jan. 28	60	Apr. 8	68	Apr. 28, 1903
18½	19½	St. Jo. & Gr. Island 2d pf.	3,300,000			35½	Jan. 19	25	May 22	25	July 2, 1903
		St. L. & Adirondack	1,616,000	Mar. 1, 1903	2½	70	Feb. 20	62½	Apr. 16	70	Jan. 17, 1903
		St. L. & San Francisco	28,000,000			60½	Feb. 20	52	May 16	60	May 18, 1903
		St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. & Cons. ctfs.				73½	Jan. 2	62	Jan. 10	71	July 10, 1903
110	115	St. L. & S. F. Cen. & R. III. pf. ctfs.	4,187,700	July 1, 1903	¾	130	July 10	125	Apr. 3	130	July 10, 1903
		Silver Dollar (50)				60	Apr. 20	54½	Apr. 20	55	Mar. 2, 1903
		Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1902	2½					165	Mar. 26, 1903
		Southern & Atlantic Tel. (50)	200,525	July, 1902	2½					105	Feb. 27, 1903
		Syracuse Lighting	5,000,000			45	Mar. 20	40	Apr. 16	45	Apr. 16, 1903
		Texas Central	3,000,000	Jan. 15, 1902	2½					34	Apr. 11, 1903
		Texas Central pf.	1,224,500	Jan. 15, 1902	2½					86	Apr. 1, 1903
11	15½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,078,000			*12	May 20	*12	May 20	*12	May 20, 1903
145	150	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1902	1½	155	Jan. 12	155	Jan. 12	155	Jan. 12, 1903
		U. R. G. R. R. & C. Co.	21,500,000	July 10, 1902	2½					*[illegible]	Jan. 1, 1903
		U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. pf.	32,100,300	June 1, 1902	1	45	Feb. 26	42	July 6	45	July 1, 1903
		U. S. Red & Refining	8,015,600	Apr. 1, 1902	1	35½	Feb. 10	30	Mar. 13	30½	July 1, 1903
		U. S. Red & Refining pf.	8,945,600	Apr. 1, 1902	1½	80	Jan. 12	68	Jan. 12	68	Jan. 12, 1903
		U. S. Shipbuilding	25,000,000			4	May 26	3	May 6	4	May 26, 1903
		Utica & Black River	2,250,000	Mar. 30, 1903	4½					130	Mar. 30, 1903
		Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,500,000	Apr. 20, 1903	1½	81	Jan. 16	77½	July 10	77½	July 10, 1903
		Warren Railroad (100)	1,800,000	Jan., 1903	3		Feb. 25	20	Jan. 1	20	Jan. 1, 1903
		West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 15, 1902	1½					125	Apr. 1, 1903
		Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1903	2					*95	Mar. 16, 1903

Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. pf.	[illegible]
Am. Tobacco pf.	[illegible]	Del., L. & W.	[illegible]
Amalgamated Copper	[illegible]	Erie 1st pf.	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	Int. Coal pf.	[illegible]
Cent. of N. J.	[illegible]	Int. Central	[illegible]
Chi. G. W. pf.	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]

Stocks Declined.

Amer. Cotton	[illegible]	Mich. Sugar pf.	[illegible]
Am. D. P. T. pf.	[illegible]	Minneapolis Central	[illegible]
Am. Cotton Oil	[illegible]	N. Y. N. H. & H.	[illegible]
Am. Ice	[illegible]	N. Y. & Reading	[illegible]
Am. Linseed	[illegible]	N. Y. & Y. pf.	[illegible]
Am. Locomotive	[illegible]	Nor. & W. L.	[illegible]
Am. Lorillard	[illegible]	Nat. Biscuit	[illegible]
Am. Smelting	[illegible]	Nat. Biscuit pf.	[illegible]
Am. Steel	[illegible]	Nat. Lead	[illegible]
Am. Steel pf.	[illegible]	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	[illegible]
Am. Steel & Wire	[illegible]	Ont. & W.	[illegible]
Am. Sugar	[illegible]	N. Y. Air Brake	[illegible]
Am. Tobacco	[illegible]	N. Y. C. & St. L.	[illegible]
Am. Tin Pl. pf.	[illegible]	N. Y. C. & H. R.	[illegible]
Am. Woolen	[illegible]	Ont. & W.	[illegible]
Ann Arbor pf.	[illegible]	Pac. Coast	[illegible]
At., T. & S. F.	[illegible]	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	[illegible]
Balt. & Ohio pf.	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Colo. & S.	[illegible]	Penn. R. R.	[illegible]
Colo. & S. pf.	[illegible]	People's Gas	[illegible]
Chi. & E. Ill.	[illegible]	Pressed Steel Car	[illegible]
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	[illegible]	Pullman	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]	Rep. Steel Iron	[illegible]
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]	Rep. Steel Iron pf.	[illegible]
Chi. R. I. & Pac. pf.	[illegible]	Shelby Steel pf.	[illegible]
Chi. Term. & T. pf.	[illegible]	Sloss Sheff.	[illegible]
C., C., C. & St. L.	[illegible]	Tenn. Coal, Iron	[illegible]
Col. Fuel & Iron	[illegible]	Tenn. Coal, Iron pf.	[illegible]
Col. Southern	[illegible]	Tenn. Copper	[illegible]
Col. Southern 1st pf.	[illegible]	Texas & Pac.	[illegible]
Col. Southern 2d pf.	[illegible]	Tol., St. L. & W.	[illegible]
Del. & Hud.	[illegible]	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	[illegible]
Del., L. & W.	[illegible]	Union Pac.	[illegible]
Den. & R. G.	[illegible]	Un. Bag & Paper	[illegible]
Den. & R. G. pf.	[illegible]	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Union Pac. pf.	[illegible]
Erie 1st pf.	[illegible]	Un. Rail. Stores	[illegible]
Evans. & T. H.	[illegible]	Un. R. & I. pf.	[illegible]
Evans. & T. H. pf.	[illegible]	Wabash pf.	[illegible]
Hocking Valley	[illegible]	Wabash deb. B	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	West Maryland	[illegible]
Int. Power	[illegible]	West. Union	[illegible]
Int. Power pf.	[illegible]	Wis. Central	[illegible]
Iowa Central	[illegible]	Wis. Central pf.	[illegible]
Iowa Central pf.	[illegible]		
Kan. & Mich.	[illegible]		
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	[illegible]		
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	[illegible]		
Lake Erie & West.	[illegible]		
Lake Erie & West. pf.	[illegible]		
Lake Shore	[illegible]		
Michigan Central	[illegible]		

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Pac. 1st g.	[illegible]	Denv. & R. G. ad. 4s	[illegible]
Chic. T. & K. In.	[illegible]	Hon. Gr. W. col. 4s	[illegible]
Ill. Cent. L. M.	[illegible]	Hon. Gr. W. col. 4s	[illegible]
A. T. & S. F.	[illegible]	K. W. & con. 4s	[illegible]
K. C. S. & W. col.	[illegible]	Mend. R. & T. 4s	[illegible]
St. L. & S. F.	[illegible]	Tol. S. L. & W. 4s	[illegible]
Wes. Coast 1st	[illegible]	Tex. C. & L. D. 5s	[illegible]

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. 4s, Stamped	[illegible]	Lake Shore Div.	[illegible]
Atl. C. L. 4s	[illegible]	Leh. & West. 4½s	[illegible]
Chic. of the con. 6s	[illegible]	Man. Cent. con. 4s	[illegible]
Chic. of the L. con. 5	[illegible]	Man. Cent. 4½s	[illegible]
Chic. of the M. Jun.	[illegible]	Man. Cent. 1st ded.	[illegible]
Chic. of the P. 5s	[illegible]	Man. Cent. 2d ded.	[illegible]
Chic. of W. 4s	[illegible]	Minn. & St. L. 4s	[illegible]
Chic. & O. R. 5s	[illegible]	Mo., K. & T. M. 4s	[illegible]
Chic. & O. R. & A.	[illegible]	Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s	[illegible]
Ind. & C. 1st	[illegible]	Mob. & Ohio R. R. con.	[illegible]
C., R. I. & P. coll. tr. 4s	[illegible]	Nor. & W. 4s	[illegible]
Chic. R. I. & P. R. R.	[illegible]	Penna. & Sheff. con.	[illegible]
Chic. Rock Isl. & Pac. 4s	[illegible]	Reading 4s	[illegible]
C., C., C. & St. L.	[illegible]	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	[illegible]
Cin. Leb. & Nor.	[illegible]	St. P. M. & M. 4½s	[illegible]
Col. Fuel & I. 5s	[illegible]	Seaboard Air L. 4s	[illegible]
Col. Ind. con. 5s	[illegible]	Southern 5s	[illegible]
Col. Mid. 4s	[illegible]	Tol. & Ohio C. 5s	[illegible]
Den. M. & M. Spr.	[illegible]	Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	[illegible]
Ft. W. & Den. con.	[illegible]	Tex. Arkansas & L.	[illegible]
Int. & G. N. 5s	[illegible]	Wab. S. L. & P. 5s	[illegible]
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	[illegible]	Wis. C. & C. 5s	[illegible]
Kan. City So. 4s	[illegible]	Wabash deb. B	[illegible]
Kings Co. El. 4s	[illegible]	West Shore 4s	[illegible]
		Wis. Cent. 4s	[illegible]

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 20.

American Waltham Watch Co.—Special dividend on preferred stock payable.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad.—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.—Quarterly dividend payable.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.—Books close for quarterly dividend.

Georgia Railway and Electric Co.—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.

Hartshorn Walker Rubberoid Co.—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.

Manufacturers' Light and Heat Co.—Dividend payable.

Missouri Pacific Railroad—Semi-annual dividend on preferred stock payable.

Tennessee Coal, Iron Co.—Books close for quarterly dividend on preferred stock.

Vulcan Detinning Co.—Dividends on common and preferred stocks payable.

Worcester Railway and Investment Co.—Books close for dividend.

Tuesday, July 21.

American Cotton Co.—Semi-annual and extra dividends on preferred stock payable.

American Locomotive Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.

Oconto Water Co.—Books close for dividends on first and second preferred stocks.

United Traction of Albany—Books close for quarterly dividend.

Wednesday, July 22.

American District Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.

Columbus and Hocking Coal Co.—Books close for quarterly dividend.

Great Northern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

Thursday, July 23.

Amalgamated Copper Co.—Books close for quarterly dividend.

Northern Securities Co.—Books close for quarterly dividend.

Friday, July 24.

Central Oil Co.—Books close for quarterly and extra dividends.

Chicago Edison Co.—Books close for quarterly dividend.

Huntington and Broad Top.—Dividends on common and preferred stocks payable.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books close for semi-annual dividend.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Special dividend payable.

Saturday, July 25.

Bell Telephone Co.—Quarterly dividend payable.

Minnesota Mining Co.—Monthly dividend payable.

New York Security and Trust Co.—Books close for quarterly dividend.

Pittsburg Coal Co.—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.

Quincy Mining Co.—Books close for semi-annual dividend.

Stanton Potteries Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.

West Shore Copper Mining and Smelting Co.—Books close for dividend.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Thursday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 17, 1903	$12,[illegible]
Week ended July 18, 1902	11,[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 16, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended July 17, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 17, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended July 18, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	3,021,[illegible]

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 17, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended July 18, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 17, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 16, 1903	[illegible]

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 17, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended July 18, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 17, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended July 18, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Net Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 17, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended July 18, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 17, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended July 18, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 17, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended July 18, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 17, 1903	[illegible]
Week ended July 18, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1903	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]

BULLION AND MINING.

New silver was quoted in London at [illegible] per ounce and in New York at [illegible] per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at [illegible].

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 100 Bresco at $0, 100 Bullion at $[illegible], 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at [illegible] and [illegible], 200 C. N. at [illegible], 200 Gold Hill at [illegible], 200 Isabella at [illegible], 200 Ophir at [illegible], 200 Potosi at [illegible] and [illegible], and 200 Silver Hill at [illegible].

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended July 18, 1903.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Sales Week.
A					
Atc Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	MS	99 Jan 2	88 Mar 10	99 July 18	99
Do Con. g. 4s, gold, 1995	AO	102½ Jan 21	93 Jul 11	99½ July 18	99½ 99½
Do Adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	102 Jan 14	87 Jul 11	89 July 18	89 89
Do 20 registered	Nov.			94 Ap 15, 02	
Do stamped		89 Oct 30	85 Jun 30	89 July 18	89 89
Do 4s, Series C, 1911	FA			95½ Oct 31, 02	
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ			112 Oct 31, 02	
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	JJ	87 Apr 29	80½ Jan 16	89½ July 16	89½
B					
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	94½ Jan 2	81½ Jul 16	90 July 17	84½ 90
Do 20 year p. l. 4s, 1938	AO	104½ Feb 11	94 Jul 16	99 July 18	99 99
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	102½ Feb 11	90½ Apr 7	99½ July 18	99½ 100
Do do registered	AO	102½ May 15	100½ Apr 8	102½ May 7	
Do Pitts. Jun. & M. div. g. 4s, 1925	MS	101 Feb 4	99 Jan 5	101 June 2	
Do Ceb. & Mon. div. g. 5s, 1926	MS	114 Feb 4	110 Jan 5	114 June 23	114 114
Do S. W. div. 3½s g. 1925	JJ	99 Jan 2	94 Apr 7	99 July 17	
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1950	JJ	124 Jan 6	117 Jul 11	124 July 14	124 124
Do registered, 1st g. 5s, 1950	JJ			124 Ja 12, 02	
Do Ellen. & Glen. 1st g. 5s, 1930	AO			117 Ja 9, 02	
Do Scioto V. & N. E. 1st g. 4s, 1989	AO			100 Ja 16, 03	
Do Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	MS			118 Ja 9, 02	
Do Pgh. Lake Erie & W. V. 1st g. 4s, 1941	JJ			100 Ja 16, 03	
Do Ohio & Mah. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1938	MS			118 Ja 9, 02	
Do Cent. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4s, 1930	MS			104½ Ja 9, 02	
Buff. R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS	116½ Feb 10	113 Jan 28	116 July 17	113 116
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	JJ			100 Ap 14, 02	
Burl. C. R. & N. 1st & ref. 5s, 1906	MN	104 Jan 20	104½ Jan 30	104½ June 24	104½
Do col. tr. 4s, 1934	MS	102½ Jan 20	102 Jan 15	102½ July 17	102
Buffalo & Suq. 1st g. 5s, 1913	AO			100 Oc 16, 02	
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1941	AO			90 Oc 16, 02	
Burl. C. R. & N. 1st & ref. 5s, 1906	MN	105 May 20	104½ Apr 10	105 July 17	104 104½
Do col. tr. gold 5s, 1934	AO	124½ Mar 31	123 Mar 20	124½ July 14	
Do do registered	AO	120½ Feb 1	119½ Feb 2	120½ Mar 16	
Burl. & Mo. R. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO			118 Ja 9, 02	
R. A. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	AO			115 Ja 9, 02	
C					
Canada Southern 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	JJ	103½ Jan 2	100 Jul 11	103 July 14	103 103½
Do 2d 5s, 1913	MN	104 Feb 4	100½ Mar 6	104 July 14	
Do do registered	MN	104½ Mar 20	104½ Mar 20	104½ Mar 20	
Cent. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1949	FA	99 Feb 3	92 Jun 1	99 June 3	99½
Ches. & Ohio 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	MN	114 Jan 2	111 Jan 5	114 June 23	
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1930	MS	101 Jan 2	99 Jan 5	101 June 23	
Do 20 registered	Nov.			94 Ap 15, 02	
Do 4s, Series C, 1911	FA			95½ Oct 31, 02	
Chic. & Alton 1st g. 3s, 1950	JJ	94½ Jan 2	91 Apr 7	94½ July 14	94
Do 1st g. 3s, 1950	JJ			94½ Ap 16, 02	
Do registered	JJ			94½ Ap 16, 02	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—					
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	FA	101½ May 16	101 Mar 20	101½ Ap 11, 02	
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	FA	97 May 16	92½ Jul 11	97 July 10	101
Do Nebraska Ext. 4s, 1927	FA			92½ Jan 6, 02	
Do Iowa Div. 5s, 1919	AO	104½ Jan 22	101½ Apr 8	101½ June 24	100½ 102
Do do 4s, 1919	AO	105½ Apr 30	100½ Jul 11	100½ July 8	
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	MS			101 Ap 8, 01	
Do do registered	MS				
Do Southwestern Div. 4s, 1921	MS	100½ Jan 6	100½ Jan 6	100½ July 16	100½ 100½
Do do 4s, 1919	MS	105 Mar 28	101½ May 6	105 July 8	105
Hann. & St. Jos. 1st cons. 6s, 1911	MS	117½ Feb 26	115 Apr 14	117½ July 10	115 115½
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	MS	117 Feb 26	112 Apr 10	117 May 1	
Do 1st cons. g. 7s, 1904	AO	106 Feb 27	101 May 7	106 July 10	
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN	127½ Jan 6	114 Jun 12	114½ July 10	114½
Do 20 registered	MN	116½ Apr 23	114½ Apr 13	116½ Apr 13	112
Chic. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	JJ	100½ Mar 20	100 Jan 7	100½ Feb 5	
Chi. Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 4s, 1947	JJ	102½ Mar 19	120 Jan 27	130 July 14	130
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ	114½ Jan 20	108½ Apr 6	108½ July 7	108
Ind. Ill. & Ia. 1st g. 4s, 1950	JJ	111½ Mar 16	110½ Mar 31	110½ May 4	107½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905	JJ	120 May 8	120 Jul 2	120 July 2	
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ	111 Mar 19	111 Mar 19	111 May 25	107½
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	112 Jan 15	109 Apr 29	110 June 24	
Do do registered	Q			104 Oc 8, 02	
Do gen. g. 3½s, R, May, 1989	JJ			101½ Ja 28, 02	
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	116½ Apr 30	114½ Apr 29	116½ Apr 29	117½
Do C. & M. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	118½ May 15	117½ Apr 10	118½ May 15	114 114½
Do C. & D. Div. g. 5s, 1920	JJ	118½ Jan 26	114 Jul 11	118½ July 15	108½ 111½
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	JJ	123½ Jan 26	118 Jul 11	123½ July 15	118½
Do Dak. & Gr. Div. g. 4s, 1925	JJ	111½ Jan 15	109½ Jul 11	111½ July 14	110½
Do Far. & So. assm. g. 6s, 1924	JJ			129 Ja 12, 02	129
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 5s, 1910	JJ	110½ Mar 28	110½ Feb 4	110½ May 15	110½ 111
Do do 5s, 1910	JJ			107½ Au 28, 02	104½
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ	130 Feb 26	131 Feb 26	135 Feb 26	
Do 1st La. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ	115 May 4	114 Apr 7	115 May 4	111½
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ			102 Ja 9, 02	102½
Do Ashland Div. 6s, 1925	MS			120 Ja 9, 02	
Do Mich. Div. 5s g. 5s, 1924	JJ	125½ May 5	125½ May 5	125½ May 5	125½
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	FA			107½ Fe 11, 02	107
Do income, 1911	FA			114½ Se 17, 02	
Chi. Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ	127½ May 15	127 Feb 4	127½ June 23	127½
Do registered	JJ	127½ Feb 17	127½ Jun 13	127½ June 13	127½
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	JJ	108 Jan 8	100 Jul 11	100 July 16	99½ 100
Do do registered	JJ	107 Jan 16	107 Jan 16	107 Jan 16	
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1904	MN			99 Oc 4, 02	
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	MN			100½ Oc 2, 02	
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. D, 1910	MN			99½ Oc 30, 02	
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. E, 1915	MN			99½ Jy 30, 02	
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. F, 1918	MN			99½ Jy 30, 02	
C. St. L. & N. O. R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN	90½ Jan 19	77½ Jul 15	90½ July 18	75½ 91
Do do registered		89½ Jan 2	89½ Jan 2	89½ Jan 2	
Chi. R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1914	MS	89½ Jan 2	77½ Jul 11	89½ July 18	76 79½
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J	99½ Feb 26	97 May 18	97 May 18	
Do 1st 5s, 1905	J	101 Jan 26	99½ Jan 10	99 Jan 28	
Do extension 4s, 1905	JJ	101 Jan 9	94½ Jan 9	94½ Jan 9	
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO	108½ Jan 9	109 Apr 28	108½ June 9	
Do small bonds, 1923	AO			107 Oc 1, 01	
C. St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	JD	140½ Jan 20	136½ Jan 16	139½ June 22	125
Con. 1st g. 4s, 1934	MN	107 Apr 8	121½ May 28	121½ July 8	
Northern Wis. ext. 1st 6s, 1930				135½ Se 30, 02	125
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	AO	128½ Jan 19	122½ Apr 6	124 July 18	124 125
Chi. Terminal Transf. g. 4s, 1947	JJ	93 Jan 22	91 Jul 9	91 July 1	
Chic. Union Stock Yards g. 5s, 1915	MS	116½ Feb 14	114½ Jul 11	114½ July 17	
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	MN			109 Ap 28, 02	
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J	100 Feb 5	107 Feb 5	101 Mar 10	
Do 5s, Jan., 1919	J			111½ Oc 3, 01	
Cin. H. & D. con. g. 4s, 1934	MS			100 Oc 30, 02	
Do 2d g. 4s, 1937	FA			90 Ap 11, 02	
Cin. S. & Cl. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	MN	115 Jan 20	111½ Jun 23	111½ June 23	111½
C. C. C. & I. con. g. 7s, 1914	JJ	103 Jan 27	95 Jul 11	95 July 17	95
Do Clev. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1930	JJ			104½ Oc 6, 02	
Do Spr. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1937	JJ	100 Jan 8	98½ May 6	98½ May 6	
Do W. M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ	101 Jan 9	98 Jul 11	98 July 11	101
Do I. D. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1900	MN	103½ Feb 6	101 May 6	101 May 6	101
Do do registered	MN			100 Oc 10, 02	100
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS			102 Se 9, 02	
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ	95 May 12	95 May 12	95 May 12	95½
C. I. St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	MN			104 Nov. 24	104½ 106
Do 1st & ext. 4s, 1936	JJ	104 Jan 26	100½ May 12	100 June 26	100
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st s. f. 6s, 1928	JD	114½ Jan 17	114½ Jun 17	114½ June 17	110
C. C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	JD	129 Jan 19	129½ Jul 11	129 July 10	128½
Do gen. con. 6s, 1934	JJ	132½ May 12	131 Jun 11	132 June 11	
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	AO			104 Nov. 18, 01	
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	AO	100 Jan 27	99 Jun 10	99 July 8	
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	82 Jan 22	65 Jul 11	65 July 11	65
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO			114 Oc 19, 02	113½
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J			120 Oc 31, 02	
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ	80½ Jan 2	71 Jul 15	71 July 15	70 72
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	FA	94½ Jan 14	80½ Jan 20	83½ July 17	
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1945	AO			102 Dec. 25	
D					
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS	117 Jan 20	113 Mar 4	114 July 7	113½
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	MN	133½ Mar 18	130½ Jan 9	130 July 17	129½ 131
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	MN	134½ Jan 12	130½ Jul 7	130½ Jul 7	130½
Do do registered	MN			104 Oc 30, 98	
N. Y., Lack. & West. 6s, 1921	JJ	134½ Feb 10	127½ Jul 9	127½ July 14	127½
Do registered				125½ Se 4, 02	
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA	115 Mar 20	115 Mar 20	115 June 23	111½ 115
Do term. and imp. 5s, 1923	MN	103 Apr 27	102 May 11	102½ May 27	101½ 102
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO	113½ Feb 18	108½ Jan 30	108½ June 30	108½
Syracuse & Utica ref. gtd. g. 5s, 1926	J	127 Feb 27	127 Feb 27	127 Feb 27	
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS	137½ Jun 5	137 May 30	137½ June 5	135½
Do registered	MS			140 Au 5, 01	
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	AO	111½ Feb 2	106½ Jun 19	109 July 18	106½
Do registered	AO			122 Se 9, 02	
Do 6s, 1906	AO	105½ Jun 10	105½ Jun 10	105½ June 10	105½
Do do registered	AO			111½ Se 4, 02	

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Sales Week.
Rens. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	MN			132½ Se 16, 02	
Do registered	MN			127½ Se 16, 02	
Del. & Hud. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1913	MS	104½ May 1	101½ Jul 11	104 July 17	97½ 98
Do con. g. 4½s, 1935	JD	107 Jan 7	104½ Jan 7	104 July 17	
Do improvement g. 5s, 1932	JD	102 May 12	100 Jan 28	102 May 12	
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	JD	98 Jan 21	82 Jan 2	98 July 17	
Det. Toledo Ore. R. 5s g. 5s, 1935	MS			118½ Ja 9, 02	
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO			118½ Oc 28, 02	
Dul. S. S. & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	104 Jan 2	103 Jan 5	104 June 23	
E					
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	MN	114½ Jan 15	112½ Mar 6	114½ July 16	112½ 114½
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	MS	115 May 8	112 May 6	112 May 6	
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MN	118 Feb 27	115 Mar 20	118 May 1	
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	MS	114 Feb 27	112 Mar 20	114 May 1	
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO			117 Se 16, 02	
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	JD	101½ Jun 26	101½ Jun 26	101½ June 26	116
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	JJ	133 Jan 10	132½ Jan 17	132½ July 17	132
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior lien, 1996	MS	108 Jan 21	102½ Apr 7	108 July 17	104½ 106½
Erie 1st cons. g. 4s, prior stpd, 1996	MS	108 Jan 21	102½ Apr 7	108 July 17	104½ 106½
Do registered	MS			100 Ap 14, 02	
Do ref. con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	AO	97 Jan 21	91½ Jul 11	97 July 17	95 97½
Do N. Y. & Erie R. R. ext. g. 4s, 1947	MN	104 Jan 6	101 Apr 1	104 July 16	98
Buf. N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	JD	120½ Jan 20	120½ Jan 20	120½ July 17	120½
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	MS	121½ Jan 21	117½ May 7	117½ July 17	114½
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1930	AO			105 Ap 8, 02	105½
Long Dock gold g. 6s, 1935	AO	154½ Jan 7	146 Apr 14	154½ June 30	
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. 1st g. 5s, 1922	MS			118 Oc 17, 02	
Do ext. gold g. 4s, 1943	MN			110½ Oc 17, 02	
N. Y. L. E. & W. D. & T. 1st ext. 1913	MS			112½ Ap 9, 02	
Midland of N. J. 1st ext. g. 6s, 1940	MN			107 Ap 29, 02	107
Wilkes. & Sus. R. R. 1st g. 6s, 1937	AO	114½ Feb 26	114½ Mar 20	114½ July 15	
Buffalo, Bin. & P. 1st ref. g. 4s, 1957	AO	114 Jan 27	108 Apr 7	114 July 15	114½ 118
Do 2d g. 6s, 1908	AO	108 Jan 6	97½ Apr 14	108 May 19	
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MN	102 May 20	102 May 20	102 May 20	
Do Warren 1st g. 6s, 1942	MS	117 Jan 6	117 Jan 6	117 May 28	
Wilk. & Ext. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	JJ	117½ Feb 4	117½ Feb 4	117½ Feb 4	
Evansv. & T. H. 1st con. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	112½ May 15	112½ Apr 14	112½ July 14	
Do 1st gen. g. 6s, 1942	AO	108 May 8	108 Apr 25	108 June 23	
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	AO			112 Feb 9, 02	
Do Ind. Bl. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1935	AO			97 Ap 7, 02	
Evv. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1926	J			118 Mr 28, 02	
F					
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ			100 Se 6, 02	
Do gen. g. 5s, 1943	MS			100 Se 6, 02	
Fort Wa. Un. D. Dep. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	JD			102 Jy 11, 02	
Ft. W. & Den. C. 1st g. 6s, 1921	JJ	118½ Jan 21	108 Jun 24	108½ July 11	108 108
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	JJ	89 Feb 6	89 May 28	89 May 28	88
G					
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st g. 5s, 1912	AO	105 Dec 16	100½ Apr 2	100 Apr 2	
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	110½ Jan 21	110½ Jan 21	110½ July 14	
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st guar. g. 5s, 1929	JJ	110½ Jan 28	108½ Mar 11	108½ May 15	108½
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. A		8 Feb 2	7 Mar 11	8 May 6	
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. B		2½ Feb 2	1½ Jul 15	1½ July 17	
Gulf & Ship. Isl. 1st ref. coll. trust, g. 5s, Feb., 1952	JJ	109½ Mar 9	108 Jul 1	108 July 1	
H					
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	JJ	107½ Jan 21	104½ Jul 8	104½ July 11	104½
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	AO	102½ Mar 3	100 Jun 30	100 June 30	
I					
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1951	MS	112½ Mar 6	112½ Jan 30	112½ May 23	
Do registered	MS			112½ Ap 12, 02	
Do g. 3½s, 1951	JJ	102 May 21	101½ Apr 28	102 July 8	
Do do registered	JJ	94 Mar 28	94 Mar 28	94 May 28	
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	AO	104 Mar 12	102½ Apr 29	104 July 8	104
Do do registered	AO			102 Oc 4, 01	
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	MN	105½ Feb 26	104½ Jul 16	104½ June 17	103½ 105½
Do do registered	MN			102 Jy 17, 02	
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	JD	104½ Mar 7	104½ Mar 7	104½ Mar 7	100
Do Louisville Div. g. 3s, 1953	JJ	103 Jan 2	97½ Jul 11	97½ July 11	
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA			92 July 8, 02	
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	JJ			87 Ap 29, 02	
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	JJ	97 Jun 10	97 Jun 10	97 June 10	
Do do registered	JJ			90½ Oc 9, 02	
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951	JJ			100 Oc 28, 02	
Do West. Lines 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA	111 Jan 19	107½ May 27	107½ May 27	110
Bellv. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923	JD			107 Ap 16, 01	
Special tax 1st g. 4s, 1944	AO			102 Jy 23, 02	
Ch. St. L. & N. O. 5s, 1951	JD	125½ Jan 6	125½ Jan 12	125½ Jan 12	
Do do registered	JD			120½ Nov 18, 02	
Do 3½s, 1951	JD			100½ Ap 11, 02	
Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JD	100½ Jan 29	100½ Jan 29	100½ Jan 29	
St. Louis 1st gold 4s, 1951	AO			100 Jy 8, 02	
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935	JJ	107½ Mar 28	107½ Mar 28	107½ Mar 28	105
Do 1st, gtd. g. 5s, 1935	JJ			107½ Oc 16, 02	
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1950	JJ	102 May 12	99½ Mar 19	99½ July 9	
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	MN	114½ Feb 26	113 May 1	113½ July 17	
Do 2d g. 3s, 1921	MS	100 Jan 21	98 Mar 20	98 July 15	98½
Do 2d g. 5s, 1921	MS	75 Feb 18	70 Feb 3	74½ Feb 26	74½
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	JD	110½ Feb 4	110½ Jul 16	110½ July 16	
Do ref. gold 4s, 1951	MS	90½ Feb 6	81 Apr 7	92 June 11	
K					
Kansas City South. 5s, 1950	AO	71½ Feb 26	67 Jul 15	67 July 15	67
Do registered				95½ Oc 16, 00	
L					
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937	JJ	120 Jan 21	117½ Jun 4	117½ June 4	116½ 116
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941	JJ	119½ Feb 19	114½ Jan 17	114½ June 17	105
North Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	AO	114½ Jan 27	111 Apr 18	111 June 17	
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1931	MN			110½ Fe 3, 02	100
Lehigh Val. (N. Y.) 1st g. 4½s, 1940	JJ	106½ Jan 21	104½ Apr 29	105½ June 17	107
Do registered	JJ			102 Fe 18, 02	
Lehigh Val. Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	AO	114 May 20	115½ May 20	113½ June 4	114
Do registered, 1941	AO			109½ Oc 18, 99	
Leh. Val. C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	MS			104½ Se 8, 02	105½
Leh. Val. Tun. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1941	MS	97 Jan 29	95½ Apr 29	95 June 17	90
Gal. Col. & Jul. 1st g. 5s, 1934	AO			104½ Feb. 99	
Do gtd. g. 5s, 1942	AO	100 Mar 25	100 Mar 25	100 Mar 25	
Long Island 1st con. g. 5s, July, 1931	AO	115 Jan 22	118 Sep 22	118 Jan 22	
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	JD	102½ Jan 16	100 Jul 15	100 July 15	100½
Do ferry g. 4s, 1922	MS	102 Apr 20	100½ June 12	102½ June 12	100
Do gold 4s, 1932	JD			100 Oc 1, 99	
Do unified g. 4s, 1949	MS	100½ Mar 2	97½ Apr 7	97½ July 15	
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934	MN			112 Jy 22, 02	
Bklyn. B. Park 1st g. gtd. 5s, 1911	MS	105½ Mar 3	105½ Mar 3	105½ Mar 3	105
Bklyn. E. D. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	AO			107 Mr 10, 02	103
N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	MS			112½ Ja 30, 02	107
N. Y. & M. B. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	QJ			112½ Ap 9, 02	107
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	MN	134 May 21	134½ Jan 15	134½ June 27	112
Do g. 4s, 1937	MN	113 Jan 21	111 May 15	111 June 15	112
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	JJ	101½ Feb 8	98½ Mar 17	99 July 14	98½
Do do registered				100 Se 6, 02	
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	MN	114½ Jan 6	110 Jan 7	112 July 9	111½
Do N. H. & Nash. 1st 6s, 1919	JD	114½ Jan 9	111½ Mar 13	112½ Jy 17	111½
Do C. C. & I. C. 4½s, 1931	MN	110 Jan 30	108½ Jan 30	109½ Jan 30	109
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	JJ	128 Jan 2	125 Apr 7	128 May 15	
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	JJ			124½ Ap 16, 02	
Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	MS			122 Ap 16, 02	
Do St. L. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	MS			125½ Au 12, 02	118
Do do 3d g. 3s, 1980	MS			75 Je 20, 02	
Ky. Cent. gold 4s, 1987	JJ	100 Mar 4	97½ Jun 9	97½ June 23	96
L. & N. Mem. & Mob. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	MS	107½ Jan 2	107½ Jun 2	107½ June 2	
L. & Nash. Southern Ry. Monon joint 5s, 1952		92½ May 13	89½ Jul 10	89½ July 18	89½
N. F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	FA	114½ Jan 16	113 Mar 30	113 Mar 30	109½
Do 4pct. g. Atl. Ext. 5s, 1921	FA	113 Jan 12	110½ Feb 12	112½ June 13	113
Go. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	FA			109 Jy 15, 02	
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	AO	110 Mar 23	110 Mar 23	110 Mar 23	
L. & Jef. Bridge Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	MS			100 Mr 19, 01	95
M					
Manhattan Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	AO	104½ Jan 5	100 Jul 14	100½ July 18	100 101
Do registered				100½ Dec 17, 02	
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	JJ	114½ May 14	108 Jul 1	108 July 1	104
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	JJ	80 May 17	72 Jul 11	72 July 11	69
Do 1st con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	29½ May 19	19½ Jul 11	20½ July 11	20½
Do 2d con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	15½ May 21	12 Jul 15	12 July 15	12
Do con. 1st g. 4s, 1951	AO	97½ Jan 6	92½ May 1	92½ July 17	
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	MS			88½ Jy 24, 02	
Mexican North. 1st g. 6s, 1910	JD			106 Jy 2, 02	
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	JD	147½ Feb 28	141½ Apr 7	141½ Apr 7	138½
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1949	JD	116½ Feb 26	113½ Feb 26	113½ Feb 26	111½
Do Pac. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1943	JD	123½ Apr 29	122½ Apr 29	122½ Apr 29	111½
Do Southwest ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	JD			117 Jy 21, 02	114
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	MN	120½ Feb 20	112½ Jul 16	112½ July 16	112
Do 1st and ref. g. 5s, 1949	MS	103½ Feb 12	98 Apr 7	99½ July 17	
Minn., St. Ps. & S. S. M. 1st con. g. 4s, 1938	JJ			102 Ap 11, 02	
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1938	JJ			90 Ap 8, 02	
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990	JD	100½ Feb 26	95 Jul 14	97½ July 15	94
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	JJ	85 Jan 17	70 Jun 17	75 July 15	70½ 70½
Do 1st ext. g. 5s,

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid Ask.
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	70⅞ May 13	73 Apr 3	70⅞ July 16	.. ..
N. C. & N. R. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1913	AO	.. ..	.. ..	106½ Aug. 04	.. ..
New York Central & Hudson River—					
Do g. mtg. 7s, 1897	J.J*	101 Jan 5	99¼ Jul 11	99¼ July 28	98 99¼
Do registered	J.J*	100½ Jan 20	100 Jan 22	100 Jan 22	.. ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M.S*	107⅞ Feb 17	101 Mar 18	101⅛ July 6	101⅛ ..
Do do registered	M.S*	101⅞ Jan 15	99 May 22	101⅛ June 17	101⅛ ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1905-1925	J.D	100½ Jan 13	99⅝ Jun 1	99⅝ June 1	99⅝ ..
Do do registered	J.D	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Dec 15, 02 .. ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	M.N	104⅛ Apr 29	100⅝ Jan 6	100⅝ Apr 28	98 100
Do do registered	M.N	.. ..	.. ..	99½ Aug 8, 02	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	F.A	94⅞ Jan 8	87 Jul 15	90 July 17	88 90⅛
Do do registered	F.A	91 Feb 11	89⅝ Jun 10	85½ July 15	.. ..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	F.A	92⅞ Jan 21	87 Jun 30	87 July 3	.. ..
Do do registered	F.A	91 Jan 17	91 Jan 17	91 Jan 17	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J.J*	105 May 15	107⅛ Feb 12	105 May 15	.. ..
Do do registered	J.J	.. ..	.. ..	103 Je 17, 02	.. ..
Clear. R. C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940	J.J	.. ..	.. ..	92 Jy 24, 02	.. ..
Do do registered	J.J	.. ..	.. ..	104 Jy 24, 02	.. ..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M.S*	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Jy 6, 00	.. ..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1991	Sep.	.. ..	.. ..	110½ De 18, 01	.. ..
N. Y. Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1905	M.S*	.. ..	.. ..	102 Oct 30, 02	102 ..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993	A.O	.. ..	.. ..	105⅛ No 13, 01	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	J.J	111⅞ Feb 16	107 Jul 15	107 July 17	107 ..
Do registered	J.J	111⅞ Feb 24	106⅝ Jan 16	107 July 17	.. ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J.D	107⅞ May 14	100⅝ Jan 10	101 June 27	101 ..
Do do registered, 1903	J.D	100 Jan 10	100 Jan 10	100 June 10	100⅝ ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	J.D	102⅞ Jan 6	99 Jul 17	98 July 17	.. 100
Do do registered	J.D	103 Jan 6	105 Jan 6	105 Jan 6	.. ..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F.A*	.. ..	.. ..	114 Fe 6, 02	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J.J	124 Jan 5	124 Jan 5	124 Jan 5	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J.J*	120 Jan 21	120 Jan 21	120 Jan 21	.. ..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M.S*	112⅞ Mar 3	112 May 13	112 May 13	111⅛ ..
Do 6s, 1931	M.S	125⅛ Jan 22	125⅛ Mar 13	125⅛ May 13	120 ..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q.M	.. ..	.. ..	110 Je 18, 02	.. ..
Do 4s, 1940	J.D	.. ..	.. ..	110 Je 7, 01	101 ..
Do registered	J.D	.. ..	.. ..	106⅛ No 28, 00	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. 3½s, 2000	M.S	.. ..	.. ..	115⅞ My 2, 00	.. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A.O	.. ..	.. ..	119⅛ Dec 2, 02	114 ..
R. W. & O. con. 1st ext.5s,July,1922	A.O	122⅛ Feb 10	117 Jul 11	118 July 13	116⅛ 118
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	M.N	.. ..	.. ..	106 Jan. 97	.. ..
Oswe. & Rome R. 1st g. 5s, 1915	F.A	.. ..	.. ..	113⅛ Je 25, 02	.. ..
Utica & Black River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J.J	107⅛ Jan 8	107⅛ Feb 2	107⅛ Feb 2	101 ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A.O*	105 Feb 9	102 Apr 14	102⅞ July 3	101⅛ 102⅛
Do registered	A.O*	105⅞ Mar 4	102 Feb 18	105 May 14	.. ..
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. deb. certs., $1,000	A.O	221 Jan 20	206 Apr 3	206 Apr 3	.. ..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	187 Nov 17, 99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100		219 Jan 20	188 May 19	186 May 19	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M.S*	133⅛ Apr 29	128⅝ Apr 8	131⅛ Apr 29	128⅝ ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	J.J*	.. ..	.. ..	125⅝ Fe 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st 7s, 1905	J.J*	106⅛ May 14	106 Apr 10	105⅝ May 14	102 ..
Do 1st 6s, 1906	J.J	103 May 12	100⅝ Apr 17	100 May 12	101 ..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992	M.S	105⅛ Jan 9	99 Apr 6	100 July 17	100 ..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M.S	101 May 15	100⅝ Mar 4	101 May 15	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	A.O*	115⅛ Jan 29	114 Feb 4	114 Feb 4	107 ..
Norf. & W. 1st gen. g. 6s, 1931	M.N*	135⅞ Apr 25	133 Feb 25	133⅛ Apr 25	120 132
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	F.A	128 Apr 1	128 Apr 1	128 Apr 1	.. 132
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	A.O	132½ Jan 16	132 Jan 9	132⅛ Jan 16	.. ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A.O	101⅛ Jan 23	97 Jul 18	97⅞ July 18	97⅛ ..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	100⅛ Je 12, 02	.. ..
Pocah. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941	J.J*	94 May 7	93 Jan 10	93 July 17	.. ..
Col., C. & I. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	J.J	.. ..	.. ..	107⅛ Jy 1, 01	.. ..
Sod. Y. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1993	M.N	101 Jan 31	97 Jan 30	98 July 1	.. 10
N. Y., Ry. pr.lin.D. 4½s,g.4s,Jan.,1941	Q.J	104⅛ Jan 6	99⅝ Jan 10	100⅝ July 18	100⅝ 101
Do registered	Q.J	103⅛ Jan 13	100 Apr 1	101⅞ July 9	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q.J	75⅞ Feb 26	70⅞ Jan 10	71⅛ July 18	71⅛ 71⅞
Do do registered	Q.J	72⅞ Feb 2	70⅞ Feb 6	70⅞ Mar 21	.. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J.D*	101 Jan 16	101 Jan 16	101 June 16	.. 100⅝
Nor. Pac. Great Northern joint 4s, Q. J. & Q. 1922	J.J	97 May 11	90 Jul 18	90⅞ July 18	90⅛ 90⅞
Do do registered	J.J	94⅛ Jan 8	89 Jun 10	91 July	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 5s, 1923	F.A	127 Jan 8	125 Feb 2	125 Apr 21	.. ..
Do registered certificates	Q.J	.. ..	.. ..	125 Ap 21, 02	.. ..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F.A*	.. ..	.. ..	118 Ap 29, 00	.. ..
Do 2d 6s, 1917	A.O*	.. ..	.. ..	110 Oc 6, 02	110⅛ ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J.D	98 Jan 9	96⅛ Mar 3	96⅛ Mar 3	.. ..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q.M	.. ..	.. ..	94⅞ Je 19, 02	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J.J*	116⅛ May 8	113⅛ Jul 10	113⅛ July 10	.. ..
Ohio River R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	J.D	114⅛ May 4	114 May 4	114⅛ May 4	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A.O	.. ..	.. ..	108⅛ Jy 9, 02	.. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J.D	111 Feb 26	102 Jan 9	104⅛ July 12	102 104
Panama 1st s. f. g. 6½s, 1917	A.O	102 Jan 14	102 Jan 14	102 Apr 21	.. ..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1930	M.N	.. ..	.. ..	102 Ap 14, 02	.. ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J.J*	110 Feb 19	107⅞ Apr 7	107⅞ July 1	.. ..
Do registered, 1921	J.J*	108⅛ Jan 16	106 Mar 20	106 Mar 20	.. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.etc.,1937	M.S*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 11, 98	.. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.cts.,S.B.,1941	F.A	97 Jan 30	96 Mar 19	96 Mar 19	.. ..
Do Tr. Co. ctfs., gtd. g.3½s,1916	M.N*	96 Jul 9	95 Jun 23	95 July 18	.. 95⅞
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A.O*	123 Jan 2	123⅛ Feb 8	123⅛ Feb 8	.. ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	J.J	.. ..	.. ..	121 Oc 22, 00	.. ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J.J*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 7, 00	.. ..
P., C. C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940	A.O*	114⅛ Jan 12	110⅛ Jun 3	110⅛ June 3	.. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	A.O	112 Mar 24	110⅛ Apr 20	110⅛ June 18	.. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M.N*	.. ..	.. ..	110⅛ Fe 14, 01	.. ..
Do Series D, gtd., 1945	M.N*	.. ..	.. ..	109⅞ No 28, 02	102 ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F.A*	99 Jan 13	96 Jan 13	96 Jan 13	.. 97½
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J.J*	.. ..	.. ..	127⅞ Oc 21, 02	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J.J	128 Jan 29	128 Jan 29	129 Jan 28	.. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A.O	.. ..	.. ..	130 Ap 1, 01	.. ..
Penn. R. R. Co. 7s, cert. g. 4s, 1923	M.N	104 Apr 8	104 Apr 8	104 Apr 8	102⅛ ..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1915	M.N*	107⅛ Feb 12	94 Jun 10	94⅛ July 18	94⅛ 96
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	M.S	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 10, 97	102 ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	M.N	.. ..	.. ..	112⅞ Mr 7, 00	101 ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1941	J.J*	104⅛ Jul 10	104⅛ Jul 10	104⅛ July 10	106 107⅛
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s,1944	M.S	.. ..	.. ..	117 May 1, 00	.. ..
Pec. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q.F	127 Jan 21	124⅛ Apr 18	124⅛ Apr 18	110 ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M.N	90 Jan 16	86 Jan 16	86 June 16	.. ..
Pere Marquette—					
First & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A.O*	121⅛ Jan 15	118⅛ Jul 2	118⅛ July 2	117⅛ 120
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M.N	111 Jan 5	100 May 26	109 May 26	.. ..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939	A.O	113 Jan 8	100 May 28	109⅛ July 11	109⅛ ..
Pine Creek reg. guld. 6s, 1932	J.D*	.. ..	.. ..	127 No 12, 01	.. ..
Pitts., Cleve. & T. 1st g. 5s, 1922	A.O*	.. ..	.. ..	107⅞ Oc 26, 98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J.J*	.. ..	.. ..	120 Dc 11, 01	118⅛ ..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser A&B,Jan.,1928	A.O	.. ..	.. ..	112⅛ Dc 13, 02	.. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A.O*	117⅛ Jul 7	116⅛ Jun 25	117⅛ July 7	116⅛ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J.J*	.. ..	.. ..	98 Ap 14, 97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J.J*	100⅛ Feb 24	100⅛ Mar 21	100⅛ Mar 21	.. 98⅛
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		100⅞ Feb 13	100⅛ Feb 13	100⅛ Feb 13	.. ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M.N*	.. ..	.. ..	120⅛ De 8, 02	.. ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	J.J*	98⅞ Jan 12	94 Jul 16	94⅛ July 17	94⅛ 94⅞
Do registered	J.J*	98⅞ Jul 2	96 May 7	96⅛ July 2	.. ..
Do J. C. col. 4 p.c. 50-yr. g.,1951	A.O	96 Jan 13	90 Jun 19	93⅛ July 16	91⅞ ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J.J*	89 May 5	84 Apr 1	86 July 18	86 ..
Do mtg. & col.tr.g.4s,Sep.A,1949	A.O	92 Jan 14	88 Apr 9	90 July 17	.. 90⅛
Utah C. 1st gtd. g.4s,Jan.1,1917	A.O	.. ..	.. ..	97 Jan 2, 02	.. ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J.D*	117⅛ Jan 8	110⅞ Feb 25	110⅞ Feb 25	.. ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J.J*	.. ..	.. ..	80⅛ Jy 2, 02	.. 85
Do guaranteed	J.J*	92 Mar 22	92 Mar 22	92 Mar 22	.. ..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J.J*	.. ..	.. ..	101⅛ No 16, 01	.. ..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	J.J	94 Jan 8	87 Mar 19	88 May 26	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M.N*	106 Jan 28	105 May 7	105 May 7	104⅛ 106⅛
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M.N*	106 Apr 14	103⅛ May 7	103⅛ May 7	104⅛ ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J.J*	129 Feb 25	127⅞ Feb 6	127⅞ June 19	.. 127
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J.J*	115 May 29	109⅞ Jul 2	109⅞ July 2	.. 109
St. L. & S. F. R. g. 4s, 1996	J.J*	95⅞ Jan 8	95⅛ Jan 9	95⅛ Jan 9	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A.O*	100 Jun 3	100 Jun 3	100 June 3	.. ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J.D*	97⅞ Jan 8	97 Jul 18	97⅞ July 18	96⅛ 97⅛
K.C. Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	M.N*	118 Mar 19	118 Feb 6	118 June 3	115 ..
K.C. Ft.S. & M. ext.gtd.g.4s,1936	A.O*	95⅞ Jan 8	91⅞ Jul 16	92 July 17	.. 93
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. ctf., 1989	M.N*	87⅞ Feb 8	86⅞ Jul 15	86 July 17	85 92⅛
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts. Nov., 1989	J.J	86⅞ Jan 8	84⅞ Jun 3	85⅞ June 3	74 77
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	J.D	82 Jan 8	79 Jul 8	79 July 8	76 78
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A.O*	128⅞ Feb 10	128⅞ Jan 9	128⅞ Feb 24	130 ..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, 1933	J.D	135⅞ Jan 10	131½ Apr 28	132 June 26	130 131⅛
Do do registered	J.D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Mar 12, 99	.. 128
Do do reduced to 4½s	J.J*	111⅛ Jan 20	107 Jul 14	107 July 14	.. 109
Do do do registered	J.J	.. ..	.. ..	116⅞ Ap 16, 01	.. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M.N*	114 Jan 29	111 May 14	111⅛ July 7	110⅞ ..
Do Mont. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J.D	104 Jan 16	100 Jun 26	101⅛ July 2	100⅞ 101⅛
Do do registered	J.D	.. ..	.. ..	106 May 8, 01	.. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	A.O*	105⅛ Feb 19	105⅛ Apr 8	104 May 7	.. 104
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J.J*	.. ..	.. ..	125 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J.J*	154⅛ Jan 9	154 Jan 2	154 Mar 18	150⅛ ..
Do registered	J.J*	.. ..	.. ..	116 Ap 24, 97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1938	J.J*	116⅛ May 1	116⅛ May 1	116⅛ May 1	.. ..
Will. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	J.D	.. ..	.. ..	123⅛ Je 17, 02	.. ..
Do registered	J.D	.. ..	.. ..	117 Ap 24, 00	.. ..
S. Pa. R. S. F. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M.S*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Ap 16, 01	.. ..
S. P. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1919	J.J	.. ..	.. ..	115⅞ De 11, 01	108⅛ ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A.O	.. ..	.. ..	128 Oc 29, 02	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	A.O	.. ..	.. ..	112 Mr 11, 99	.. ..
Do St. John's Div. 6s, 1934	J.J	.. ..	.. ..	95⅛ No 30, 01	.. ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M.N*	115⅞ Jan 31	111 Apr 19	111 Apr 30	107 ..
Birm. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1956	J.J	.. ..	.. ..	97 Ap 22, 01	.. ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 6s, 1918	J.J	96⅞ Feb 10	93 Jan 29	96⅞ May 23	.. ..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	A.O*	84⅞ Jan 31	78⅛ Jun 17	79⅞ July 17	78 ..
Do col. tr. red. g. 5s, 1931	M.N*	102⅞ Feb 6	101 Jun 9	101⅞ July 17	101 ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J.J*	116⅞ May 1	111⅛ May 1	111⅛ May 1	.. ..
S. Carolina, Cinn. & Ga. 1st g. 4s, 1945	J.J	95⅞ Feb 17	95⅞ Feb 17	95⅞ Feb 17	88 ..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J.J	102 Jan 30	102 Jan 30	102 Jan 30	.. ..
Southern Pacific Company—					
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4s, 1905	J.D*	100⅞ May 21	97 Jun 3	97 July 18	97 97⅞
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J.D	89⅞ Jan 13	85 Jul 16	89⅛ July 17	85 86
Do do registered	J.D	.. ..	.. ..	92 Ap 16, 00	.. ..
Ariz. & N. M. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J.D	105⅛ Feb 22	105⅛ Feb 22	105⅛ Feb 22	.. 102⅛
Con. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F.A*	103 Jan 16	98 Apr 14	98 July 14	98 ..
Do registered		99⅞ Mar 8	99⅞ Mar 8	99⅞ Mar 8	.. ..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 4½s, Aug., 1938	J.D	104⅞ Feb 19	94 Jan 2	94 July 11	89⅛ ..
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 4s, 1916	F.A*	112 Jan 21	110⅛ Feb 27	110⅛ Feb 27	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1905	J.D	105 Feb 10	105 Feb 10	105 Feb 10	.. ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	M.S*	108⅞ Jan 30	107⅛ Jan 8	108 Feb 11	.. ..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	M.N*	102⅞ Feb 24	102⅞ Feb 24	102⅞ Feb 24	.. ..
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	M.N	109 May 20	105 May 20	105 May 20	.. ..
Do do gtd. redeemable 1933	M.N	.. ..	.. ..	102⅛ De 1, 02	.. ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J.J*	112 Jan 4	108⅛ Jul 18	108⅛ July 18	108⅛ ..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A.O*	112 Jan 5	111 Mar 14	111 Mar 14	107 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, int. gtd., 1921	A.O*	94⅛ Mar 14	89⅛ Apr 30	92 May 7	90 91
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	M.N	.. ..	.. ..	128⅛ Fe 27, 02	.. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J.J	.. ..	.. ..	120 No 12, 02	.. ..
Do 1st 7s, 1920	A.O	.. ..	.. ..	122 Se 15, 02	124⅛ ..
Nes. R. of Cal. 1st gtd., 1907	A.J	.. ..	.. ..	98 Ap 8, 97	102 ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A.O*	.. ..	.. ..	113 Jan 4, 01	110 ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J.J*	.. ..	.. ..	109⅛ No 7, 01	.. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	J.J	89⅛ Jan 22	77 Jul 1	77⅛ July 8	.. ..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s,Mar.,1909	J.J	110⅛ Apr 9	110⅛ Apr 9	110⅛ Apr 9	109 ..
Do do March, 1910	J.J	111⅛ Apr 9	111 Mar 6	111⅛ Apr 9	106 ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Mar. A, 1909	A.O	102⅞ Feb 17	102 Apr 1	102⅞ May 19	102 ..
Do do Series B, 1909		104⅞ May 15	104⅛ May 15	104⅛ May 15	103⅛ ..
Do do Series C and D, 1909		105⅞ May 15	105⅛ Apr 8	105⅞ May 15	103 ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A.O	115⅞ Feb 17	113 Mar 17	110 Mar 17	110 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1927	M.N*	110 May 15	110 May 15	110 May 15	109 ..
Do do stamped, 1927-37	M.N	110 Mar 8	107⅛ May 27	107⅛ May 27	107⅛ ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 4s, 1911	J.J	112 May 19	109⅞ Jan 28	109⅞ June 28	.. ..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F.A*	.. ..	.. ..	106 My 20, 02	.. 107
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M.S*	.. ..	.. ..	111⅛ Oc 30, 02	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J.J*	105 Apr 25	101 Apr 20	105 Apr 25	.. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J.J*	118⅛ Jan 13	112⅞ Jul 16	112⅞ July 17	112⅞ ..
Do registered	J.J	117 Feb 26	118 Feb 11	117 Feb 26	.. ..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M.S	97⅛ Feb 9	90 Jul 16	90 July 16	.. ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s, 1996	J.D	113⅛ Jan 13	112⅞ Apr 15	112⅞ Apr 15	.. ..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J.J	98⅞ Jan 19	91 Jul 9	94 July 17	.. ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1916	J.J*	.. ..	.. ..	120 De 23, 01	.. ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J.J*	.. ..	.. ..	95 De 4, 02	.. 96
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J.J*	.. ..	.. ..	120 Se 10, 02	111 ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J.J*	116⅛ May 20	115 Jan 24	115 July 17	115 ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M.N*	119⅞ Apr 30	115 May 29	116 July 11	.. ..
Do do registered		.. ..	.. ..	115 Ja 21, 01	.. ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	M.S	115⅞ Jan 2	114 Jan 28	114 Jan 28	.. ..
Georgia Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J.J	124 Jan 20	122 Mar 30	122 Mar 30	.. ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J.J*	124½ Feb 18	123 Jan 12	124½ Feb 18	121 ..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	J.J	114 Apr 23	114 Jul 13	114 July 13	114⅛ ..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M.S	.. ..	.. ..	101⅛ Jy 30, 00	98 ..
Do deb. ctf. stamped, 1927	A.O	111⅞ Feb 20	100 Apr 1	100⅛ Apr 1	100 ..
Rich. & Meck. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M.N	.. ..	.. ..	92 Se 9, 02	.. ..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	M.N	104 Apr 24	104⅛ Jul 9	104⅛ July 9	.. 105
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	M.N	116⅞ Feb 13	110 May 29	110 July 13	.. ..
Do do gtd. stamped, 1936	M.N	113⅞ May 12	113⅛ May 14	113⅞ May 14	.. ..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	M.S	112⅛ Jan 6	112⅛ Jan 6	112⅛ Jan 6	.. ..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M.S	.. ..	.. ..	125 Fe 8, 02	.. ..
Do serial, Series D, 5-6s, 1923	M.S	112 Feb 18	112 Feb 18	112 Feb 18	.. ..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M.S	115 Jan 6	115 Jan 6	115 Jan 6	.. 116⅛
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M.S	.. ..	.. ..	114 De 18, 02	.. ..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	F.A	93 Feb 20	93 Feb 20	93 Feb 20	.. ..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J.J*	115⅛ Feb 6	115 Jan 22	115⅛ Mar 6	110⅞ ..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J.J	.. ..	.. ..	117 Jy 25, 00	.. 125
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	J.D	.. ..	.. ..	104½ Se 2, 02	80 ..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A.O*	112⅞ Feb 13	109 May 29	111½ June 20	.. 111⅛
Do 1st cons. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F.A*	118 Jan 17	114⅛ June 27	114⅛ June 25	114 115⅞
St. L. M. B. g. gtd. g. 4s, 1930	A.O	117⅛ Mar 18	115 Jun 30	115 June 30	.. 115
Tex. & Pac. B. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	M.S	102 May 8	102 May 8	102 May 8	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	J.D	118⅛ May 29	113⅛ Jun 4	116 July 15	.. 115
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	100 Jan 9	81 Jun 25	81 June 25	.. 92
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	J.J	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 3	.. 113⅛
Tol. & Ohio Cent. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J.J	114 May 6	110 Jul 16	110 July 16	110 110⅞
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A.O*	113 Jun 16	110⅛ Jul 8	110⅛ July 8	110 ..
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	J.D	107 Jan 9	107 Jan 9	107 Feb 20	.. 110
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	A.O	97 Feb 11	90 Apr 3	90⅛ July 17	.. 90
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J.J*	92 Feb 6	90 Apr 7	90⅛ June 24	.. ..
T., St. L. & W. gr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J.J*	80 May 20	69⅞ Jan 6	69⅞ July 17	65⅛ ..
2d g. 4s, 1989	A.O	50 Jan 19	52 Jun 12	52 July 18	52⅛ 54⅛
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 5s, July 1, 1946	J.D	98 Apr 29	98 Apr 29	98 Apr 29	94 99⅞
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s,1928	J.D	110⅛ Feb 6	100 Apr 20	110 Apr 23	108 ..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s,1947	J.J*	105⅞ Jan 24	99⅞ Jul 15	100 July 18	99⅞ 100
Do registered	J.J*	102⅞ Jan 14	100 Jul 15	100 July 18	.. ..
Do 1st ren. conv. g. 4s, 1911	M.N	107⅛ Jan 9	92⅛ Jun 10	94 July 18	90⅞ 94⅛
Do

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended July 18, 1903.—Continued.

Stocks. Bonds, Industrials.	Sales Last Week.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Range for Year 1903. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Inc. or Dec.
MISC. AND INDUSTRIAL.					
Am. Bosch'n. 1 f. s. deb. 5s, 1925	*BN	97½ Jan 2	93 Feb 5	93 Feb 5	
Am. Cot. Oil deb. debenture 5s, 1931	12	95 Jan 2	91 Jan 21	91 July 1	.. 4½
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	12	95 Jan 2	91 Jan 21	91 July 1	..
Am. Hide & L. 1st g. 6s, 1919	12	95 Jan 2	91 Jan 21	91 July 1	..
Am. Tobacco 4s, 1951	*BN	90 Jan 12	90 Jan 12	90 Jan 12	..
Armour & Co. 1st mtge. 4½s, 1939	*AO	94 Jan 2	94 Jan 2	94 July 2	..
Armour & Co. 1st mtge. 4½s, 1939	*AO	94 Jan 2	94 Jan 2	94 July 2	..
Do registered					
Distillers' Sec. Corp. conv. s. f. 5s, 1912	*MN	94 Jan 2	94 Jan 2	94 Jan 2	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1912	*AO				
Int. Paper 1st con. s. f. 6s, 1918	*MN	104 Jan 12	104 Jan 12	104 Jan 12	..
Lorillard Co. 1st s. f. 5s, 1914	*MN	100 Jan 12	100 Jan 12	100 Jan 12	..
Lorillard Co. 1st s. f. 5s, 1914	*MN	100 Jan 12	100 Jan 12	100 Jan 12	..
Mich. Paper 1st cons. s. f. 6s, 1918	*AO	98 Jan 20	98 Jan 20	98 Jan 20

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par Value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annually; E—Extra; F—Five months.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Quotation July 15, 1902. Bid.	Asked.
Ameston	$1,200,000	10	S	July 1, 02	230	250
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	236	245
Astor National	250,000	5	Q	May 1, 02	200	..
Bowery	250,000	4	..	Feb. 1, 02	300	305
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	180	185
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	120	125
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 02	170	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	250	255
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	M	July 1, 02	4200	4225
Citizens' (Nat.)	1,200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	170	185
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	262½	270
Colonial	100,000	3	..	Dec., 1897	105	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	230	240
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	125	130
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 02	300	305
East River Nat.	250,000	4	S	July 1, 02	140	..
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	300	320
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	190	205
Fifth Avenue	100,000	100	Q	July 1, 02	3700	..
Fifth National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	270	285
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 02	595	600
Fourteenth St.	100,000	5	S	May 1, 02	225	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	5½	S	July 1, 02	205	215
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 02	410	425
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1902	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 02	100	..
German-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 2, 02	152	155
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	410	425
Germania	200,000	50	S	May 1, 02	625	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	4	S	May 1, 02	300	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 02	600	650
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 02	630	650
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	140	165
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	230	240
Jefferson	400,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Leather Mfrs' National	600,000	8	S	July 1, 02	315	340
Liberty National	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	600	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	May 4, 02	1025	..
Manhattan	2,000,000	5	S	Feb 10, 02	330	345
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	340	355
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	260	270
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 02	130	140
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	270	280
Merch. Nat. ($100)	2,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	177	183
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	165	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	5	S	June 1, 02	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	May 4, 02	230	240
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	295	..
Nassau ($100)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 02	130	150
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	625	650
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	310	320
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	3	S	May 1, 02	200	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	2½	..	Jan., 1902	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	.....	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	145	150
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	210	220
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	245	250
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 02	200	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	460	470
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	285	290
Phenix Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	2	..	July, 1900	100	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	400	..
Riverside	100,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 02	225	..
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 02	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	..
Second National	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	650	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	7	Q	July, 1902	170	185
State	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
34th Street Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	115	130
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 02	115	..
United National	1,500,000	..	..	.....	140	..
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Nat. of U.S.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	135	200
West Side	200,000	4	S	July 1, 02	140	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 02	250	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Quotation July 15, 1902. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety ($100)	$2,500,000	3	Q	June 30, 02	165	170
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	230	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	May, 1902	240	245
Bowling Green	2,500,000	5	S	July 15, 02	250	265
Broadway Trust	200,000	..	..	.....	140	155
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 02	420	450
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 02	1100	1200
Central Realty Bond & Trust	2,500,000	8½	S	July 1, 02	247	250
City	2,000,000	4	S	Feb. 2, 02	240	250
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	270	280
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 02	100	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	165
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	170	185
Equitable Trust	2,000,000	4	S	June 30, 02	720	750
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 1, 02	1475	1500
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	8	Q	June 30, 02	650	660
Flatbush	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	190	200
Guarantee	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 02	170	175
Guardian Trust	500,000	2	Q	.....	175	185
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 02	125	..
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 02	410	450
Lafayette	1,000,000	12½	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Lawyers' Title In.	2,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	110	115
Lawyers' Title & Tr.	2,500,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 02	180	185
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	260	270
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	210	220
Manhattan ($100)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	300	..
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	100	125
Mercantile	2,000,000	25	Q	July 1, 02	1100	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	S	June 30, 02	510	525
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 02	1010	1025
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	225	250
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 02	200	..
National Security	500,000	..	..	Jan. 24, 02	..	115
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 14, 02	1165	1200
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	120	130
N. Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 02	1320	1340
North American	1,000,000	2½	S	June 30, 02	200	205
Peoples' Trust	1,000,000	2	S	July 1, 02	240	250
Real Estate	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	250	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 02	270	280
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	5	Q	June 30, 02	470	475
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	140	152
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	165	170
Tr. Co. of Rep.	500,000	..	..	.....	45	55
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Apr. 10, 02	1400	1450
U. S. Mtg. & Tr.	1,000,000	5	S	June 30, 02	470	485
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1570	1600
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	220	240
Washington Tr.	500,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	300	325
Westchester & Bronx Title	500,000	..	..	.....	150	175
Williamsburg	1,000,000	7	S	July 1, 02	325	335
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	125	135

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Quotation July 15, 1902. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$6,417,000	..	..	.....	37½	38
Do preferred	2,500,700	1½	Q	May, 1902	82	85
Bay State (Bos.)	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn Gas	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st lien, gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	Apr., 1902	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'klyn Edis. Gas	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo City	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons. Gas, $5, 1941	[illegible]	[illegible]	F	July, 1902	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas 1st	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Co. 1906	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	July 2, 02	[illegible]	[illegible]
†Con. Gas of N.Y. 1st con. 5s, 1936	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	July 1, 02	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 5s, 1936	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	May 2, 02	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queens Gas 5s	[illegible]	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Aug., 1902	[illegible]	[illegible]

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Quotation July 15, 1902. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1949	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1902	108	110
E.R. Jersey Riv.	750,000	1½	Q	June 15, 02	80	85
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	102½	104
19th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1902	99	102
Do 1st 5s, 1919	650,000	2½	S	June, 1902	98	104
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 02	50	55
†Do 1st 5s, 1938	2,500,000	2½	S	May, 1902	93½	94

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Quotation July 15, 1902. Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	$500,000	3	S	July 8, 02	107	..
Continental	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	780	..
Eagle (440) $100	..	..	..	.....	..	..
pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	..	Oct., 1900	40	..
Empire City	200,000	4	S	July, 1902	..	200
German-Amer.	1,500,000	15	S	July, 1902	630	..
Germania ($50)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	215	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	110	115
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	50	S	July 1, 1902	235	..
Home ($25)	3,000,000	7	S	July 15, 02	230	240
Kings Co. ($50)	150,000	5	A	Dec., 1902	160	190
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	175	..
New York	300,000	3	S	Feb., 1902	100	..
Niagara ($50)	600,000	40	S	July 1, 02	290	..
North River ($25)	250,000	6	S	Apr., 1902	105	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	190	..
Peter Cooper ($50)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1902	150	165
Phenix, Brk. ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	..	250
Rivingston ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	61	75
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	2	S	July, 1902	125	130
W'chester ($10)	500,000	3	S	Feb., 1902	550	..
W'mab'g City ($50)	250,000	25	S	July, 1902	600	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Quotation July 15, 1902. Bid.	Asked.
Allianceg Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	60	100
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	1	Q	June 30, 02	*62	65
American Can.	41,232,300	..	..	.....	6¾	4½
Do preferred	41,232,300	..	..	.....	41	41½
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	July 10, 02	110	114
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 10, 02	88	92
Am. De F. Wire	..	..	..	.....	..	..
Do ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Am. Dredg. Engine	1,200,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Do preferred	1,200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Amer. Elevated	3,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
†Amer. Malt, $5	6,250,000	3	S	June 1, 02	26¾	4½
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 02	25	28
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 02	80	100
Am. Window Glass	12,000,000	1½	Q	June, 1902	..	51
Do preferred	4,000,000	2½	S	Mar 20, 02	..	80½
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	3¼	4
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	13½	14½
†Do 1st, s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	75	77½
Bay State Gas, Del.	..	..	..	.....	..	..
Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	⅞
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	30
Do preferred	1,000,000	4	Q	June 1, 02	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	103	115½
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	140	160
Do pref. ($50)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 02	140	160
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 02	114	116
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	June 16, 02	102½	103½
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5
Call'n Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Camden Land ($50)	720,000	..	..	.....	8½	12
Casein of Amer.	5,492,000	..	..	.....	..	11
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	Q	May 11, 02	..	31
Celluloid	9,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	114	115
Central Foundry	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	2¾
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	10	25
†Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 02	38	42
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	1,750,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	58	62
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,000	1½	S	Feb 15, 02	32½	35
Do preferred	1,397,200	2½	S	Feb 15, 02	65	67
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	10	M	June 14, 02	450	475
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Consol. Fireworks	615,400	..	..	.....	22	28
Do preferred	640,000	1	M	.....	50	60
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	¾	1½
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1½
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Do 6s	5,000,000	3½	A	June 1, 02	34	36
†Cuban Tobacco deb. s. f. 1909	1,581,100	6½	S	Apr., 1902	102	..
Cramp, Ship & Engine Building	4,849,000	1½	Q	Dec. 15, 01	22	25
†Cuban Co. of 1906	2,000,000	..	..	.....	22	25
Distillers' Securities	1,051,200	2½	..	Jan. 25, 02	..	90
Electric Boat	4,207,000	..	..	.....	25	27
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Elec. Lead Repair	10,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1½
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1½
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1902	1½	2½
El. Fuseite ($50)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Empire Steel	3,321,000	..	..	.....	..	11
Do preferred	1,500,000	2	S	July 1, 02	..	25
Eng. R. R. conv.	..	..	..	.....	..	..
Eq. Gas Light	10,000,000	..	..	.....	20½	20½
Gold E. Cure ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	3	..	May 24, 02	*10½	10
Peck Bros' Newspr.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
†Do 4s	992,000	2½	M	Oct., 1900	..	50
Hall Signal	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 2, 02	..	60
Havana Tobacco	22,000,000	..	..	.....	31	34½
Do preferred	15,000,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Hecla-Hall-M'vin.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Do 1st pref.	600,000	..	..	.....	20½	..
Do 2d pref.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	..
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1
Do preferred	10,000,000	5	M	Feb 15, 02	5	6
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 02	115	125
Hudson City Gas	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 02	..	65
Interboro R. T.	40,000,000	..	..	.....	25½	26
Int. Steam Pump	2,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Int. Mercantile Mar.	100,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	2½
Do preferred	100,000,000	..	..	.....	21	21½
†Do 1st 6s	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1902	35	40
Internat. Silver	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	3½
Do preferred	3,000,000	1	S	July 1, 02	..	4½
Do certs	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..

*Sale dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount outstanding or proposed. ||Full int. ¶The April, 1902, coupon was purchased from the foreholders in the interest of the company, but was not paid by the company.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

23 NASSAU STREET

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Alvin W. Krech, President. James H. Hyde, Vice-President. L. L. Gillespie, Vice-President. F. W. Falls, Sec. and Treas. Lyman Rhoades, Jr., Asst. Secretary. H. M. Walker, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:
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FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer
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